David C. Lam Institute for East-West Studies
林思齊東西學術交流研究所

香港浸會大學
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

International Conference on Polarisation, Fragmentation and Resilience: Four Urban Contexts Compared

29 November – 1 December 2017

Organised by

David C. Lam Institute for East-West Studies
Hong Kong Baptist University

Sponsored by

Urban Studies Foundation, United Kingdom
And
Research Committee, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

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CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Organising Committee

Prof Si-ming Li, Hong Kong Baptist University

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Dr Adrienne La Grange, City University of Hong Kong

Dr Jun Wang, City University of Hong Kong

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Dr Adrienne La Grange, City University of Hong Kong

Dr Jun Wang, City University of Hong Kong

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Risa Palm

Professor of Geosciences, Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs, Georgia State University

Dr. Risa Palm became Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost on Sept. 1, 2009. Prior to that she was Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs at the State University of New York. Palm holds a B.A. in history and a B.S. in social studies education, and an M.A. and Ph.D. in geography, all from the University of Minnesota. She was an assistant professor in the department of geography at the University of California at Berkeley, and has been a full professor (tenured) of geography at the University of Colorado, the University of Oregon, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Louisiana State University and the University at Buffalo (SUNY). Her research interests are in urban housing, response to earthquake hazards, and adaptation to climate change. She has published 13 books or monographs including Invitation to Geography (McGraw-Hill), The Geography of American Cities (Oxford University Press) and Illusions of Safety: Culture and Earthquake Hazard Response in the US and Japan (Westview Press).

Palm's prior university administrative positions include Associate Vice Chancellor for Research and Dean of the Graduate School at the University of Colorado at Boulder, Dean of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences at the University of Oregon and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Executive Vice Chancellor and Provost at the Louisiana State University and the State University of New York (SUNY) system. She is also a past president of the Association of American Geographers and has served on boards of directors of several organisations including the American Geographical Society, Association of Public and Land Grant Universities (APLU) and the Consortium of Social Science Associations.

Ray Forrest

Research Professor, Cities and Social Change, Lingnan University
Professor Emeritus of Urban Studies, University of Bristol

Professor Ray Forrest has held full time appointments at the universities of Birmingham (UK), Bristol and City University of Hong Kong and visiting appointments at the universities of Hong Kong, Glasgow and Amsterdam. He was Head of the School for Policy Studies at Bristol from 2001-2005 and Head of the Department of Public Policy at City University from 2012 to 2017. He is currently Research Professor in Cities and Social Change at Lingnan University, Hong Kong and Emeritus Professor of Urban Studies at Bristol. He is a Fellow of the UK Academy of Social Sciences. Recent research has focused on cities and the superrich; financialisation and the housing market; and the impact of housing wealth on social stratification.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Tuesday, 28 November 2017

Venue: DLB702, 7/F, David C. Lam Building, Shaw Campus, HKBU

18:30 – 20:30 Conference Registration and Reception

Wednesday, 29 November 2017

Venue: WLB109, Lam Woo International Conference Centre, Shaw Campus, HKBU

09:00 – 09:20	**Opening Remarks**	
	Si-ming Li (*Chair Professor of Geography, and Director of David C. Lam Institute for East-West Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University)*	
09:20 – 10:20	**Keynote Speech**	
	Ray Forrest	Real estate cities — polarised tenures, fragmented markets, resilient families?
	(Research Professor in Cities and Social Change, Lingnan University and Emeritus Professor of Urban Studies, The University of Bristol)	
10:20 – 10:50	Tea/Coffee Break	
10:50 – 12:55	**Session 1**	**Residential Segregation 1**
	Chair/Discussant: Shenjing He (Associate Professor, The University of Hong Kong)	
	Owen Crankshaw	Social polarisation and the post-Fordist spatial order in Greater Johannesburg, 1970–2011
	Joowon Jeong Cathy Liu*	Residential segregation, migration, and food access disparity in Atlanta
	Si-ming Li* Huimin Du Pu Hao	Immigration and residential differentiation: Hong Kong post-1997
	Yiqing Gan* Eric Fong	Rural-urban migration and elderly representation in small and medium-sized Chinese cities
	Pu Hao* Si-ming Li	Residential satisfaction of juveniles in Hong Kong: findings from a 2017 survey of secondary school students
12:55 – 14:00	Lunch	Buffet

14:00 – 16:05	**Session 2**	**Socio-Spatial Polarisation**
	Chair/Discussant: Donggen Wang (Professor and Head of Geography Department, and Director of the Centre for China Urban and Regional Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University)	
	Aparna Ashok Phadke	Life and survival strategies of working class in the gentrified mill areas of Mumbai: an ethnographic analysis
	Sin Yee Koh* Bart Wissink	Exacerbating inequalities and socio-spatial segregation in Hong Kong: spotlight on the invisible and invisibilised labour of intermediaries
	Yimin Zhao	“The beaten thieves are eating meat!” *Hukou* delineation, land businesses and class reconstitution in China’s urban age
	Dong Dong	Rare, and unfair: social disparities and health inequity experienced by people with rare diseases in urban and rural China
	Felicia Tian* Yu Fu	Urbanisation and individual-level social capital in China
16:05 – 16:30	Tea/Coffee Break	
16:30 – 18:10	**Session 3**	**Migrant Experience**
	Chair/Discussant: Zhilin Liu (Associate Professor, Tsinghua University)	
	Limei Li	Exit, voice, or loyalty? Migrants’ responses to the education barriers in Chinese cities
	Jing Song Weiwen Lai*	Migration, homeownership and living arrangement: survey results from Guangzhou and Shenzhen
	Shafei Gu	Migrants' family reunion in China: from a perspective of migration pattern
	Karen Harris	Interstitial spaces: the urban history of the Chinese in South Africa (17th – 21st centuries)

Thursday, 30 November 2017

Venue: Venue: WLB109, Lam Woo International Conference Centre, Shaw Campus, HKBU

09:00 – 10:00	**Keynote Speech**	
	Risa Palm	Cities and climate change
	(Professor of Geosciences, Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs, Georgia State University)	
10:00 – 10:20	Tea/Coffee Break	
10:20 – 12:00	**Session 4A**	**Urban Youth**
	Chair/Discussant: Pu Hao (Assistant Professor, Hong Kong Baptist University)	
	Eric Wright* Ana LaBoy	Struggling to count and respond to the needs of homeless youth in metro-Atlanta
	Can Cui* Youqin Huang Fenglong Wang	Housing inequality among young generation in urban China: an intergenerational perspective
	Fenglong Wang* Donggen Wang Can Cui	Subjective well-being of young adults in Chinese large cities: why are they dissatisfied?
	Nikhil Vilas Gawai	Status of scheduled caste community in the era of globalisation: a case study of Mumbai metropolitan region
10:20 – 12:00	**Session 4B**	**Neighbourhood Experience**
(WLB106)	*Chair/Discussant: Guo Chen (Associate Professor, Michigan State University)*	
	Huimin Du* Jing Song Si-ming Li	Intergroup contact and prejudice in newly-built urban neighbourhoods in Northwestern China
	Yiming Tan Yanwei Chai Zhilin Liu*	Neighbourhood characteristics, social capital, and neighbourhood activity participation of rural migrants in urban china: a case study of Beijing
	Chao Yuan	The everyday ‘spatial struggle’ of three categories of urban residents in two typical poor neighbourhoods in the Chinese city of Xi’an during urbanisation and the transition to a market economy — a Bourdieusian explanation
	Si-ming Li Sanqin Mao*	Residential mobility and neighbourhood attachment in Guangzhou, China
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch	Renfrew Restaurant

13:30 – 15:10 **Session 5A** **Urban (Re)development**

Chair/Discussant: Si-ming Li (Chair Professor of Geography, and Director of David C. Lam Institute for East-West Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University)

Bin Li	Authoritarian resilience and adaptive governance: the case of urban redevelopment in Guangzhou, China
Boyi Wang Li Tian* Zhihao Yao	Institutional uncertainty, fragmented urbanisation and spatial lock-in of peri-urban area of China: a case of industrial land redevelopment in Panyu
Mary Ann O'Donnell	The movement to preserve Hubei Ancient Village: from deterritorialised praxis to spatialised identities in Shenzhen
Romain Dittgen	Towards the ‘desired’ city of compromise — Negotiating embeddedness of a mega-urban project in Johannesburg

13:30 – 15:10 **Session 5B** **Urban Infrastructure**
(WLB106)

Chair/Discussant: Cathy Liu (Associate Professor of Public Policy, Georgia State University)

