Program booklet

17th IMISCOE Annual Conference - ONLINE
1-2 July

IMISCOE

Content

Welcome

From left to right: Prof. Peter Scholten, Dr. Warda Belabas & Angelique van Dam (Erasmus University Rotterdam), Prof. Birte Nienaber & Nicole Holzapfel-Mantin (Luxembourg University), Prof. Parvati Raghuram & Dr. Gunjan Sondhi

Welcome to the very first online annual conference of IMISCOE! This is probably one of the most challenging years most of us have witnessed. As the COVID-19 crisis continues, we hope that this conference will help all of you who are navigating your academic work in the new normality in which we have arrived, and will showcase the resilience of us as IMISCOE community in these surreal times. We have attempted to make the online conference look and feel like a 'normal' IMISCOE conference. We will have plenaries, panels, workshops, a PhD program, sessions offering tips on teaching migration and diversity online, as well as an elaborate social program, in which migration and diversity will be addressed by and with our heart, mind, body, food/taste, dance, music, visual arts and more. Coming from all our full or semi-lockdown situations, we hope you will enjoy this opportunity to meet up again and engage in academic reflection in a setting in which you will feel at home.

The conference will also reflect on doing migration research on, in and for addressing the implications of the COVID-19 crisis. We will deal with key questions such as what do we know about the implications of COVID-19 for migrants and what are the implications of the measures taken on migrants? What is it to do research amidst the crisis? And what can migration research do for those most affected by this crisis? This includes much needed reflection on how the pandemic has surfaced and enlarged racialized inequalities. This is a topic where the field of migration studies in general, and IMISCOE in particular, is well positioned to make a key contribution to the ongoing anti-racism movement across the world. We propose to address these issues by offering more space for critical reflection on race and migration as well as by taking targeted steps to improve black and minority ethnic representation in our membership in the future.

Earlier this year, we were confronted with having to make quick decisions after the University of Luxembourg was forced to cancel the 2020 face-to-face conference. We had to assemble the technical infrastructure for moving the existing programme online. A team from the IMISCOE Network Office, the Open University (Parvati Raghuram and Gunjan Sondhi), the University of Luxembourg (Nicole Holzapfel-Mantin and Birte Nienaber) and Erasmus University, Rotterdam (Angelique van Dam and Peter Scholten) went to work to develop something IMISCOE had not done before. As of today, more than 500 enthusiastic researchers have signed up to present at the conference, which shows the commitment and enthusiasm of our membership.

The good news is that we see this as a starting point for a new professional infrastructure for online activities. We therefore invite constructive feedback after the event so we can further improve online provision in the future. We also ask for your understanding and flexibility as we ourselves manage this novel system. Besides, given current uncertainties about the spread of the pandemic, the programme may also alter a little on the day depending on people's circumstances. Nevertheless, we hope that you will enjoy this experience and we look forward to meeting you all at the conference.

A few days before we start, those who have registered online (Before June 26) will receive active links to all the sessions. Please do browse through the program and see you online soon

Register and find the most updated information on:
https://www.imiscoe.org/events/imiscoe-events/1027-17th-imiscoe-annual-conference

Also see our Q & A:
https://www.imiscoe.org/events/imiscoe-events/77-additional-information/1051-frequently-asked-questions

On behalf of the Conference Committee

- Peter Scholten (Erasmus University Rotterdam)
- Angelique van Dam (Erasmus University Rotterdam)
- Warda Belabas (Erasmus University Rotterdam)
- Parvati Raghuram (Open University)
- Gunjan Sondhi (Open University)
- Nicole Holzapfel-Mantin (University of Luxembourg)
- Birte Nienaber (University of Luxembourg)

Two hands to take it all on
a broad smile to welcome the morning
a warm embrace to wish the night farewell
seas of ideas for everyone
mountains of strength to rise up

enough baggage for one life
enough sea for an ocean
enough words for a poem

strength endures
mountains remain
mountains remain enduring
strength endures to rise up

