

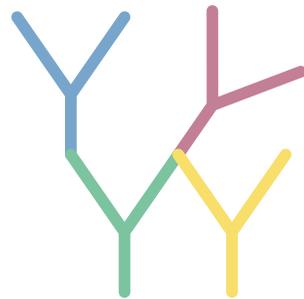


What is planned for the next year

> Next year, we will focus mainly on continuing the literature review, the design of data collection instruments and the elaboration of fieldwork, in addition to the presentation of preliminary results in congresses.

Type of products envisaged in the coming year

- > Scientific publication;
- > Presentation at a conference;
- > Narrative map



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MIGRATION AND STIGMATIZATION

Young migrants and public space in Mexico City

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TODAY, INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION IS A RELEVANT GLOBAL ISSUE. IN LATIN AMERICA, EUROPE AND OTHER PLACES, THE FOREIGN POPULATION IS INCREASING AND HAS TO LEAVE THEIR PLACES OF ORIGIN DUE TO VARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES. MEXICO, IN PARTICULAR, IS CHARACTERIZED AS A COUNTRY THAT MAINLY EXPELS PEOPLE TO THE UNITED STATES; HOWEVER, IT IS ALSO A PLACE WITH TRANSIT, RETURN AND IN MIGRATION. IN THIS CASE, YOUTH TRANSIT MIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS TO MEXICO CITY (MANY OF THEM CENTRAL AMERICANS), WHO ARE CURRENTLY RESIDING IN SHELTERS AND MOST OF WHOM DO NOT HAVE RESIDENCE DOCUMENTS OR ARE PROCESSING THEM, IS OF INTEREST. IN GENERAL, SHELTERS ARE CONSIDERED STIGMATIZED SPACES AND THEIR INHABITANTS ARE MAINLY DISCRIMINATED AGAINST FOR RESIDING IN SUCH PLACES AND FOR COMING MOSTLY FROM CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES. OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO US IS STUDYING HOW THESE YOUNG MIGRANTS LIVE IN PUBLIC SPACES? HOW DO THEY ADAPT TO THE STIGMATIZING CONDITIONS OF MEXICO CITY?

Highlights

> General objective:

- To analyze how young migrants use public space in Mexico City and how they adapt to conditions of stigmatization by the national population.

> Specific objectives:

- To establish how the nationality or migratory status of young migrants in Mexico City are factors that facilitate or hinder the way this population uses public space.
- To characterize how young migrants are perceived by urban residents and how they react to this.
- To analyze what would be transgressive responses by young migrants to the way they are perceived by other urban actors.

> Aspects to be addressed:

- Discrimination, stigmatization of migrant youth (non-citizens).
- The public (civil society as a sphere of the public?) vs. the private (internal tensions on the street, the neighbourhood).
- Actions to live/use public space with the aforementioned characteristics (transgression).
- The public and the private in a "public" space: conformation of the collective (the shelters).

What was done this year

- > This is a case study of recent incorporation into the project, the work so far has focused on the literature review to define the concepts that best suit the case study.
- > In addition, contact has been reinitiated with a migrants' shelter in Mexico City with which we had previously worked and with which we intend to work with young irregular migrants.
- > Identifying a sample of young migrants to contrast the differences in both nationalities of origin and migratory status;
- > As a result of this exploratory work, a paper was presented at the International Colloquium "Urban Transgressions", organized by TRYSACES in April: "Segregation and International Migration in Urban Contexts. The case of the foreign population residing in Mexico";
- > The chapter entitled "Privileged Nationalities? Segregation and international migration in Mexico", which is expected to be part of the book entitled "Segregation and migration in Latin American contexts".

Preliminary results

– At this stage, one of the most relevant factor to understand the forms of stigmatization and segregation of which the migrant population in Mexico is the victim are: nationality of origin, race and economic condition. As part of the discussion of these preliminary results, reference has been made to privileged nationalities more easily accepted upon arrival than Central Americans, which has been discussed in the chapter cited above. This chapter also discusses the concept of territorial segregation, which in the case of Mexico can be dealt with on the basis of migrants' nationality of origin. It is proposed that nationality may be a factor that helps to understand how certain groups of migrants can circulate in the city and even choose their places of residence (privileged migrants), while others have more restrictions and are even victims of other dynamics (discrimination and xenophobia) that makes them subjects of exclusion.