Alex Wafer	Infrastructure and the materiality of citizenship in Johannesburg
Zeli Lin	Polarising formalisation in reducing polarisation: rural fading while urban rising in the e-waste processing industry
Tomer Chelouche	The Tiebout model and local government expenditures in Israel
Brennan Collins	ATLMaps: deep mapping partnerships

15:10 – 15:30 Tea/Coffee Break

15:30 – 17:35	**Session 6**	**Residential Segregation 2**
	Chair/Discussant: Owen Crankshaw (Professor of Sociology, University of Cape Town)	
	Gizem Arat	Understanding the ways of promoting urban resilience in ethnically diverse Hong Kong
	Sui Tao* Sylvia He Shuli Luo Venus Dulani	Ethnic minority, enclaves and job accessibility in Hong Kong
	Yue Ray Gong* Yanning Wei	Residential segregation in China: from institution-based to planning-driven
	Ying Chang	The co-existence and social segregation of home place in a new town — a close examination of one involving medium-sized town in Yangtze Delta
	Michael White	Migration, urban settlement, and spatial polarisation: insights from China and South Africa
20:00 – 22:00	Dinner	“A Symphony of Light” Dinner Cruise

Friday, 1 December 2017

09:30 – 13:30	Field Visit
	Option one: Tsuen Wan
	Option two: Kennedy Town

LIST OF ABSTRACTS

Real estate cities — polarised tenures, fragmented markets, resilient families?

Ray Forrest
Lingnan University and University of Bristol

Before and since the great financial crisis of 2007/8, investment in residential real estate has dominated the shaping of urban morphologies, exacerbated social and spatial inequalities in cities and highlighted intra and inter cohort differences in relation to the accumulation and deployment of housing wealth. The residential real estate sector has also been pivotal in the development of a financialised capitalism, policies rooted in notions of asset-based welfare and in the growth of household debt in what Crouch has termed 'privatised Keynesianism'.

There are widening gaps between those excluded or extruded from residential property ownership, particularly what might be referred to as the 'perpetual renters', and greater fragmentation and differentiation in the experiences of those in home ownership sectors. This process of fragmentation plays out in different ways across and within generations, and in different ways in different cities, producing more complex and opaque pattern of socio-spatial stratification. In a period of apparently greater social and financial instability and significant demographic change, residential real estate sectors have enabled some to build 'asset resilience' to survive and thrive in more market driven urban environments. The asset and income poor have fallen further behind. Arguably, these developments are significant elements in rising social tensions in cities and evident wider political impacts.

Where are we now and where are we going? It appears to be business as usual but new questions are being asked about the role of government in urban housing markets and the credibility of mass home ownership as a policy goal. However, social goals and political aspirations confront the economic juggernaut of real estate investment. This paper will reflect on these developments from an international perspective drawing particularly on recent experiences in the old capitalist core countries but considering how these issues are likely to play out elsewhere.

Social polarisation and the post-Fordist spatial order in Greater Johannesburg, 1970–2011

Owen Crankshaw
University of Cape Town

This study contributes to the debate on social polarisation and the emergence of a post-Fordist spatial order in de-industrialising cities. The social polarisation hypothesis argues that deindustrialisation causes the polarisation of the earnings and occupational distribution. Correspondingly, the spatial order of cities becomes more segregated along the lines of the emerging polarisation of high-paid and low-paid jobs. This study challenges this hypothesis by presenting evidence to show that the occupational and earnings structure employment in greater Johannesburg is tending towards the professionalisation of the employed workforce, along with extremely high levels of unemployment. So, the main form of inequality in greater Johannesburg is not between a growing class of low-paid workers and a growing class of highly-paid workers. Instead, the form of inequality is best characterised as a division between increasingly qualified and better-paid workers, on the one hand, and a growing number of poorly-qualified, unemployed workers on the other. This division is also taking a particular geographical form. The northern suburbs of the City of Johannesburg are largely comprised of high-income residents employed in the highly-qualified jobs of managers, professionals and technicians. By contrast, the southern suburbs are largely home to middle-income and low-income workers and unemployed workers.

Residential segregation, migration, and food access disparity in Atlanta

Joowon Jeong, Cathy Yang Liu*
Georgia State University

A growing literature documents the relationship between sociodemographic characteristics and access to food retailers, finding that people who live in poor communities have limited access to healthy food resources, with black and Hispanic households more likely to be food-insecure than white households (Scott, 2013; Coleman-Jensen, McFall, & Nord 2013). Food deserts are often defined as deprived areas with poor access to retail food outlets, but scrutiny of the typical definitions reveal that there is much ambiguity on the phenomenon (Rose et al., 2009), specifically in terms of access to food retailers. In addition, in residentially and economically segregated urban areas, how do immigrants' access to healthy food differ from that of their native-born counterparts?

Using the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area as a case study, this paper traces the residential segregation pattern by minority status and immigrant status from 2000 to 2015 and explore the differential food access by neighbourhood characteristics. We ask the questions: 1) How has access to healthy food changed over the past decade, and what and where are the new neighbourhoods with limited access to healthy foods? 2) Do neighbourhoods with higher minority share, immigrant share and poverty rate have lower food access? We utilise the ReferenceUSA database to get food retailer information, including detailed data on the types of businesses, their locations, the number of employees, and sales revenue. The primary data source for demographic and socioeconomic variables for households and individuals is the U.S. Census 2000 and American Community Survey 2011-15. This study analyses geographical accessibility to grocery stores based on the dimensions of distance and discrepancy indicators and further examines associations among residential segregation, migration and access to healthy foods.

Immigration and residential differentiation: Hong Kong post-1997

Si-ming Li*, Huimin Du, Pu Hao
Hong Kong Baptist University

Changing policy and socio-political environment impinges heavily on residential location, and hence the pattern and nature of spatial segregation/mixing of population groups at various junctures and geographical scales. In the case of Hong Kong post-1997, the return to Chinese sovereignty, ironically, has not reduced mainland-Hong Kong schism. Neither has China's recent re-ascendance as a leading world power helped cultivate national pride among Hong Kong Chinese. On the contrary, there has rising localism in Hong Kong accompanied by increasing stigmatisation of recent immigrants from the mainland, including not only the low-status One-Way Permit migrants but also professionals and businessmen admitted under various schemes to attract mainland talents and capital, as people reaping the fruits of the hard labour of "local Hong Kong" and as agents of the Chinese Communist Party to undermine Hong Kong as a self-ruling entity. The present paper tries to provide an account of how this socio-political divide between recent mainland immigrants and local people is manifested residentially at different spatial levels: Primary (3 areal units), secondary (19 areal units), Tertiary Planning Units (289 areal units in the 2011 Population Census), and such differentiation is structured by policies affecting housing access and by mutual mistrusts between the two population groups.

Rural-urban migration and elderly representation in small and medium-sized Chinese cities

Yiqing Gan*, Eric Fong
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

While massive rural-urban migration in China over the last few decades can have important implications to the demographic composition of small and medium-sized cities, little is known about how the population composition of these cities have changed through the migration process. This study takes the initial step in exploring the representation of elderly population in small and medium-sized cities in the context of massive rural-urban migration in China since the 1980s. Using data from Chinese censuses, we examined how the city's total population size, distance from large cities and GDP performance are related to the percentage change of elderly representation in 50 cities during 1982-1990 and 1990-2000. The study found that small and medium-sized cities with smaller population and shorter distance from large cities have experienced more increase in the proportion of elderly population, while their GDP performance was not a major determinant of the changes in the proportion of elderly population. By highlighting the pattern of change in elderly representation among small and medium-sized cities, this paper sheds light on the other, and hitherto largely ignored, side of rural-urban migration.

Residential satisfaction of juveniles in Hong Kong: findings from a 2017 survey of secondary school students

Pu Hao*, Si-ming Li
Hong Kong Baptist University

Being one the world's densest cities and the most expensive to buy a home, Hong Kong is infamous for inadequate housing and small living spaces. Living under such crowded conditions is often accused of aggravating stress and social problems. However, the effects of high living density on juveniles remain ambiguous. Using a 2017 survey of secondary school students in Hong Kong, this paper examines residential crowding and satisfaction experienced by juveniles with respect to the objective densities of their homes measured by number of persons per room. We examine, for the juveniles, the extent to which high living densities lead to the perception of crowding, and whether and how residential crowding, if perceived, is translated into dissatisfaction. In addition, we try to identify how the variables that explain the residential (dis)satisfaction of juveniles vary across ethnic groups.

