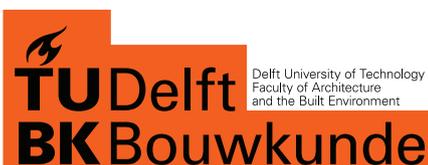


INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
Visiting Professorship Program 2018

URBAN POVERTY AND SEGREGATION IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

19 & 20 SEPTEMBER 2018
FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE AND THE
BUILT ENVIRONMENT, DELFT

ORGANISED BY
MAARTEN VAN HAM
TIIT TAMMARU
RŪTA UBAREVIČIENĒ



INTRODUCTION

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP/2007-2013) / ERC Grant Agreement n. 615159 (ERC Consolidator Grant DEPRIVEDHOODS, Socio-spatial inequality, deprived neighbourhoods, and neighbourhood effects).



INTRODUCTION

Topic and objective

A recent book *Socio-Economic Segregation in European Capital Cities* (Routledge, 2016) found that levels of residential segregation are growing in Europe; rich and poor people are increasingly living separated in different neighbourhoods. The rich define the new geography of cities because they can afford to buy houses in the best neighbourhoods. The poor end up where housing is cheap. In many immigration countries, segregation by income strongly overlaps with ethnic and racial segregation. These increasing levels of residential segregation are caused by a combination of processes, including globalisation, rising inequalities, restructuring of the labour market, the weakening of the welfare state, marketization in the housing sector, and increasing numbers of immigrants. This conference will bring together researchers from different disciplines and countries with the aim to learn more about changing urban inequalities, poverty, neighbourhood change and residential segregation, including the consequences of increasing segregation.

Format and outcome of event

The conference will take place over two days with around 15 speakers. There will only be plenary sessions, so all those who attend can listen to all speakers. The idea is that this way there are more opportunities to meet each other to discuss our work. Given the capacity of the rooms, the audience is limited to 100 people and places will be allocated based on a first come first serve basis. The outcomes of the conference include (a) an international research network on urban poverty and segregation; and (b) a joint publication based on conference presentations.



INTRODUCTION

Registration

The conference fee is € 50,-. Places are limited and will be distributed on a first come first serve base (based on receiving date of registration). This fee covers registration and catering expenses. Travel and accommodation costs are at one's own expense and should be arranged by yourself.

Registration and payment

If you are interested in attending this conference, please register [here](#). Payment details will be made available during the online registration.

Payment conditions

The very latest participants can register (with full payment of fees before this date) is 2 days before the conference. In case payment is made by invoice: the invoice will be sent by Financial Department of the Delft University of Technology. All travel and hotel expenses are to be covered by the participant.

Cancellation conditions

All cancellations must be sent in writing and addressed to the Organising Committee of the conference, Christel Swarttouw-Hofmeijer (C.H.W.Swarttouw-Hofmeijer@tudelft.nl).

Refunds will be approved after the conference as follows:

- Cancellation received before 5 September 2018: payment will be refunded minus € 25,- administration costs
- Cancellation received after 5 September 2018: no refund

Accommodation

Participants attending the conference are responsible for looking for their own accommodation.

Here you find some suggestions:

Hotels in Delft:

- www.booking.com
- www.delft.com/planning-your-trip/stay

Hostel options:

- [Hostel Delft](#)
- [Stay Okay Hostel Rotterdam](#) (only 15 minutes by train)
- [Stay Okay Hostel The Hague](#) (only 15 minutes by train)

Other alternative methods: Airbnb, Couch Surfing, friends and students forums.

More information

Location: Faculty of Architecture, Julianalaan 134, 2628 BL Delft, the Netherlands

For more information please visit:

<https://www.tudelft.nl/en/events/2018/bk/conference-urban-poverty-and-segregation/>
or contact Christel Swarttouw (c.h.w.swarttouw-hofmeijer@tudelft.nl).

