

Einladung zum Vortrag

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Translocal Placemaking: The influence of translocality on Vienna's urban space with the example of the „Brunnenmarkt“



Vienna, the capital city of Austria, is a diverse and multicultural city. Certain areas are highly populated by people from various countries. The 16th district, especially the area around “Brunnenmarkt” is a melting pot of different people, cultures, languages, foods, and other goods. These aspects contribute to the perception of translocality in the area. The primary purpose of this paper is to determine how features of translocality affect and shape the urban space at “Brunnenmarkt”. Through the research questions, the visibility of translocality in the area, networks among salespeople, ties with family and friends at home, specific daily practices, as well as salespeople's perceptions of the market will be determined. Researchers have conducted similar studies around the world, in cities such as London, for example, where a translocal street was studied concerning the visual arrangement of shops. In this paper, different methods to detect translocal elements will be used, namely photography and observation to illustrate and describe the visual features of translocality as well as the daily practices at the market. Furthermore, maps will be included to depict salespeople's perceptions of the market, including translocal connections and ties. Additionally, narrative interviews, based on an interview guide and on the maps drawn by the participants, will be conducted to gather information about migrant salespeople's lives, their country specific products and their daily life in Vienna.

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Gendered Migration Patterns in Rural Ethiopia



Ethiopia is one of the poorest states in the world, facing several highly complex and convoluted challenges and underlying numerous overlapping migration dynamics. Looking back on a long-standing history of migration shaped by discontinuity, Ethiopia currently features high rates of mobility, both internal and international. Besides, especially rural villages are regarded recently as emerging sources of migrants and manifest significant migration flows primarily to the Middle East and South Africa. In order to contribute to the existing research on gendered migration patterns from and within the Horn of Africa, this thesis emphasizes the role of gender within present migration patterns. Yet, despite the growing importance of rural areas as well as the proceeding feminization of migration related to migration flows in Ethiopia, the current body of research on this topic is insufficient. Studying one of the leading migrant-sending countries, this thesis puts gendered migration patterns in the emerging rural areas of Ethiopia on its agenda. Employing cross-sectional data of 1,200 households from four different regions in rural Ethiopia, I want to provide an overview of the different characteristics of internal and international migration patterns disaggregated by gender and - finally - provide a further understanding of migration in the context of Ethiopia.

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