Life and survival strategies of working class in the gentrified mill areas of Mumbai: an ethnographic analysis

Aparna Ashok Phadke
University of Mumbai

Specific forms of functional and social coexistences are promulgated in city of Mumbai through the production and reproduction of urban space under each circuit (Harvey, 1989) and circulation of capital (Brenner, 1997). The political economy of such reproductions was constituted to safeguard the interests of affluent classes. Still there was a little room for the working class to create and/ or maintain their life and work spaces through collective actions and negotiations backed by leftist and socialist fronts, political powers and democratic privileges like voting rights and manipulations. Even though the economic and social dualism in the city guided the fragmented pattern of spatial development, the presence of huge middle class and their functionally symbiotic relations towards the lower and weaker sections, maintained particular space for the working class in the city. For instance, the marked presence of working class and mill workers unions in the city of Mumbai promoted specific forms of built environment that were accommodative and offered a range of options for middle income and weaker sections with reference to housing (*chawls*), urban living (collective and subsidised living – *Khanaval (*cheaper eateries serving homemade food)) and diverse occupations.

The situation drastically changed with ‘neoliberal’ agendas of urban planning. A quick erosion of welfare state, setback to radical movements, state militancy, compassion fatigue vis-à-vis working class, rights of ‘tax payers’ to stay in the city, public-private partnerships, stronghold of financial services were some of the many consequences that brought in massive transformations in urban space economy and governance in the post-liberal era with simultaneous deterioration in the conditions of working class. The agenda of transforming Mumbai into a world class city initiated massive scale of urban renewals and redevelopments in areas where supply of huge land was possible at minimal prices like mill areas. Gentrification not only complicated the socio-economic fabric by rendering the earlier industrial-social set ups and people defunct who produced them but also uprooted millions of workers from their life and work spaces while reproducing the postmodern urban landscape consisting advanced economic activities and their subsidiaries. The same produced varied patterns and forms of polarisation of working class in the gentrified areas of city of Mumbai that run along social and economic class. The paper would attempt at understanding the struggles and life and survival strategies of the working class in the gentrified mill areas while gauging the degree of vulnerability in the ‘globalising’ city of Mumbai.

Exacerbating inequalities and socio-spatial segregation in Hong Kong: spotlight on the invisible and invisibilised labour of intermediaries

Sin Yee Koh* [1], Bart WISSINK [2]
1. Universiti Brunei Darussalam
2. The City University of Hong Kong

Hong Kong is one of the cities with severe wealth and housing inequalities and socio-spatial segregation. Extant literature has analysed these social phenomena in relation to the city's urban political economy, colonial history and (neoliberal) government policies, as well as the broader financialisation-urbanisation nexus that is also affecting cities elsewhere. In such accounts, inequalities and socio-spatial segregation are resultant of structural forces, socio-economic-political changes and shifting policy frameworks. While such macro explanations are true to a certain extent, they inadvertently miss out meso-level considerations and therefore do not present a complete picture. Drawing upon a project on the super-rich and their transnational real estate investments conducted in Hong Kong during 2014–2015, this paper argues that it is time to shift attention to the roles of intermediaries who directly and indirectly exacerbate existing inequalities and socio-spatial segregation. Specifically, this paper shows how intermediaries in various industries (including real estate, finance and wealth management, lifestyle concierge, private travel, and health insurance) offer bespoke services and solutions to their super-rich clients. The exclusive access to these intermediaries in turn aggravate and entrench existing inequalities and socio-spatial segregation in the city. Looking beyond the Hong Kong case study, this paper calls for further research into the invisible and invisibilised labour of intermediaries in order to fully comprehend the workings of socio-spatial polarisation, fragmentation and segregation in urban contexts. It is with this fuller understanding that we can then begin to broach effective policy initiatives and solutions.

“The beaten thieves are eating meat!” *Hukou* delineation, land businesses and class reconstitution in China’s urban age

Yimin Zhao
The London School of Economics and Political Science

While socio-spatial segregation (such as the *hukou* system) has long been a favourite topic in urban studies, relatively few attentions are paid to the fact that segregation and fragmentation have the potential to be deployed by the state in a dynamic way for the latter’s various politico- economic goals. Drawing on ethnographic information collected from Dahongmen (the once famous “Zhejiang Village”) in Beijing, China, this paper recognises that the state restructures the differentiated accesses to housing and wealth through the same *hukou* system at the urban frontier. By giving preferential treatments to rural-*hukou* villagers with the membership of the local collective and discriminating the urban-*hukou* holders who used to be “the big brother” in the Maoist era, the state manages to minimise the financial costs of its land businesses and hence maximise the net profits. This conduct signals a changing technique of governance in the urbanisation process, where spatial fabrics of the daily life are restructured in the light of a new nexus of socio-spatial ordering. The nexus is rooted in the state’s ambitions of developing land businesses through the urbanisation process, and it is conditioned by a consistent system of social exclusion – the *hukou* delineation. By consolidating social exclusion and segregation, the state manages to facilitate the process of class reconstitution at the urban frontier and hence erects the institutional foundation for its success in land businesses. This recognition not only sheds lights on our understandings of the nature and agency of the Party-state in China’s urban transformation but also reminds the needs of identifying the politico-economic process that is underlying the (persistence of) socio-spatial segregation.

Rare, and unfair: social disparities and health inequity experienced by people with rare diseases in urban and rural China

Dong Dong
Hong Kong Baptist University

Rare disease refers to a disease that “occurs infrequently or rarely in the general population,” which is often chronic, degenerative, life-threatening and/or causing serious consequences to people’s physical, sensorial, mental, or intellectual capability (Eurordis, 2005). There are about 7,000 distinct rare diseases in the world, and the number is growing by adding approximately 250 new ones onto the list every year (Song, Gao, Inagaki, Kokudo, & Tang, 2012; WÄStfelt, Fadeel, & Henter, 2006). Half of the rare diseases occur in childhood. Rarely being curable, only about 5% of the known rare diseases have certain medical treatments, such as drugs that can be used to improve the survival rate or to hinder the deterioration of the patients’ conditions.

However, the problem of rare disease is also socially constructed. Many of the difficulties, barriers, and problems encountered by people with rare diseases on a daily basis are outside of the scope of medical sciences. Based on the first national survey conducted among 1,195 rare disease patients in China, the main objective of the study is to investigate and compare the social disparities experienced by rare diseases patients from urban and rural China. The statistical results reveal that the disparities between urban and rural patients are real and significant. Not only did people from the rural areas have less medical, social and economic resources to deal with their diseases, they also had far less social supports from their surroundings, if compared with the urban patients. As a result, their quality of life was significantly lower, their lifestyle was much more sedentary, and they were severely isolated from the society.

Urbanisation and Individual-level social capital in China

Felicia Tian*, Yu Fu
Fudan University

Since Georg Simmel, it has been a long-term tradition in sociology on the effect of urbanisation on human interactions. While scholars had debated whether urbanisation increase or decrease individual networks, few has explored this issue empirically. In this paper, we investigate the influence of urbanisation on individual-level social capital and if the effect differs by educational groups in China. By comparing data in 2004 and 2012, we found that urbanisation increases the level of social capital for non-college educated, while reduces the level of social capital for college educated. Further analyses reveal that, for non-college educated, urbanisation increases extensity and upper reachability of their networks; for college educated, urbanisation reduces extensity and range of their networks. These findings suggest that urbanisation has different impacts for subgroups.

Exit, voice, or loyalty? Migrants' responses to the education barriers in Chinese cities

Limei Li
East China Normal University

Getting an education is not only the biggest individual challenge facing migrant children as they grow up in host city, but also one of the important institutional sorting mechanisms that will send them off into different life trajectories. This study attempts to explore migrants' responses to the education barriers and the resulting educational trajectories from pre-school to higher education with special reference to Shanghai, China. This study is based on the statistical data and in-depth interviews with 12 migrant children conducted between 2015 and 2017 in Shanghai. The first part of the paper analyses how the governments have structured the educational opportunities for the migrant children using the household registration (*hukou*) and residence card systems, which determines what school migrant children have access to. The second part adopts the theory of exit, voice, and loyalty developed by Hirschman to discuss how migrants respond to the education barriers, one of which denies migrant children's access to the senior high school and university entrance exam. Based on whether migrants stay (loyalty) or leave the city (exit) and the degree of following the policies, migrants have four types of responses: policy benders, policy followers, policy bypassers, and returnees. Every response contains various actions and incurs different costs, including money, time, emotional and moral costs. This study argues that the four responses and the consequential educational trajectories of migrant children are the results of the interactions of the state institution and local policies, market force, and individual agencies. On the one hand the *hukou* and the residence card system and educational policies operate to frame educational opportunities, on the other hand the family socio-economic status and individual agencies engage each other in matching and becoming reconciled to these options. There is a tension between the institution constraints on the part of the governments and the increasing aspirations and capabilities on the part of migrants.