PROGRAMME

19 SEPTEMBER

CHAired BY MAARTEN VAN HAM & TIIT TAMMARU

08:30 to 09:00	Registration and reception
09:00 to 09:15	Welcome by Maarten van Ham
09:15 to 09:45	Opening lecture Tiit Tammaru, University of Tartu, Estonia Understanding the Vicious Circle of Socioeconomic Segregation
09:45 to 10:45	Robert J. Sampson, Harvard University, USA New Approaches to the Study of Urban Inequality: A Mobility-based Perspective on the Higher-Order Structure of Segregation and Isolation
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10:45 to 11:15	<i>Coffee break</i>
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11:15 to 12:00	Masaya Uesugi, Fukuoka Institute of Technology, Japan Global Cities: Occupational Structure Change and Segregation in New York, London and Tokyo in 1981–2011
12:00 to 12:45	Lina Hedman, Uppsala University, Sweden Differentiating three Forms of Segregation – How Age Contributes to Ethnic and Income Segregation in Stockholm, Sweden
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12:45 to 13:45	<i>Lunch</i>
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13:45 to 15:45	Early career session Ana Petrović, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands Multiscale Contextual Poverty in The Netherlands Kadi Mägi, University of Tartu, Estonia Residential and Workplace Segregation Among Estonians, Estonian Russians and Russian Immigrants in Helsinki Metropolitan Area Lucy Prior, University of Bristol, United Kingdom How Do Trajectories of Disadvantage and Social Capital Relate to Allostatic Load? Xin Jin, Utrecht University, Netherlands Understanding social space from a border perspective: the case of Nigerian migrants in Guangzhou, China
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15:45 to 16:15	<i>Coffee break</i>
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16:15 to 17:00	Christine Lelévrier, Lab'urba, University Paris-Est-Créteil, France Urban Renewal and Residential Trajectories: Examining Interactive Effects of Residential Mobility and the Social Restructuring of Poor Neighbourhoods

PROGRAMME

20 SEPTEMBER

CHAired BY MAARTEN VAN HAM & TIIT TAMMARU

9:00 to 9:45

David Manley, University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Exploring Intersectionality as a Means to Understand Multilevel and Multiscalar Segregation

9:45 to 10:30

Tal Modai-Snir, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

Income Segregation and Spatial Polarization in the Evolution of a World City: The Case of Tel-Aviv

10:30 to 11:00

Coffee break

11:00 to 11:45

Sako Musterd, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

The Spatial Segregation of Poverty

11:45 to 12:30

David Hulchanski, University of Toronto, Canada

Neighbourhood Socio-economic and Ethno-cultural Segregation in Toronto: Trends and Processes from 1970 to 2015

12:30 to 13:30

Lunch

13:30 to 14:15

Haley McAvay, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (Chargée d'Études), France

Intergenerational Contextual and Social Mobility in France

14:15 to 15:00

Tom Kleinepier, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

The Temporal Dynamics of Neighbourhood Disadvantage in Childhood

End and closing

Drinks

ORGANISORS



Maarten van Ham

Professor of Urban Renewal, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

Maarten is Professor of Urban Renewal and head of the Urban and Neighbourhood Change research group at the Department OTB - Research for the Built Environment, Delft University of Technology. Maarten is a population geographer with a background in economic and urban geography; is a Research Fellow at IZA; and Professor of Geography at the University of St Andrews. In 2014, Maarten was awarded a 2 million Euro ERC Consolidator Grant for a 5-year research project on neighbourhood effects (DEPRIVEDHOODS).



Tiit Tammaru

Professor of Urban and Population Geography, University of Tartu, Estonia

Tiit is Professor of Urban and Population Geography and Head of the Centre for Migration and Urban Research at the Department of Geography at the University of Tartu, Estonia. He is a leading scholar on socio-economic and ethnic segregation, urban and neighbourhood change, migration, residential mobility and housing. He is especially interested in understanding the spatial dimensions of urban poverty and migration, and associated spatial and social policy.



Rūta Ubarevičienė

Postdoc of Urban and Regional Geography, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands and Lithuanian Social Research Centre, Lithuania

Rūta is a postdoc researcher at the Urban and Neighbourhood Change research group at the Department OTB - Research for the Built Environment, Delft University of Technology. She is taking part in the ERC project DEPRIVEDHOODS and is an assistant of visiting professor Tiit Tammaru. Her research focuses on the increasing socio-spatial inequality, changing patterns of residential mobility and social segregation in Lithuania and other Baltic countries. Rūta is also a researcher at the Lithuanian Social Research Centre.