Translated by Kate Hubers

کافی است
دو دست برای خواستنی بزرگ
تبسمی برای خوش آمدگویی صبح
آغوشی گرم برای شب بخیر
دریا دریا نظر برای همگان
کوه کوه توان برخاستن

کافی است
کوله باری برای هستن
دریاها برای اقیانوس
کلماتی برای یک شعر

توانی پر تلاش
کوه ها پا بر جا
کوه های پر تلاش پا برجا
توانی پر تلاش برای برپاخاستن

Translated by Narcis Zohrehnassab

This poem is written by Nafiss Nia. Nafiss, an Iranian-Dutch poet, who, partly from experiences of a refugee background, writes poets that she would describe as lovind and urgent. Through her poetry she evokes and provokes us to think about resiliency. Through her foundation Granate, she is making visible and promoting diversity in film and poetry.Together with the talented visual artist Cat Smits and Saxophonist Floris van der Vlugt, a special project has come into being which we are very honoured to be able to showcase at IMISCOE conference 2020. Through the combination of music, poetry and visual arts, these artists will let us see, hear and feel how our common theme – migration - can be experienced through art. In this way we hope not only to facilitate the sharing of thought but also of sensory experiences during these two inspiring days.

Nothing to lose

From left to right: Nafiss Nia, Cat Smits. Floris van der Vlugt
Camera: Dwight Sergio Samson

What to expect

This program booklet shows the many interesting sessions and activities that you will able to join during the two-day conference. First we will introduce the keynote-speakers, after which this booklet will inform you on our plenary sessions. Next we discuss the extended social programme, offered to you exclusively during these two days. After the complete overview, we will share the virtual rooms that will be available to you during this conference. In the section highlighted, we will share more details on some of the sessions. Followed by the morning programme of the first conference day, which centralises the PhD community. EUMIG students will also arrange a session during this morning. This timeslot also offers a Q and A session, that will answer all remaining questions. At last you will find the arrangement of all parallel sessions that will take place during the entire conference.

Just like every year, researchers will present their work during the IMISCOE annual conference. Even in these strange times, we will find each other and enjoy the social talks as well as the time we can share. Even when this is done differently than we are used to. The program booklet allows you to orientate through all the sessions. You will find a version online that will also share the abstracts, so that you can decide up front which sessions might be interesting, or relevant to you. It may be possible that some sessions need to be slightly adjusted. (e.g. when one author is not able to participate or a change in order or chair. Important updates and changes to the program booklet will online be adjusted in the online version. Therefore, it is strongly advised to check the booklet to see if there were any major changes.

A few days before the start of the conference, participants will be provided with an instruction manual, that they will receive on the email address with which they have registered on IMISCOE. This manual will consist of two parts. First you will find all the access links and codes to all the sessions in a clear overview. The plenary sessions and open rooms will also be shared there. In the second part of this manual, you will find everything that you need to make good use of our WebEx platform.

Parallel sessions will last for 1,5 hours as per usual. Take note: all timeslots are in CEST. To calculate your local time, please use tools such as: https://www.worldtimebuddy.com/. Every session 3-5 researchers will share their work, through presentations of maximum 15 minutes. After these presentations, there is room for asking questions and/or discussions. WebEx supports the usage of PowerPoint and other methods of presenting. It is also possible to use a whiteboard, share your screen and use other tools that can support your presentation (e.g. share a YouTube, show a word document etc). The platform supports several ways of interaction, such as the chat functionality, raising your hand function and of course the ability to speak. Every session will be accompanied with a 15 minute break, that will allow for a smooth transition or some rest in between sessions. Every session has a technical supporter, that will assist in controlling the session and support the session. It is advised to contact your technical supporter up front, that way you can share the plans and special wishes for your session. You can also send the technical supporter the presentation, so that if anything goes wrong, your presentation can still be shared with the viewing audience.