Migration, homeownership and living arrangement: survey results from Guangzhou and Shenzhen

Jing Song, Weiwen Lai*
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Guangzhou and Shenzhen have been the major destinations in the Pearl River Delta in accommodating young and mobile people from all over China. Migrants count for 36.6% of the total population in Guangzhou and 62.8% in Shenzhen, and among these migrants, more than half are within the 20-35 age range. Migrants (with a non-local household registration status/*hukou*) in Guangzhou and Shenzhen take up around half of the migrant population in Guangdong province. The two cities initiated various measures to attract the external talents, and both cities welcome migrants with high skills and degrees with favourable settlement policies. This makes Guangzhou and Shenzhen the ideal places to study the migration experiences of the young and mobile people as well as for the "floating" couples. Being "floating" means they are on the move for the sake of their individual and family wellbeing, career development and self-fulfilment, and they may face fluid forms of housing ownership and living arrangement. The "floating" characteristic mirrors the modern and uncertain lifestyles that they embrace. Using an online survey with young people (age 20-35) conducted in the two cities, the study examines the factors that help to shape housing ownership and living arrangements. Compared with locals, both rural-to-urban and urban-to-urban migrants are less likely to live in their own housing properties, and living in urban areas suggests a higher likelihood of homeownership compared with living in urban villages. The two migration patterns (rural-to-urban and urban-to-urban) have different impacts on the chances of living in their own housing units or that of their parents (or in-laws). Individual income is positively related with living in one's own housing units and negatively related with living in that of their parents, and their political capital has no significant impact. However, the parent's political capital is positively related with the chances of living in one's own housing units and that of living in their parents' housing units. The findings suggest that housing tenures have been shaped not only by individual migration experiences but also institutional arrangements that are generation-specific.

Migrants' family reunion in China: from a perspective of migration pattern

Shafei Gu
Xi’an Jiaotong University

Population migration in China has stepped into a new phase: family migration has become an obvious trend, and the difference between the two migration patterns- urban-urban and rural-urban migration- is widening. Meanwhile, the influence of *Hukou* system (a household registration system) continues to produce obstacles for rural-urban migrants in the process of family reunion in destination cities. In order to find out the differences on family reunion status between the two migration patterns, and how migration pattern influences family reunion, we analysed the 2014 National Dynamic Monitoring Data of Migrant Population. The results suggested that：1) migration pattern had a significant influential effect on migrants’ family reunion in destination cities, and the probability of family reunion for rural-urban pattern is relatively lower; 3) the family features and the individual features of the family member who firstly came into the city also had significant influences on their family reunion, and the influential effects of these features were differentiated between the two patterns. These findings indicate that *Hukou* system can influence the migrants’ family reunion in destination cities by means of migration pattern.

Interstitial spaces: the urban history of the Chinese in South Africa (17th – 21st centuries)

Karen Harris
University of Pretoria

This paper proposes to present a historic reflection on the place and space the Chinese were permitted to occupy in South Africa over a period of some three centuries. From the first arrivals of Chinese individuals at the end of the seventeenth century to the increased immigration at the beginning of the twenty first century, the Chinese in South Africa have been relegated to societal interstices both in terms of their economic and residential dimensions. The Dutch authorities, Boer leaders, British colonialists, Apartheid regime and the new democratic dispensation all relegated the Chinese to these interstitial spaces. This paper will argue that their economic acumen, miniscule numbers and foreign ancestry essentially accounted for this economic and residential disposition. It will also trace the manner in which this almost invisible community contended with and responded to centuries of attempted authoritarian and legislated polarisation and segregation within an urban context.

Cities and climate change

Risa Palm
Georgia State University

World cities are vulnerable to climate change: many of them are ocean ports or on waterways that are susceptible to flooding due to sea level rise or increased storm activity, and others are affected by the combination of temperature rise and increased drought, which can result in an increased flow of migrants to the city and burdens of urban infrastructure. Despite scientific consensus on the seriousness of anthropogenic climate change, there is a sizeable proportion of urban residents who do not believe in its negative effects, its human causes, or even its existence. This paper examines the factors that affect attitudes towards climate change, contrasting the United States with 39 other countries included in a PEW survey.

Struggling to count and respond to the needs of homeless youth in metro-Atlanta

Eric Wright*, Ana LaBoy
Georgia State University

As the numbers of runaway and homeless youth (RHY) in the U.S. have increased over the past decade, federal, state and local policymakers have struggled to identify how to enumerate the population accurately and meet their needs. In 2015, a team of researchers and students at Georgia State University, Morehouse School of Medicine, and Emory University partnered with nearly 50 community organisations to conduct the first-ever formal count and formal needs assessment of homeless youth. The pilot study involved the use of capture-recapture field methods with a brief-street intercept survey of homeless youth living on the streets, in shelters, or in other precarious housing situations. In addition to contributing a better understanding of the nature of the population in the metro-Atlanta area, our study uncovered a number of structural challenges to improving policy and meeting the needs of this population. First, the size of the homeless youth population in the Atlanta metro-area is significantly larger than most governmental and community homeless service providers believe and these youths. Second, they also are significantly more mobile and geographically dispersed than adult homeless. These two patterns facilitate RHY being less visible and the existence of significant pockets of youth who are difficult to engage in services. At a more general level, the complex, fragmented social and political divisions impose significant challenges both for cultivating a comprehensive understanding of the population in the region and for developing a system and coordinating the care provided to this exceptionally vulnerable population. We conclude with a brief discussion of the impact this study has had on the local community and service system in metro-Atlanta.

Housing inequality among young generation in urban China: an intergenerational perspective

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Due to rapidly rising housing prices in Chinese cities, housing affordability has become a critical challenge for young adults. On the way of climbing the housing ladder to achieve homeownership, some have realised their homeownership dream, while others have not succeeded yet. Despite growing attention to housing inequality in urban China, little research has been done to reveal to what extent characteristics of the family of origin contribute to housing inequality among young adults. The family resources could facilitate young generation's housing attainment not only directly through intergenerational transfers of wealth, but also indirectly through intergenerational transmission of socio-economic characteristics. Using 2013 Fudan Yangtze River Delta Social Transformation Survey (FYRST), this paper constructs a structural equation model to examine the direct and indirect influence of parents' resources on young generation's housing outcomes. Results show a determinant role of parental resources in their adult children' housing attainment. The influence of the direct intergenerational transfers of wealth is much more significant than the indirect socio-economic transmission. Housing advantages of parents, which are being reproduced among their younger generation, were derived from their superior institutional status during housing reforms. While among young generation's own personal characteristics, market factors act more importantly than institutional features, demonstrating a marketised housing market in urban China.

Subjective well-being of young adults in Chinese large cities: why are they dissatisfied?

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It is reported that many young adults in Chinese large cities are living in poor housing and suffering from poor economic conditions. Several disadvantaged groups among Chinese young adults, such as *yizu* (ant tribe), *fangnu* (mortgage slave), *kenlao* (nite zu or those depending their parents to live), have attracted much scholarly and popular attention. Some even argue that the Chinese young adults are being marginalised with the rapid social transition and rising housing prices since the beginning of the new millennium. While most of the existing studies focus on the objective living conditions, few studies have examined the subjective well-being of the Chinese young adults. This paper aims to help narrow this gap by examining the life satisfaction and affectual experiences of the young adults living in Beijing based on a survey conducted in Beijing from November 2011 to June 2012. A rising line of life satisfaction along age is found, with the minimum level of satisfaction for the youngest people. This is quite different from the prevalent U-shaped relationship between life satisfaction and age in previous studies and suggests that the young adults in Beijing are dissatisfied with their lives than both the older groups in Beijing and their western counterparts. The regression analysis shows that the dissatisfaction of the young adults is mainly caused by their lower socio-economic statuses, poor residential environment, longer commuting time and less leisure activities. The findings of this research further our understanding of the lives of the young adults in urban China and have significant policy implications to improve the social mobility in general and the living conditions for the young adults in particular.