SPEAKERS



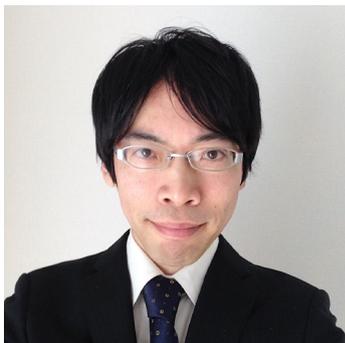
Robert J. Sampson

Henry Ford II Professor of the Social Sciences, Harvard University, USA

New Approaches to the Study of Urban Inequality: A Mobility-based Perspective on the Higher-Order Structure of Segregation and Isolation

Research on neighbourhood segregation and the social isolation of the urban poor has examined a large number of measures, most of which have the characteristic of being static in nature—that is, based on where residents live, rather than where they travel. However, the study of human mobility has made clear that a core characteristic of urban life is its dynamic character, and segregation is no different. It is not only where individuals live, but also with whom they interact that captures isolation and disadvantage in the urban environment.

This presentation considers how largescale forms of mobility data can be used to examine the relationship between neighbourhood-based and mobility-based segregation. The goal is to develop a new class of network analytic methods to study the structural integration of changing cities and open alternative lines of theoretical inquiry on urban segregation, inequality, and the changing nature of social isolation. Empirical examples based on the 50 largest American cities will be presented, along with implications for global applications.



Masaya Uesugi

Assistant Professor, Fukuoka Institute of Technology, Japan

Global Cities: Occupational Structure Change and Segregation in New York, London and Tokyo in 1981–2011

Saskia Sassen's global city thesis claimed that the transformation of industrial structures by globalization would lead to social polarization based on occupation and income. This presentation provides a comparative analysis of the changes in occupational structure and segregation in three global cities, namely New York, London and Tokyo. The research is based upon longitudinal analysis of small area data from national population census 1981-2011. Specifically, the data is analysed and mapped to interrogate how the process of social polarization has impacted upon occupational and residential

segregation in the three cities. The presentation highlights important findings concerning the increasing polarization of neighbourhoods and the changing geography of segregation.



Lina Hedman

Assistant Professor, Institute for Housing and Urban Research, Uppsala University, Sweden

Differentiating Three Forms of Segregation – How Age Contributes to Ethnic and Income Segregation in Stockholm, Sweden

Ethnic and socio-economic segregation are among the major urban problems in most western societies. They are also (increasingly) correlated. The majority population generally has a stronger socio-economic position than minorities and disadvantaged neighbourhoods tend to have an overrepresentation of minorities and low-income people among their inhabitants. Ethnic and socio-economic segregation are, however, only two of the acknowledged three forms of residential segregation. Whereas ethnic and socio-economic segregation have attracted much public and scholarly attention, little space has been given to analyses of demographic segregation. However, just as ethnic and socio-economic segregation affect each other jointly and thus cannot easily be separated, it is possible that also demographic segregation should be taken into account. We know, for example, that immigrants tend to have a younger age structure than the native population and that a young age in itself often is associated with weaker labour market positions and lower incomes.

In the study to be presented, the three forms of segregation together are analysed. Using data for Stockholm, Sweden, we calculate segregation levels based on ethnicity (country of birth), income position and age simultaneously, thereby able to distinguish the degree to which levels in ethnic segregation are due to levels in income and age segregation. This study used a recently developed modelling procedure that is able to include multiple forms of segregation, multiple groups within each form of segregation and multiple geographical scales.

This means in the context of the present study that levels of clustering on two different geographical scales can be

compared. In addition, unlike most previous index-based assessments of segregation levels, the modelling procedure is based on a firm statistical foundation, previously demonstrated in a handful of papers using smaller data samples.



Christine Lelévrier

Professor in Urban Sociology and Planning, director of Lab'urba, University Paris-Est-Créteil, France

Urban Renewal and Residential Trajectories: Examining Interactive Effects of Residential Mobility and the Social Restructuring of Poor Neighbourhoods

In the context of a globalising world and increasing 'super-diversity' (Vertovec, 2007), much attention has been paid to the spatial dimensions of urban poverty and inequality. 'Neighbourhood effects' are supposed to reduce social integration of inhabitants in poor neighbourhoods (Galster, 2012) while living together in diverse cities means parallel lives more than actual encounters (Valentine, 2008). Area-based policies targeting poor and ethnic neighbourhoods have tackled these issues, aiming at creating social mixing through housing diversification and urban restructuring of deprived neighbourhoods (Bolt & al., 2010). Gentrification, displacement and social separation have been highly criticized as the main results of these policies are in contradiction with the idea of social interaction (Lees et al., 2015).

However, this spatial approach of urban poverty and policy tends to put aside the less visible but more sustainable role of residential mobility in social structuring and restructuring of poor neighbourhoods (Van Ham & Clark, 2009).