The chair(s) and technical supporters connected to each session will be shared with the instruction manual that you will receive a few days before the conference. Feel free to look around to the sessions you would like to see!

Keynote speakers & Plenairies

Biao Xiang
The redistribution of mobilities

The restrictions placed upon population movement during the pandemic did not bring everything to a crashing halt. Instead, they can be more accurately understood as a redistribution of mobilities: no longer in the physical office or classroom, remote working and learning now rely on the movement of internet maintenance staff, while self-isolation creates unprecedented demand for delivery service, rather than grocers or pharmacies. By doing so, many of us "outsource" our mobilities to others. In this process, mobility itself grows more specialized: jobs are taken up by specific populations, commodified as a main profit source for platform-based technology companies, and securitized as the movement is constantly monitored. The specialization, commodification and securitization of mobility take place in other sectors, too, widening the socioeconomic divide between those who must move and those who do not, between migrants and the stationary.
Chaired by Parvati Raghuram

About Biao
Biao Xiang is Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Oxford, and Director of Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology, Germany. He has worked on migrations of various types in Asia.

Anna Triandafyllidou
Mobility and belonging at pandemic times

The global pandemic has proven that our world is truly transnational, mobile, and interconnected. The virus made no exceptions, travelled through national checkpoints but also across ethnic communities, social classes, cities, and small towns, ignoring territorial borders and their sovereign governments. What can however this pandemic crisis teach us about borders, belonging and solidarity? And how should we (re)think migration after this pandemic crisis? While the concern that travellers increase the risk of Covid-19 contagion is legitimate, border closures do not keep "everyone" out: citizens and 'essential workers' are allowed to cross. States weigh their obligation towards solidarity and protection of citizens above the risk that they may be carrying the virus. Outsiders (temporary residents, visitors) are banned from entry, as are asylum-seekers or irregular migrants, who may also not be afforded access to health care. Some of these 'outsiders' though are deemed 'essential' workers (essential for whom?). So special provisions are made to enable them to travel and to work. These essential migrant workers include medical and paramedical staff but also, crucially, farmworkers, domestic and care workers – some of the most needed and previously most 'disposable' migrant labour force. In this lecture I want to discuss the political implications of these decisions and how we could use the crisis as an opportunity to change the way we understand and govern mobility and belonging in a globalized world.
Chaired by Birte Nienaber

About Anna
Anna Triandafyllidou holds the Canada Excellence Research Chair in Migration and Integration at Ryerson University, Toronto, Canada. She was previously Robert Schuman Chair at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy. She is the Editor in Chief of the Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies, and also chairs the IMISCOE Editorial Committee. She has written extensively on migration policy, governance and nationalism. For more information on her work please visit: www.ryerson.ca/cerc-migration and www.annatriandafyllidou.com

Roundtable discussions

Prof. Ludger Pries, Dr Guia Gilardoni & Adolfo Sommarribas will reflect on doing migration research on, in and for the COVID19 crisis during this roundtable discussion.
Chaired by Parvati Raghuram

Maria Baganha Award ceremony

This year we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Maria Ioannis Baganha Dissertation Award! The Network has awarded this prize annually since 2010 to stimulate and recognize excellent PhD research in the field of migration, integration, and social cohesion in Europe. The late Maria Ioannis Baganha was a leading migration scholar at the Centre for Social Studies (CES) at the University of Coimbra. She was one of IMISCOE's founding members and the chair of its Board of Directors until she passed away in June 2009. To commemorate her work in the field of migration studies and particularly for the network, the IMISCOE Board of Directors has dedicated the IMISCOE dissertation award to her.

Last year's winner was *Dr. Kristina Bakkaer Simonsen* with her work titled "Do They Belong? Host National Boundary Drawing and Immigrants' Identification Integration".