Status of scheduled caste community in the era of globalisation: a case study of Mumbai Metropolitan Region

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Caste based occupational hierarchy (where the lower caste community is expected to 'serve' the upper caste) has remained a core feature of employment structure of India in spite of several constitutional and legal efforts to abolish the same. Interestingly, such social, political and cultural polarisation of scheduled caste communities is found to have continued even in urban India inducing varied patterns of exploitation as these communities get absorbed in the lowest strata of society and economy. The same is found to have manifested in their lack of access to income earning capital assets (agricultural land and business); education; employment; lack of civil, cultural and political rights; and finally, in poverty and malnutrition (Thorat and Senapati). Additionally, the reservations in public sector employment meant to uplift this community turned out to be mostly fourth grade vacancies and/ or traditional occupations like sweepers, sanitation workers and so on and not the dignified form of employment. For instance, in most of the municipalities, the sanitation workers belong to schedule caste communities.

At this backdrop it would essential to understand the status of young SC population who do not enjoy any benefits of municipalities as the share of organised/ public sector in employment provision is ever since deteriorating since liberalisation minimizing the number of opportunities available in the formal sector on the one hand. On the other hand, there are no such reservations in private sector and additionally the multinationals offer jobs that ought to have professional skills. In India, no reservation rule and fee concessions are offered to SC community for seeking admission to professional courses. As the younger SC population lacks in developing the skills that the international capital requires, they get excluded from the newer job markets narrowing down their occupational choices to either public sector employment or traditional occupations. Hence it would be interesting to understand the status of SC community in general and particularly with special reference to employment availability in the era of globalisation. In this regard the urban spaces become immensely significant as urban-global-local linkages have created diverse employment opportunities in urban market. The nature of such employment is largely contractual, temporary and informal. When such employment structure is superimposed on already existing caste based occupational structures opens newer trajectories of intense exploitation. The paper would attempt at analysing the positioning and status of younger SC population in the era of globalisation, understand their vulnerabilities and coping mechanisms with special reference to Mumbai Metropolitan Region.

Intergroup contact and prejudice in newly-built urban neighbourhoods in Northwestern China

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The urbanisation and urban development in China have brought people from diverse groups to live together in everyday spaces. The neighbourhood has emerged as an important social arena for the development of social contacts and social ties. This study draws on a project on urban sprawl in Northwestern China where rural villages are absorbed into the urban area and people from various backgrounds are brought together in the newly created urban space. By investigating the lived experience of difference among diverse social groups, i.e., relocated peasants, retired workers, home buyers coming from neighbouring cities, this study cultivates an understanding of the issues of prejudice and neighbourhood cohesion.

Neighbourhood characteristics, social capital, and neighbourhood activity participation of rural migrants in urban China: a case study of Beijing

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Rural migrants have been playing a significant role in the rapid urbanisation of Chinese cities over the past three decades. A growing concern about the rural migrants in Chinese cities lies in their experience of neighbourhood cohesion. Previous studies have revealed that the migrants' experience of neighbourhood cohesion is both associated with the neighbourhood characteristics such as the spatial configuration of facilities and population composition, and positively related to the amount of social interaction and civic engagement at the community level (i.e. social capital).

In this research, we focus on the rural migrants' neighbourhood experience in urban China, and take a further step by shedding light on the individual level through the lens of space-time behaviour. We propose a hypothesis that the rural migrants' access to spatial resource and social network inside the residential neighbourhoods may encourage activity participation in the neighbourhoods, which will further lead to positive outcomes about neighbourhood cohesion. Using first-hand data from an activity-travel diary survey conducted in Beijing in 2017 through a stratified cluster sampling of suburban households, we try to explore how the spatial configuration of facilities and population composition of the residential neighbourhood as well as the individual socio-economic attributes and social capital affect the rural migrants' activity time use inside the neighbourhoods. The empirical results may provide policy implications for enhancing rural migrants' experience of social cohesion through community construction.

The everyday ‘spatial struggle’ of three categories of urban residents in two typical poor neighbourhoods in the Chinese city of Xi’an during urbanisation and the transition to a market economy — a Bourdieusian explanation

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Since the 1980s, as China has undergone a state-led market oriented commercialisation of land and housing, the urban landscape has become increasingly segregated, the distribution of capital has been re-shuffled, and the face of the country’s class structure has altered. However, questions remain about individual urban agents’ everyday social experiences in the poor neighbourhoods where they live, using a social theoretical framework that goes beyond quantitative data based models. To compensate for these disadvantages, this research investigates the everyday life of three typical categories of urban resident: poor laid-off SOE workers, migrant workers and low-income college graduates who live in the decayed family areas and urban villages. In examining the interaction between state-led urban spatial transforming symbolic power and individual urban social agents from a bottom-up ‘life world’ perspective, this research reveals the way that symbolic power has operated during this rapid state-led spatial change, illustrating the processes that have led to the division of the external environment into high/low, luxury/low-end, bright/dark and rich/poor physical spatial order in the state-led urban spatial redevelopment, and how it is *reproduced* in the everyday lives of urban residents, through their economic activities, and consumption, leisure and social networking via their bodily movements and their spatial recognition of both their own neighbourhoods and those adjacent to it. Furthermore, by following Bourdieu’s social spatial topology, it also discovers differences in the spatial practices of the three categories of urban resident in terms of their capital composition and class habitus, based on their previous life and work experiences. More cultural capital enables low-income college graduates to navigate such external spatial changes more easily, to reduce slightly their day-to-day physical involvement in their local neighbourhood, and the reproduction of their social spaces compared with the other two groups (the laid-off and migrant workers). It does not completely prevent such social reproduction, however, to allow them to achieve an upward social journey, because they still lack sufficient economic, and exchangeable cultural and social capital investment.

Residential mobility and neighbourhood attachment in Guangzhou, China

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Wholesale redevelopment, suburbanisation, and increased population mobility in recent decades have brought significant social and spatial changes to urban neighbourhoods in Chinese cities, not the least the subjective feelings of residents about their respective neighbourhoods. While there is a substantial literature on urban restructuring and migration at different geographical scales, little is known about how feelings like neighbourhood attachment are conditioned upon residential mobility and neighbourhood change. To address this deficiency in the literature, multi-level models are employed to explore the extent to which residential mobility affect three dimensions of neighbourhood attachment, based on a large-scale household survey conducted in Guangzhou in 2012. The findings show that mobility experience and neighbourhood-related factors significantly influence attitudes towards the neighbourhood. Specifically, while people staying in reform/work-unit housing compounds have higher acquaintance of their neighbours, those moving from reform/work-unit to commodity housing estates exhibits higher emotional attachment to the new neighbourhood. The built environment, homeownership rate, and frequency of population turnovers in the neighbourhood underpin residents' attachment to it.

Authoritarian resilience and adaptive governance: the case of urban redevelopment in Guangzhou, China

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This paper aims to employ the case of urban redevelopment in Guangzhou to join the forum about authoritarian resilience in Chinese politics. Authoritarian resilience is a crucial angle to explain the survival and development of China's authoritarian regime after 1989 Tiananmen Protest. Existed literatures mainly develop their arguments in the national level; this study investigates this topic in the municipal level. Furthermore, this paper employs concepts more specifically from theories of resilience while the term 'resilience' is close to a common sense word rather than a professional term in some other papers.

Data from this study are collected through semi-structured interviews, secondary data and participation observation. Thirty-three stakeholders have been interviewed for this study, including local political leaders, related officers in different sectors, developers, involved citizen and villagers, renters in the urban village, urban planners, scholars, journalists and members of NGOs. Secondary data includes documents from developers, planning projects from planers, newspaper reports from the mass media, research reports from academic institutions and journal articles. Participant observation concerns my attendance at a meeting in the urban redevelopment office in the city government and observation in the field.

In the research result, after 1990, the local state in Guangzhou conducts three governance modes in urban redevelopment to adapt different political, economic and social circumstance. Such adaptation is realised through diverse governance mechanisms in different governance modes, such as setting agenda, launching public funding and announcing specific policy as positive methods, and forbiddance to private actors and relax regulation as negative ones. These mechanisms function in two layers and displayed with three indicators from the perspective of resilience theories. These two layers include the changeable governance modes in the implementation layer and unchanged authoritarian regime in the principle layer. Three indicators are adaptivity, capacity to absorb external impacts and transformationality in both the layer of governance modes and of the authoritarian regime. In details, in the implementation layer, adaptivity is low and transformationality is strong; governance modes are relatively easier to be changed to absorb political, economic and social impacts from changed circumstances. In the principle layer, adaptivity is high and transformationality is weak; the authoritarian regime remains its dominance in several governance periods.