This presentation will focus on analysing interactions and two-way effects of urban renewal policies on residential mobility. Leant on three successive fieldworks conducted in Paris and the Paris Region since 2007, it will argue that analysing people's residential trajectories reviews social inequality issues and urban policies in three ways: residential mobility accelerates the impoverishment of deprived neighbourhoods; residential trajectories reflect the internal social differences of these areas while shaping the residents' experience of diversity and daily interaction; this mobility perspective questions the relevance of spatial policies to tackle poverty but also to understand the effects of urban renewal on people's lives.

SPEAKERS



David Manley

Lecturer in Quantitative Human Geography, University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Exploring Intersectionality as a Means to Understand Multilevel and Multiscalar Segregation

There has been renewed interest not only in understanding the extent and nature of segregation but also in exploring alternative ways in which the measurement of segregation can be refined. Within the segregation literature research often reports measures for single variables – such as ethnicity or socio-economic status – in isolation of each other. However, the intersectionality literature highlights that understanding the multiple identities and groups to which individuals can belong is likely to provide much greater insight into a whole range of outcomes of which residential location, and therefore segregation, is one.

Simultaneously, the complexity of the urban environment is enhanced by the realisation that within a single urban location there are likely to be multiple processes occurring at multiple scales: the segregation literature often reports the stylised fact that segregation will necessarily be greater for larger urban areas and at smaller spatial scales. Using empirical modelling I demonstrate why this might not be the case. Thus, in this presentation I will explore the current segregation literature by reporting on a body of work which draws on the multilevel modelling literature and provides new insights in to the drivers, processes and scales of segregation.



Tal Modai-Snir

Marie-Curie Postdoctoral Fellow, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

Income Segregation and Spatial Polarization in the Evolution of a World City: The Case of Tel-Aviv

The city of Tel-Aviv, Israel's economic and cultural core, has been integrating over the last decades into the world city system. In parallel to the increase in various world-city attributes, the city has experienced roaring socioeconomic inequalities, reflecting the structural transformation that accompanied the process of Israel's integration in the post-

industrial global economy. Despite its egalitarian past, Israel is now considered one of the most unequal societies in the developed world, with inequality levels comparable to those of the US. As in many other places, typical changes in the income distribution of individuals gave rise to corresponding patterns of income segregation. With the increase in income shares of the richest segments of society, Tel-Aviv's patterns of income segregation reveal increasing segregation of the most affluent from all the rest. The polarization of the income distribution - which is characterized by the contracting middle-income segment - is reflected, in the urban sphere, in a decreasing proportion of middle-income neighbourhoods.

In Tel-Aviv, these structural processes have had particularly severe consequences because they interacted with a historically polarised spatial structure. The separation between the city's rich north and poor south has lasted since the establishment of Tel-Aviv as an affluent suburb of the old city of Jaffa in 1909, and has been further aggravated by divergent urban development that stemmed from market tendencies and institutional differential treatment. Increasing polarisation between the north and south extends to the scale of the whole metropolitan area and results in an extreme clustering of advantage and disadvantage. This pattern carries harsher consequences than 'patchwork' segregation patterns, because it marks complete spatial isolation of socioeconomic groups, not only at the neighbourhood scale but also at the scale of municipal entities and entire urban zones.



Sako Musterd

Professor of Social Geography / Urban Geography, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

The Spatial Segregation of Poverty

Urban research has a long history of studying patterns of socio-spatial inequality such as residential segregation between different ethnic or racial groups or between rich and poor. For the latter recent research generally shows increasing levels of segregation.

This presentation seeks to deepen our understanding of socio-economic segregation by focusing on different types of poverty. To do so, this presentation draws on longitudinal register data

from Statistics Netherlands, to document population changes in four Dutch metropolitan regions between 2004 and 2016. It shows that substantially different spatial patterns apply to different categories of poor households. Furthermore, it can be shown that changes in welfare-state structure and provisions have a differentiated effect on these different groups.

Finally, this presentation also highlights the functional roles – both positive and negative – neighbourhoods can play for poor households. While in some neighbourhoods it is suggested that poor households find themselves “trapped” both socially and spatially, other neighbourhoods may play a more dynamic role in the social and spatial mobility of poor populations.