Former winners of the Maria Baganha Award - an overview

2019 - Dr. Kristina Bakkær Simonsen	2018 - Dr. Apostolos Andrikopoulos	2017 - Dr. Yossi Harpaz	2016 - Dr. Milena Belloni	2015 - Dr. Erik Vickstrom
2014 - Dr. Ruben Andersson	2013 - Dr. Alistair Hunter	2012 - Dr. Zana Vathi	2011 - Dr. Justus Uitermark	2010 - Dr. Juljana Vullnetari

Social Program

"Sciences provide an understanding of a universal experience. Arts are a universal understanding of a personal experience...they are both a part of us and a manifestation of the same thing. The arts and sciences are avatars of human creativity"

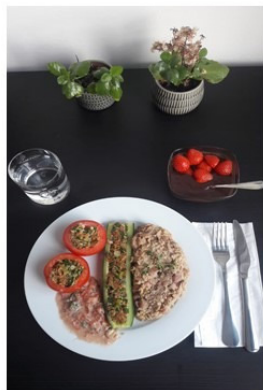(Mae Carol Jemison, first African American woman astronaut in space)

We start the opening announcement of our social program with this inspiring quote of Mae Jemison. Mae is the first African American woman astronaut in space, and still fighting to make it possible for all to reach space. Mea inspires us to link science to art. You will see the manifestation of this inspiration in the description of the social program that will follow. Secondly, Mae was and still is a fighter against inequality and racism. And devoted her battle to make it possible to reach the stars, for all!

Furthermore, with the words "Don't let anyone rob you of your imagination, your creativity, or your curiosity" in our mind we are happy to experience meeting each other in an new place, a virtual space where we can combine our exchange of research with the pleasure and importance of coming together in creative forms and thereby 'doing' the coming together, expressing solidarity, listening and making room for all. Let's do it, together!

Transcontinental feast: Blending Dutch, Georgian & Costa Rican cuisine...

Time and distance are not excuses for not sharing a meal...

Transcontinental Cooking Workshop

In this session two wonderful ladies will give a transcontinental vegetarian/vegan cooking workshop. The ingredients required are given below so that everyone can stock up before the workshop. Due to the time difference across participating members of the conference, we have chosen to prepare dishes that can be served as lunch or dinner, and the dessert will be breakfast proof! The dishes will be very simple and on the table in 20 minutes max! Ingredients are chosen carefully, are seasonal and easy to get in most parts of the world. Just follow the workshop and enjoy your meal together with the whole IMISCOE community!
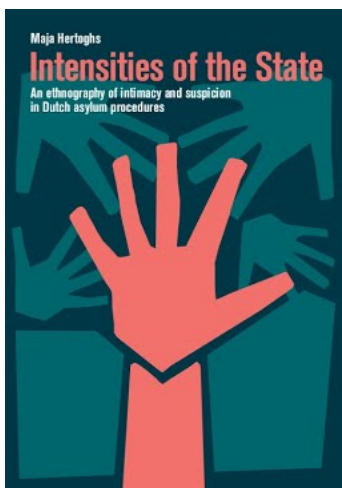
Mediterranean salad	Pasta with creamy broccoli sauce	Beans salad	Pancakes
2 cups quinoa/bulgur/couscous 4 cups water Pinch of salt 1 can of chickpea's Parsley 2 bell peppers (grilled) 1 zucchini (grilled) Sun dried tomatoes Olives Juice of half a lemon Olive oil Black pepper **Optional:** Pine nuts or any other nut (walnut, pumpkin seeds, etc) Raisins Feta cheese	100gr unroasted cashews Hot water Whole grain pasta 150gr broccoli florets 2 cloves of garlic Salt Black pepper Topping: Lemon juice Cherry tomatoes Pine nuts **Optional:** Parmigiano	Capucijners/chickpeas/beans Red bell pepper Garlic Onion Corn Salt Black pepper Chilli pepper Salsa as garnish: 2 (jalapenos) peppers Coriander 3 tomatoes 1 clove garlic 1 red union Lemon juice Tortilla chips/crackers/roasted bread	150gr (self-raising) flour 50mL soy milk 2tbsp maple syrup Vanilla Applesauce/apple Salt Margarine/coconut oil/sunflower seed oil Topping: Fruits (strawberries, banana, blueberries) Syrup Marmalade