Based on such empirical founding, this paper aims to develop a further argument about the idea of China's transition trap. Chinese political economic system works quite functional in the implementation layer as governance; this layer is not resilient but is adaptive; however, China's principle layer as authoritarianism is resilient but has its limits of adaptivity. This is because Chinese authoritarian regime resists to any possible fundamental changes for its dominance; changes in the implementation layer might threaten this resistance. For instance, anti-corruption campaign after 2012 might be a threaten for the implementation layer and the principle layer.

Institutional uncertainty, fragmented urbanisation and spatial lock-in of peri-urban area of China: a case of industrial land redevelopment in Panyu

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Institutional arrangement can exert significant impact on land use and the spatial pattern for a region. Since the reform opening, the Pearl River Delta (PRD) of China has witnessed an explosive amount of bottom-up rural industrialisation. This situation has given rise to a fragmented urbanised landscape in peri-urban areas. In 2009 the Guangdong government initiated a comprehensive urban and rural redevelopment plan known as the Three Renewal. This paper begins with an analysis of double-track land system, and their impacts on fragmented urbanisation in peri-urban areas. Taking a typical peri-urban area such as the Panyu district of Guangzhou as a case study, this paper demonstrates the industrial land redevelopment practice created by the Three Renewal Policy. The paper argues that the existing fragmented land use pattern in Panyu has been somewhat locked in, and the redevelopment of rural industrial land has been difficult due to historical institutional uncertainty and path dependency. The uncertainty caused by volatile redevelopment policies, trust absence between local government and villagers, long-time reliance of villages on land leasing income, and high transaction cost to achieve consensus among villages serve as key barriers to redevelopment. These problems have led to a prolonged redevelopment process and low participation of villages. The results suggest that further institutional change and more collaboration among various parties are necessary to overcome the current barriers of spatial lock-in to push forward the redevelopment of collective industrial land.

The movement to preserve Hubei Ancient Village: from deterritorialised praxis to spatialised identities in Shenzhen

Mary Ann O'Donnell
Handshake 302

When I want hometown taste, I go to Dongmen
—lyrics from “Chao-Shan Boy in Shenzhen” by Pan Qionglin

Until recently, Shenzhen was understood as a historical tabula rasa on which Deng Xiaoping famously inscribed reform and opening policies. Through these policies, the city began as a poor, fishing village that became—at miraculous speed—China’s fourth city and a centre of the world’s creative hardware industry. However, in 2017, a group of Shenzhen public intellectuals, architects, and concerned citizens successfully petitioned for the preservation of Hubei Village—one of the constituent villages of Shenzhen Market, which was the Bao’an County Seat before its elevation to Shenzhen Municipality in 1979. Earlier historic preservation projects such as Nantou Ancient City and Dapeng Garrison had been state projects that did not resonate with the public. In contrast, the movement to preserve Hubei Ancient Village differed from other preservation efforts in that it was promoted by public intellectuals and had widespread popular support. Preservationists argued that Hubei’s ancient architecture, it’s traditional Cantonese layout, and its historic connection to Shenzhen Market made it an important element of the city’s heritage. Moreover, they pointed to ongoing traditional practices, such as burning incense and a tight-knit community. To convince the Municipality to intervene in the planned demolition, preservationists invited Prof. Ruan Yisan to visit Hubei Ancient Village. Ruan had risen to fame through his efforts to preserve the ancient towns of Yaoping, Zhouzhuang, and Lijiang and his presence gave a certain legitimacy to preservationists’ claims. Through their efforts, Hubei Ancient Village was designated a historical landmark in early 2017.

All this to say, over the past few years, Shenzhen intellectuals have gone from imagining the city as having no history to having an imbedded heritage that needs be preserved. To track what has changed and what has remained constant in Shenzhen’s most recent articulation of its local past, I disentangle three important threads in the narrative of Hubei as local Shenzhen—the difference between *difang* and *bendi*, the city's "nets to riches" origin story, and the place of Chao-Shan migrants in Shenzhen society.

Towards the ‘desired’ city of compromise — Negotiating embeddedness of a mega-urban project in Johannesburg

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Owing to Johannesburg’s predominant geography of inequality and of urban sprawl, the Corridors of Freedom initiative seeks to alter the ways in which people go about their lives, and how they relate to and experience the city. To achieve this, the vision is framed around connecting different parts of the city via large transport arteries in addition to transforming these areas through the promotion of mixed-use development and increased levels of accommodation density. The project is inserted into an existing urban fabric and runs through a significant number of neighbourhoods with different socio-economic realities, communities and entrenched societal habits. This paper deals with exploring the dynamic tension between the manner in which this mega-project has been introduced and communicated versus the reception by members of society. The highly differentiated nature of stakeholders making up the ‘receiving body’, showcasing distinct levels of commitment or ways of organizing, resonates with a particular interpretation of ‘resilience thinking’. In this seemingly ambiguous and uneasy coexistence of forces pulling towards either stability or change, it seems equally important to identify the players who get to shape the ways in which the city is made and remade as well as understand how this is actually being achieved. In the differentiated landscape of the Corridors, where every group and every individual exercises power and is subjected to it, I focus on the channels through which various stakeholders strike a balance (whether collectively or individually) between ‘embeddedness’ and ‘resilience thinking’ that is in line with (or comes close to) their own interpretation of a ‘desired’ future city.

Infrastructure and the materiality of citizenship in Johannesburg

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In 2008 the first phase of Cosmo City north of Johannesburg was opened. Combining rental units, subsidised housing units and commercial-mortgage housing options, the new development promised to be a model for sustainable and integrated communities in South Africa. The development was financed through a public-private partnership and includes over ten-thousand households as well as schools, commercial zones and public spaces.

In early 2015, violent protests broke out in the neighbourhood: they did not last long in comparison to other service delivery protests in the country (they were over within two days), but they nevertheless struck at the heart of the concept of the integrated community. The protests were sparked by the attempt by the municipality to demolish the informal 'back-yard' rooms that many poorer residents had erected in their yards to bring in some rental income. The municipality was blaming these residents for the failure of the sewage system in large parts of Cosmo City, which they argued resulted from unplanned pressure on the infrastructure system. The failed sewage system also exacerbated tensions between the middle classes and the poor in the neighbourhood.

The paper takes this examples of the 'hidden infrastructures' of the city to think about the contestations of belonging, and to consider how the materiality of the city is implicated into the contested spaces of citizenship in the global south.

Polarising formalisation in reducing polarisation: rural fading while urban rising in the e-waste processing industry

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The existence of informal sector is consistent with efforts to reduce social polarisation. The informal sector, on the one hand, contains socially marginalised groups that are most vulnerable to unemployment and urban poverty caused by demographic dislocation in the process of imbalanced industrialisation. On the other hand, it represents ingenious informal entrepreneurs that is the product and driver of advanced capitalism engaging in the existing economic order. For a long time, there have been attempts to integrate the informal sector into the formal one. But they are not always in the same direction. In the case of e-waste processing industry, traditionally dominated by the informal sector, distinct outcomes of formalisation respectively in rural and urban areas can be observed. A small town, Guiyu in China, fails in the in-situ formalisation in spite of its solid foundation in e-waste processing while firms in the cities like Foshan succeeds even though costs are higher and their technology are less efficient. This article intends to explore the reasons for different outcomes by conducting case studies. By examining how isomorphism and field jointly contribute to the polarisation of organisational change, this article argues that informality may rein in isomorphism by constituting a field through its characteristics of flexible specialisation, social network and being unprotected. In comparison, coercive, mimetic as well as normative isomorphism can be strengthened in the field of the urban area, where regulatory power is more significant.

The Tiebout model and local government expenditures in Israel

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The Tiebout model suggests that a competition between localities enjoying municipal autonomy will result with the optimal sorting of residents and the optimal allocation of local public services. Since it was put forward by political economist Charles Tiebout in 1956, the model has become the bedrock for local government analysis, offering concise explanations to key issues such as the optimal size of communities and the optimal levels of taxation and local expenditures. However, it has also been stipulated that the Tiebout sorting mechanism is normatively undesirable, since it results in a process of the poor chasing the rich. Localities have no incentive to invest in services that will attract low-income residents (i.e., welfare services) due to the fact that they consume services without adding to the local tax base.

Can cities tackle the question of inequality or is it a national issue? The Tiebout model suggests that fragmentation will lead to segregation, reinforcing the notion that redistribution of wealth is only possible on the national level. But is the poor chasing the rich effect actually occurring? Or perhaps the Tiebout model is more complicated and versatile than we imagine?