David Hulchanski

Professor of Housing and Community Development, Faculty of Social Work, University of Toronto, Canada

Neighbourhood Socio-economic and Ethno-cultural Segregation in Toronto: Trends and Processes from 1970 to 2015

Globalization, neoliberalism, financialization, and growing economic inequality are macro level trends restructuring metropolitan areas. These, however, play out differentially based on regional and local factors. This presentation traces the nature and extent of socio-spatial change at the neighbourhood level in Toronto over a 45-year period. There has been a significant increase in social, ethno-cultural, and economic segregation by neighbourhood in Toronto, particularly since the 1990s. Four factors play a significant role in explaining these trends: the labour market, the housing market, state expenditures (social spending cutbacks and tax breaks favouring higher income individuals), and the failure to seriously address housing, employment, and educational discrimination in an increasingly diverse city and nation.

SPEAKERS



Haley McAvay

PhD student in Sociology, Institut National d'Études Démographiques (Chargée d'Études), France

Intergenerational Contextual and Social Mobility in France

For decades, intergenerational social mobility has been a major focus of sociological inquiry, leading researchers to explore how class (dis)advantage is inherited between parents and their children. In this presentation, I focus on a less investigated dimension of intergenerational inequalities: contextual mobility, or the degree to which parents pass on similar residential environments to their children. Drawing on recent longitudinal data from France (L'échantillon démographique permanent, 1990-2013), I explore the degree to which children who grew up in disadvantaged neighbourhoods continue to live in such spaces as adults. The effects of social mobility on contextual mobility, as well as disparities across immigrant origin groups, are explored.

The findings show that while upward social mobility decreases the likelihood of remaining in a disadvantaged neighbourhood over two generations, this effect is only prominent for Europeans and the French majority. Non-Europeans are not only more likely to live in the disadvantaged neighbourhoods of their parents, but they are also less likely to convert social mobility gains into residence in less disadvantaged areas.



Tom Kleinepier

Postdoc Researcher, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

The Temporal Dynamics of Neighbourhood Disadvantage in Childhood

A growing body of literature recognizes that what matters for children is not only their current residential location, but also their past neighbourhood experiences. Research has therefore increasingly focused on how long children have been exposed to a deprived neighbourhood during childhood (duration), but has typically ignored when in childhood the exposure occurs (timing) and whether circumstances are improving or deteriorating over time (sequencing).

Using register data from the Netherlands, sequence analysis are applied to simultaneously capture children's duration,

timing, and sequencing of exposure to neighbourhood (dis)advantage from birth up until age 19. Specifically, optimal matching followed by cluster analysis was used to categorize children into a limited number of groups covering different patterns of exposure to neighbourhood (dis)advantage during childhood. In his presentation, Tom Kleinepier will outline two main examples of how such clusters can be used in subsequent empirical analyses. First, the clusters are treated as a dependent variable in order to examine ethnic differences in children's neighbourhood experiences.

These findings are discussed in relation to theories on spatial assimilation, place stratification and residential preferences. Second, the clusters function as an independent variable to predict three types of adolescent problem behaviour, namely teenage parenthood, school dropout, and delinquency. These latter findings highlight, among other things, the importance of exposure to neighbourhood (dis)advantage during different developmental stages across childhood.



Ana Petrović

PhD student, Delft University of Technology, Netherlands

Multiscale Contextual Poverty in the Netherlands

Contextual poverty is a multiscale phenomenon which affects socioeconomic outcomes of people as well as individual decisions to move in or out of the neighbourhood. Large-scale contextual poverty reflects regional economic structures and labour markets. Meso-scale concentrations of poverty within cities are related to city-specific social, economic and housing characteristics. Exposure to poverty at small spatial scales influences individuals through social mechanisms such as role models or social networks. Particularly these smaller scales, but also the interaction between smaller and larger scales in different places, are often neglected in the empirical research, largely due to the lack of data.

Register data for the full population of the Netherlands, geocoded to 100m by 100m grid cells, make it possible to consider a wide range of spatial scales, starting from the

immediate exposure to poverty just around one's home up to a large urban area in which people's daily activities take place. However, altering scale yields different empirical results, as stated within the modifiable areal unit problem (MAUP), which distorts the spatial representation of poverty. Our measure of contextual poverty, therefore, embraces a range of spatial scales of contexts which people are exposed to and compares different places within and between cities.

This study reveals spatial patterns of poverty considering multiple scales simultaneously and quantifying both scalar variability and inequality between places. The overall goal is to provide a more complete picture of exposure to poverty across spatial scales and a more differentiated picture of various places within and between cities.