Borders

From left to right: Cat Smits, Maja Hertoghs, Christine Otten, Dwight Sergio Samson, Wim Selles

Tonight, we will all witness that high-quality science and high class art can go hand in hand to inform and above all inspire us even more. The prologue of Borders, a special theatre performance based on an interesting dissertation: Intensities of the state: *an ethnography of intimacy and suspicion in Dutch asylum procedures*. From *Dr Maja Hertoghs (cum laude)* will be the centre of our social program. Besides a prologue of this unique work, the makers will show us how all senses can be touched by combining data out of research, stories of individuals, music, and visuals. Enjoy, feel and experience research coming to life in a way you have never seen before.

Borders is made and performed by visual theatermaker Cat Smits, based on the research and dissertation of Dr. Maja Hertoghs, fictionalised by writer Christine Otten, music and composition Wim Selles. Camera: Dwight Sergio Samson. Premiere: 15 oktober 2020, Pleintheater Amsterdam.

More information: http://playproductions.org/nl/coming-soon/grenzen-2020/

Camera: Dwight Sergio Samson
Producent: PLAY Productions

Yoga & Dance Workshop

For both the Yoga and dance workshop I would like to introduce you to Yoryana and Desi. Both passionate about dancing, and making others experiences the beauty and benefits of diversity through the body. Both ladies are experienced in giving online classes and during the conference you can find a virtual dance classroom to practice for the big event at the end of our conference. Yoryana is from Cuba where she has learned to dance before she had learned to speak. She owns her own dance school and knows how to motivate anyone for a dance. Desi has got great energy and enthusiasm that even after 2 full and intense days of academic she will make sure that everyone can relax and reload during a Yoga class and 'shake it all of' and return to their home feeling all energized and happy after a live dance class. A great closure with a party flavour!

Program Timeline 1 July, 2020 (CEST)

Time	Event
9:00 - 12:00	PhD sessions and workshops EUMIGS Session GenSeM session
11:00 - 12:00	**Q & A WebEx**
12:00 - 13:00	Lunch workshop **transcontinental feast** & Lunch break
13:00 - 13:15	Opening by Professor Peter Scholten, Parvati Raghuram & Angelique van Dam
13:15 - 14:00	Plenary with Professor Xiang Biao, chaired by prof. Parvati Raghuram
14:00-15:30	First round of parallel sessions
15:45- 17:15	Second round of parallel sessions
17:30-18:15	Plenary with Prof. Anna Triandafyllidou, chaired by prof. Birte Nienaber
18:30-19:00	Social Program: **Borders**

Program Timeline 2 July, 2020 (CEST)

Time	Event
9:00 - 10:30	Third round of parallel sessions
10:45 - 12:15	Fourth round of parallel sessions
12:15 - 12:35	Lunch break & **Yoga** workshop
13:00 - 14:30	Fifth round of parallel sessions
14:45 - 16:15	Sixth round op parallel sessions
16:15 - 16:45	**Maria Baganha Award Ceremony**
16:45 - 17:45	Concluding roundtable with **Prof. Ludger Pries, Dr Guia Gilardoni & Adolfo Sommarribas, chaired by prof. Parvati Raghuram**
17:45 - 18:00	Closing words by Prof. Peter Scholten & Prof. Birte Nienaber
18:00 - 18:30	Social program: **African & Latin dance workshop**

Open rooms during the Conference

Technical Support Room and Telephone Number

This room is always open. Those who have registered, but experience difficulties with entering the virtual rooms, are welcome to ask for support using this link.
There will also be a telephone number and WhatsApp group to provide technical assistance throughout the conference. Furthermore, in each session there will be a supporter present to help run the sessions smoothly (with the exception of the morning program on July 1, from 9:00-12:00). Each supporter will be trained in WebEx, who is providing our conference software.