This paper empirically tests how greater municipal autonomy and greater demand for welfare services influence the share of local expenditures on services devoted to welfare services, utilizing panel data analysis for 74 cities in Israel between 2010-2014. Findings show that greater municipal autonomy that goes along with greater demand for welfare services will increase investment in welfare, militating against the poor chasing the rich hypothesis. This finding suggests that welfare has the potential to become a local issue.

ATLMaps: deep mapping partnerships

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ATLMaps.org, a collaboration between Georgia State and Emory University, combines archival maps, geospatial data visualisation, and multimedia pinpoints to promote investigation into Atlanta across time and topic. The goal of the project is to create a multi-institutional geospatial clearinghouse and storytelling platform. ATLMaps makes the thousands of historical maps in both institutions' collections more understandable, locatable, and useful, so users can search for and stack these documents, and combine them with a growing number of layers that include city data, old photos, walking tours, oral histories, and art projects. As governments, businesses, universities, and NGOs digitize historical information and produce new content, releasing much of it to the public, we hope to make this material available on the site.

While currently focused on one city to demonstrate the power of stacking thousands of layers of information, our platform will eventually allow users to layer an increasing number of interdisciplinary data to address the complex issues of any city. Our project relies on other open-source tools like Leaflet, GeoServer, and OpenStreetMap. Our innovation was to connect existing technologies and projects around the aim of producing deep maps of one geographic region. However, there is nothing particular to that region about our method or our technology. Our code is on GitHub and we are currently in discussion with universities in Los Angeles, Boston, and Philadelphia about implementing instances of the project in those localities. These LAmaps, BOSmaps, and PHILAmaps projects would connect to ATLMaps, drawing on the same technologies and the lessons we've learned. We hope to partner with institutions outside of the US as well. With the project implemented in other cities we plan on exploring the comparative possibilities of the platform.

Understanding the ways of promoting urban resilience in ethnically diverse Hong Kong

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Ethnic minority individuals or groups seem to play a significant role in the promotion of urban resilience of an ageing society with a decreasing fertility rate in many East Asian societies such as Hong Kong. The successful urban resilience in mainstream societies should embrace the social integration of individuals with diverse cultural backgrounds which is closely linked to meeting the basic needs including access to housing and jobs as well as the life and health quality. The articulation of urban resilience highly depends on the negotiation between the minority groups and host society in terms of acculturation, individual behaviours, and social policy. However, this long-term process is not an easy path to be fulfilled by many aspects. Due to the various factors, each ethnic minority group has diverse culturally grounded resources and assets to facilitate urban resilience. For example, among the entire South Asians, Nepalese community seems to be more segregated and less cohesive both in their own community (generally residing out of Hong Kong island) and wider Hong Kong society due to the caste system. Economically, the Nepalese community is also one of the more disadvantaged ethnic groups in Hong Kong which may adversely impact their access to housing and employment opportunities. On the other hand, another ethnic minority group, Caucasians migrating from western countries (expats) seems to have better living conditions with respect to housing and employment (mostly residing in Hong Kong island) compared to their counterparts. Therefore, the neighbourhood residuals, racial and ethnic differences, skin colour, traditions, culturally specific resources, institutional barriers appear to shape the urban resilience among ethnic minority as well as ethnic majority population in the context of Hong Kong. Further research may focus on the interplay between ethnic identity, acculturation preferences of both minorities and host society, neighbourhood residuals, socio-economic status, demographics.

Ethnic minority, enclaves and job accessibility in Hong Kong

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In the literature, the inferior socio-economic conditions of the minorities have been linked with the spatial mismatch between their home and locations of employment opportunities. This study aims to investigate the spatial mismatch faced by the ethnic minority groups in an Asian context – Hong Kong. The ethnic minority groups in Hong Kong constitute over 6% (or over 450,000 residents) of its total population. However, little has been known about to what extent spatial mismatch exists in Hong Kong or other Asian cities. This deficit calls for investigation given the distinct composition of the ethnic minority populations and urban form in Hong Kong. We aim to shed light on this issue by investigating the spatial clustering of the ethnic minorities in Hong Kong in relation to job accessibility. To achieve this goal, the 2011 census data in conjunction with a suite of statistical techniques including Pearson correlation and logistic regression were employed. Findings highlight differentiated experience of accessing job opportunities across different minority groups in Hong Kong. Yet a link between severe spatial mismatch and ethnic enclaves was not strongly supported. Only the Filipino enclaves were associated with lower job accessibility, which, however, was plausibly attributed to their occupation (i.e., domestic helper) rather than residential choice. By revealing the experience of the ethnic minority groups in an Asian context, this study has contributed to the urban debate on spatial mismatch that has been largely dominated by the Western context.

Residential segregation in China: from institution-based to planning-driven

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Residential segregation between rural migrants and privileged social groups is a common phenomenon in Chinese cities. Fundamentally due to institutions such as the *hukou* system, rural migrants dwell in the villages-in-the-city (ViC) and dormitories that are usually next to dwellings of the privileged, forming a prevalent phenomenon that we define as institution-based residential segregation. By examining several key development zones in the Pearl River Delta (PRD), this paper further reveals an emerging and more aggressive type of segregation in which rural migrants are completely segregated on the periphery of these zones. Specifically, this paper argues that comprehensive planning and design directly result in segregated migrant neighbourhoods in the zones, creating a planning-driven segregation in contrast to the transforming institution-based one. The residential segregation in these development zones suggests that a continuous implementation of the current planning practice will entail a process we call the Americanisation of Chinese segregation.

The co-existence and social segregation of home place in a new town — a close examination of one involving medium-sized town in Yangtze Delta

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The existing literature on urbanisation studies in China is deficient regarding evidence and empirical study on small-medium sized towns. In addition, most existing demographic analysis has been limited at street-level (equivalent to ward level) but failed to capture the details at community and village level.

This paper has firstly reviewed the urbanisation history of a rapid developing medium-sized town in Yangtze-delta. Tai Lake New Town, currently with a total administrative area of 200 sq km and a total population of more than 250,000 of over 40% migrant workers, has benefited from the rapid development of adjacent state-level economic development zone since 1992 and had triggered its development process through annexing agricultural land since 2008. Using 2010 census data and demographic data in 2016 at community and village level, this paper has visualised the spatial distribution of social-economic groups by local *hukou* holders or migrants, original *hukou* registration place, aged above 60 years among local *hukou* holders, aged below 16 among migrants, and migrants by gender. The result of the spatial-demographic distribution has shown an evident fragmentation among urban communities and rural villages, an apparent segregation among migrants from different provinces. The findings also have proved demographic changes over 6 years as a result of rapid urban development, which has reflected both state-led urbanisation and bottom-up resilience of migrant workers from different provinces. The different coping strategy of different ethnical groups over time has resulted a featured spatial distribution of industry, home-based enterprises and employment opportunities.

Migration, urban settlement, and spatial polarisation: insights from China and South Africa

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This presentation examines the consequences of migration and economic development for the spatial organisation of population in urban regions. It draws on census-based and survey-based empirical research underway in both the Republic of South Africa and in the People's Republic of China. The analysis reflects the recognition that economic transformation prompts significant internal migration. In turn, this population redistribution brings about challenges with respect to sociospatial inequality and social adaptation in the urban setting.

For the South African case, we examine the degree to which racial residential segregation has changed since the end of apartheid. We use census enumeration data from 1996 through 2011 to measure the level of racial segregation across major population groups, and we chart changes in those levels of segregation. We do observe declines in residential segregation, although overall levels remain high and there are important variations for specific group pairings. We also use recent survey microdata from Gauteng Province to predict neighbourhood residential composition from a variety of individual characteristics. For the Mainland China case, we examine not only how internal migrants fare with relocation, but also some of the consequences of migration. We present results on the integration of migrants in cities, the well-being of those left-behind by the movers, and the sociospatial reorganisation of the city.

These results help shed light on segregation patterns as a window on inequality outside the Global North. We suggest that in future work it will quite valuable to probe this pattern further with greater geographic detail and with a more dynamic temporal analysis of residential moves themselves.