Kadi Mägi

Junior Research Fellow, University of Tartu, Estonia

Residential and Workplace Segregation Among Estonians, Estonian Russians and Russian Immigrants in Helsinki Metropolitan Area

Estonian society is ethnically divided across a number of dimensions. Estonians and the Russian-speaking minority population live segregated in the settlement system, they tend to go to different schools, there are ethnic divisions in the labour market and their communication networks and daily activity spaces are also different.

This study aims to find out if and how the situation changes for Estonians and Russian-speakers who have emigrated to Helsinki metropolitan area. Finland is the most popular host country for migrants of Estonian origin; more than half of all Estonian migrants go there. People from Estonia mainly choose to go to Finland since it is very close to Estonia and there are significant wealth differences between the two countries.

Our aim is to find out how ethnic and socio-economic segregation evolve in a culturally different context for Estonians and Russian-speakers. We also focus on establishment-level workplace segregation. Additionally, as ethnic Russians form one of the biggest immigrant groups in Finland, we also compare segregation patterns of Estonian Russian-speakers with ethnic Russian immigrants in Finland. For our empirical

analysis we use longitudinal Finnish Population Register, which allows us to follow individuals over a long period of time (1999-2014).



Lucy Prior

Doctor of Philosophy Student, University of Bristol, United Kingdom

How Do Trajectories of Disadvantage and Social Capital Relate to Allostatic Load?

Utilizing biosocial perspectives in life course research offers a method for understanding the mechanisms of health and place relationships over time. We investigate the biosocial stress pathway, which posits that those in deprived circumstances are exposed to a higher degree of stressful experiences, over time resulting in an accumulated stress burden, which relates to the poor health highlighted in studies of health inequalities. We do this by evaluating how trajectories of disadvantage, both individual and of the neighbourhood, relate to later allostatic load, representing the cumulative, physiological 'wear and tear' of exposure to stressors. We also explore how levels of social capital over time interact with trajectories of disadvantage, investigating whether there is a stress buffering effect that dampens the negative impacts of exposure to disadvantage.

This presentation uses data for Great Britain from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) and Understanding Society, which incorporated the BHPS from Wave 2 onwards: 20 waves of data are used in total, covering the period 1991 to 2012. Biodata for BHPS participants at Wave 3 of Understanding Society is used to construct indices of allostatic load. We use multilevel latent class analysis to identify groups of exposure trajectories over time, using these groups to predict allostatic load at the final wave.

We expect to find that worsening and persistent exposure to disadvantage is related to a higher burden of stress and thus to worse allostatic load. We anticipate a compounding effect of exposure to neighbourhood disadvantage which heightens the impact of deprived individual circumstances, but that high social capital over time may act to alleviate the detrimental influence of disadvantaged trajectories. This presentation adds to the literature on health and place, and provides insight into the biosocial mechanisms that produce and maintain health inequalities over time.



Xin Jin

PhD student, Utrecht University, Netherlands

Understanding social space from a border perspective: the case of Nigerian migrants in Guangzhou, China

This presentation adopts a border-theoretical framework of delimitation, interface and affirmation to understand the social spaces of Nigerian migrants in Guangzhou, China, as an alternative to the more common social contact theory. Based on observation and in-depth interviews with Nigerian migrants in multiple domains in Guangzhou, i.e. marketplaces, neighbourhoods and churches, it explores how border practices work out differently in and across spaces. The results show that state-institutions use visa, permits and law-enforcement in delimitating residential opportunities for migrants and that popular discontent affirms processes of othering in neighbourhood-communities, which combined lead to fierce exclusionary practices; the marketplaces provide the interface for cross-border economic exchange, yet within a highly delimited playing-field; while the churches are dominated by the affirmation of migrant identities and mutual support in a hostile environment.

The presentation contributes to the literature on social spaces in three aspects:

- 1) It argues that contact theory ignores the political and geographical dimension in social space production. Social space should not be understood as a fixed and static container within which social interactions happen, on the contrary, the production of social space is a process imbedded in power relations and institutions with relevance to multiple spaces.
- 2) Whereas contact theory focuses on neighbourhoods in addressing segregation and integrating, we state that it is significant to look beyond the residential space. For migrants in China the marketplace is the point where life is being organized this place might be the frontier where segregation can be reduced.
- 3) Bordering processes go far beyond state-borders and pervade every aspect of life for international migrants in China where nationalism is deeply ingrained.