Coffee Room

As always, this will probably be one of the most important rooms of our conference. Feel welcome to visit our own IMISCOE coffee room whenever you want. Our bartender will facilitate a room for conversation and networking. See someone at the conference that you want to further engage with? Send them a chat to meet here and our bartender will be sure to provide you a breakout room for closed conversations or discussions.

Game Room

Need a break from the academic sharing, but still want to stimulate strategic thinking? Visit our game room and challenge one of your fellow academics to play chess and enjoy a small break!

Dance Classroom

Want to prepare and be sure to shine as a star in your living room during our closing dance event? Visit our dance classroom and Yoryana and Desi will teach you the basic steps. Furthermore, they will show how dance can be a language to share history of the suppressed and human experiences over generations.

Art Room

Join our museum video room and experience migration research translated into arts.

Special Groups Room

During the conference there will be several rooms where members of a standing committee, research initiative or PhD community can meet.

Highlighted

Meet the Author Session
July 1, 14:00-15:30 (CEST)

Meet the Authors event with Anna Triandafyllidou. Where Parvati Raghuram discusses the Short Reader on High Skill Migration by Agnieszka Weinar and Amanda Klekowski von Koppenfels, and the monograph by Laure Sandoz. Furthermore, Isabella Trombetta discusses the Short Reader on Migration and Agriculture by Michele Nori and Domenica Farinella.

Meet the authors - Malmö - 2019

Migration Research Hub
July 2, 14:45-16:15 (CEST)

Dr Asya Pisarevskaya and Nathan Levi will guide you through the new Migration research hub and will answer everything you always wanted to know about this wonderful hub. The migration research hub supports the systematic accumulation of knowledge in migration studies. It aims to be the go-to resource for finding knowledge on migration, from the latest literature to the most appropriate topical experts. The migration research hub was built during the IMISCOE-led Horizon 2020 project, CrossMigration (2018-2020). The project is now fully integrated to and maintained by IMISCOE. Cannot wait to learn more? Please check the website and follow some instruction movies: https://migrationresearch.com/help

Please check the website and follow some instruction movies: https://migrationresearch.com/help
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z7YKU34PP0I&t – Why and how to use the IMISCOE Migration Research Hub (Fiona-Katharina Seiger)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-KoTEUvFJFg&t – The coming of age of migration studies: The CrossMigration project and the Migration Research Hub (Peter Scholten)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d67CSTC6Lr4&t – Between the fragmentation and institutionalization of migration studies: Bibliometric analysis using Migration Research Hub data (Nathan Levy, Asya Pisarevskaya)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UXkN52Y8Pws – The usefulness of the Migration Research Hub for research-policy relations (Marco Martiniello)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J9LgTBTOQFE&t – How can the Migration Research Hub help young researchers (Ann Singleton)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pRTx-XwI6fE&t – How the Migration Research Hub makes research more accessible (Laura Morales)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f1-uRzGO9o4&t – How the Migration Research Hub's taxonomy helps give structure to and identify gaps in migration studies (Rinus Penninx)

Participatory Workshop: Techniques for Reflexively Teaching Migration Studies On-Line
July 2, 10:45-12:15 (CEST)

In this participatory workshop session Kesi Mahendran will use teaching materials related to moral panic, public attitudes, and public opinion to open up a discussion on how we teach migration studies on-line. The focus will be on developing ways that promote reflexivity and develop critical thinking amongst our students. The workshop will use different methods used by social and political psychologists for measuring public attitudes to illustrate how methods can be taught on-line. Please bring examples of your own teaching practice whether on-line or off-line so we can share and develop new techniques of good teaching practice within IMISCOE.