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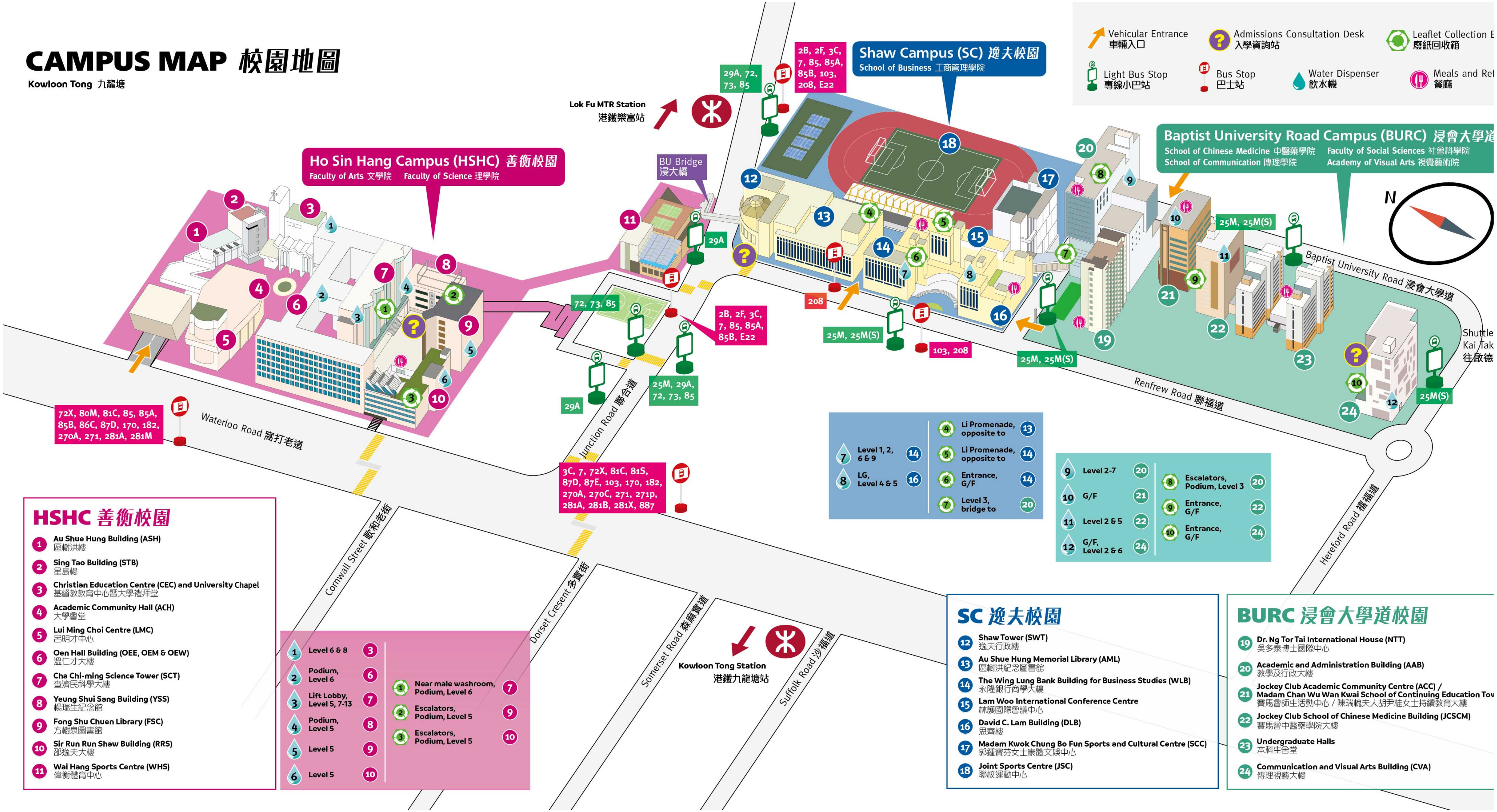
CAMPUS MAP 校園地圖

Kowloon Tong 九龍塘


Vehicular Entrance 車輛入口
Admissions Consultation Desk 入學資詢站
Leaflet Collection E 廢紙回收箱
Light Bus Stop 專線小巴站
Bus Stop 巴士站
Water Dispenser 飲水機
Meals and Ref 餐廳
Lok Fu MTR Station 港鐵樂富站
Ho Sin Hang Campus (HSHC) 善衡校園
Faculty of Arts 文學院 Faculty of Science 理學院
BU Bridge 浸大橋
Shaw Campus (SC) 逸夫校園
School of Business 工商管理學院
Baptist University Road Campus (BURC) 浸會大學道
School of Chinese Medicine 中醫藥學院
Faculty of Social Sciences 社會科學院
School of Communication 傳理學院
Academy of Visual Arts 視覺藝術院
N
29A, 72, 73, 85
2B, 2F, 3C, 7, 85, 85A, 85B, 103, 208, E22
29A
72, 73, 85
2B, 2F, 3C, 7, 85, 85A, 85B, E22
208
25M, 25M(S)
103, 208
25M, 25M(S)
25M, 25M(S)
25M(S)
29A
25M, 29A, 72, 73, 85
72X, 80M, 81C, 85, 85A, 85B, 86C, 87D, 170, 182, 270A, 271, 281A, 281M
3C, 7, 72X, 81C, 81S, 87D, 87E, 103, 170, 182, 270A, 270C, 271, 271P, 281A, 281B, 281X, 887
Waterloo Road 窩打老道
Junction Road 聯合道
Cornwall Street 歌和老街
Dorset Cresent 多實街
Somerset Road 森麻實道
Suffolk Road 沙福道
Kowloon Tong Station 港鐵九龍塘站
Baptist University Road 浸會大學道
Renfrew Road 聯福道
Hereford Road 禧福道
Shuttle Kai Tak 往啟德

HSHC 善衡校園

1	Au Shue Hung Building (ASH) 區樹洪樓
2	Sing Tao Building (STB) 星島樓
3	Christian Education Centre (CEC) and University Chapel 基督教教育中心暨大學禮拜堂
4	Academic Community Hall (ACH) 大學會堂
5	Lui Ming Choi Centre (LMC) 呂明才中心
6	Oen Hall Building (OEE, OEM & OEW) 溫仁才大樓
7	Cha Chi-ming Science Tower (SCT) 查濟民科學大樓
8	Yeung Shui Sang Building (YSS) 楊瑞生紀念館
9	Fong Shu Chuen Library (FSC) 方樹泉圖書館
10	Sir Run Run Shaw Building (RRS) 邵逸夫大樓
11	Wai Hang Sports Centre (WHS) 偉衡體育中心

1	Level 6 & 8	3
2	Podium, Level 6	6
3	Lift Lobby, Level 5, 7-13	7
4	Podium, Level 5	8
5	Level 5	9
6	Level 5	10

1	Near male washroom, Podium, Level 6	7
2	Escalators, Podium, Level 5	9
3	Escalators, Podium, Level 5	10

7	Level 1, 2, 6 & 9	14
8	LG, Level 4 & 5	16

4	Li Promenade, opposite to	13
5	Li Promenade, opposite to	14
6	Entrance, G/F	14
7	Level 3, bridge to	20

9	Level 2-7	20
10	G/F	21
11	Level 2 & 5	22
12	G/F, Level 2 & 6	24

8	Escalators, Podium, Level 3	20
9	Entrance, G/F	22
10	Entrance, G/F	24

SC 逸夫校園

12	Shaw Tower (SWT) 逸夫行政樓
13	Au Shue Hung Memorial Library (AML) 區樹洪紀念圖書館
14	The Wing Lung Bank Building for Business Studies (WLB) 永隆銀行商學大樓
15	Lam Woo International Conference Centre 林護國際會議中心
16	David C. Lam Building (DLB) 思齊樓
17	Madam Kwok Chung Bo Fun Sports and Cultural Centre (SCC) 郭鍾寶芬女士康體文娛中心
18	Joint Sports Centre (JSC) 聯校運動中心

BURC 浸會大學道校園

19	Dr. Ng Tor Tai International House (NTT) 吳多泰博士國際中心
20	Academic and Administration Building (AAB) 教學及行政大樓
21	Jockey Club Academic Community Centre (ACC) / Madam Chan Wu Wan Kwai School of Continuing Education Tow 賽馬會師生活動中心 / 陳瑞槐夫人胡尹桂女士持續教育大樓
22	Jockey Club School of Chinese Medicine Building (JCSCM) 賽馬會中醫藥學院大樓
23	Undergraduate Halls 本科生舍堂
24	Communication and Visual Arts Building (CVA) 傳理視藝大樓

Conference venue: Lam Woo International Conference Centre (number 15 on map)

On-campus accommodation: Dr. Ng Tor Tai International House (NTT) (number 19 on map)