Collaborating with the Arts to Challenge Polarized Migration Debates
July 1, 15:45-17:15 (CEST)

In this session Umut Erel will reflect on collaborations between researchers and artists and activists. Looking back at a long-term collaboration between Open University and the Tate Exchange programme of the Tate Modern Gallery, it will showcase the value of dialogic approaches to issues of migration, citizenship, participation and art. It will look at examples of academic and artist collaborations and reflect on the benefits of this approach to research migration. We suggest that arts based approaches are particularly suited to public engagement on the issues of migration, as they give an opportunity to sidestep established, simplified and polarized discourses on migration. We will also draw on other examples of arts based research and engagement, including collaborations with the Migration Museum Project, where we innovated through formats such as 'pop-up profs' and educational workshops for schools, as well as how this can feed into teaching materials.

New Tools and Platforms For Knowledge Exchange, Research Discovery and Open Data Solutions for Migration Studies
July 2, 13:00-14:30 (CEST)

This workshop is a roundtable with interactive presentations of four new platforms and tools for knowledge exchange, research discovery and data access for Migration Studies. It presents the CrossMigration Taxonomy and Database (introduced by Peter Scholten and Asya Pisarevskaya, Erasmus University Rotterdam), the Ethmigsurveydata Survey Data Hub (presented by Laura Morales & Ami Saji, Sciences Po), the ReSoMa Digital Research Platform (introduced by Guia Gilardoni, ISMU) and several tools developed within the H2020 SSHOC project for the European Open Science Cloud (presented by Maureen A. Haaker, UK Data.

What a great way to start

PHD Community 9:00- 12:00 July 1

Our very own PhD community will arrange the first morning of these inspiring two days, with a programme for all PhDs. This morning will focus on doing a PhD during the extraordinary circumstances. IMISCOE supports the inspiring new generation of researchers and the goal to support each other and find ways to help one and other. Therefore, we offer this part of the programme to freely use our platform during the morning of the first conference day.

8:30-9:00 PhD Assembly

9:00-12:00 PhD Program

[See this blog post for all the times for the sessions](#)

Online Teaching workshop: Challenges in Times of COVID-19

It is becoming increasingly common for PhD students to teach undergraduate seminars on top of undertaking research – a task that is not always easy to manage. Moreover, PhDs teaching in the area of migration and integration are facing ever greater challenges, as they deal with emotionally charged and highly politicized topics, particularly in the context of refugee and migrant crisis management in Europe. The workshop will look at these challenges in light of the changes brought about by COVID-19 pandemic.

Networking group activities

We prepared four discussion rooms where PhD students and more senior scholars will have an opportunity to reflect and discuss together on the following topics:

1) Room 1: Fieldwork and Ethics
How can we continue field research during and post Covid-19 times? Creative solutions and ethical dilemmas.

2) Room 2: Knowledge Communication
How can we make our research influential and visible? Strategies to share our research with a variety of audiences outside of academia

3) Room 3: Publishing strategies
How can we publish as emerging scholars?

4) Room 4: Life after the PhD

To be or not to be in academia? How to remain in academia and how to leave it?

The idea behind the discussion rooms is to facilitate an open dialogue between participants and speakers. We aim to create a safe and informal atmosphere where everyone can feel heard and welcomed.

GenSeM session: Studying gender and migration in a global pandemic 9:00-12:00 July 1

Nicola Chanamuto and Marianela Barrios Aquino facilitate a meeting for PhD/ECR members of the Gen-SeM standing committee during the IMISCOE annual conference. Together, they will provide a space for attendees to share experiences, resources and lessons learned during research.

EUMIGS 9:00-12:00 JULY 1

Current Topics in Migration Studies from Student Perspective: the EuMIGS Double Degree Master Theses Panel

The EuMIGS Double Degree Master in Migration Studies requires students to spend the two years of their master studies in two different partner programmes. The students of the second cohort of this joint program will present their ongoing or recently finished master thesis projects and give insights about how migration researchers of tomorrow see the field.

The panel will also give insights into the experiences of international students being mobile and doing research in times of Covid-19. How did the pandemie and the lockdown affect their exchange stays and their research? How did they solve the special challenges involved?

The panel will finally also be a great opportunity to learn more about the programme that currently involves five IMISCOE member institutes.

All you still want to know about WEBEX 11:00-12:00, JULY 1

An extended manual will be shared a few days before the conference, that will explain what you need to know about the platform of WebEx. Every session will have a technical supporter, to support and facilitate the presentations. There will also be a technical support room during the entire conference. If you still have questions, feel free to join this timeslot.

Index Paralell Sessions	
PARALELL SESSIONS JULY 1 - FIRST ROUND - 14:00-15:30 (CEST)	
1	Migration Politics and Governance Paper session 6
2	Older Migrants and Family studies Paper session 1
3	Immigration, Immigrants and the labour market in Europe Paper session 1
4	Immigrants' Cultural Participation: Why and How to study it?
5	Workshop Separated Families, Bordering and Forced Transnationalism
6	Education and social inequality paper session 1
7	Gender and Sexuality in Migration Research Paper session 1
11	Studying Migration from a Big Data Perspective
12	Reflexive Migration Studies
13	Transnational social protection policies and practices (Part I): top-down policy initiatives and bottom-up strategies for coping with social risks
15	Migrant Transnationalism Paper session 1
16	Migration Citizenship and Political Participation Paper session 1
17	Meet the author session
18	Norms and values Paper sessions session 1
19	Privileged mobilities paper sessions 1
20	Panel Bridging the Gap between Migration Research and Policymaking
54	Brexit and Its Imaginaries: The Classificatory Power of The Future UK Borders
77	Quantitative approaches to comparative and cross-national research on migration and mobilities

Index Paralell Sessions	
PARALELL SESSIONS JULY 1 SECOND ROUND 15:45-17:15 (CEST)	
8	Methodological Approaches and Tools in Migration Research Paper session 1
10	Challenging the "local turn": state of the art and future perspectives
21	Immigration, Immigrants and the labour market in Europe Paper session 2
22	Do the artistic and cultural activities of immigrants and their descendants change national cultures? A theoretical and methodological reflection
24	Revisiting Return Migration in Shifting Geopolitics Paper session 2
25	Superdiversity, Migration and Cultural Change Paper session 1
26	Paper session inclusion 1
27	Paper session mobilities 1
29	Collaborating with the arts to challenge polarized migration debates
30	Migrant Transnationalism Paper session 2
31	Migration Politics and Governance Paper session 2
33	Migration Citizenship and Political Participation Paper session 2
34	Protracted displacement in Europe. Investigating interactions of governance regimes and migrant agency in highly politicised contexts
36	Migrant political participation in contexts of increased mobility, migrant criminalization and solidarity: comparing cases from Europe
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38	Onward migration and multi-sited transnationalism: complex trajectories, practices and ties - Session 1
39	Inclusive society: beyond boundaries and across cultures
40	Reflexive Migration Studies Paper Sessions Session 1
41	Policies on paper vs. policies in reality: Challenges and discrepancies in the implementation of migration and citizenship policies
100	The (re)production and (de)valuation of migrants' skills (1)

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44	Methodological Approaches and Tools in Migration Research Paper session 2
45	Adolescents from a migrant background, families and teachers in Europe: contributions and challenges for adaptation (Session I)
47	De-centering approaches to mobility and migration studies through studying villages
48	Conducting Empirical Research with Older Migrants: Ethics and Methodological Issues
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57	Participatory Workshop: Techniques for reflexively teaching migration studies on-line.
58	Workshop Negotiating Borders: Local Migration Regimes, Citizenship and Civil Society Initiatives
59	Workshop Book workshop – Transnational Return and Social Change. Hierarchies, Identities and Ideas, Anthem Press 2019
60	Revisiting Return Migration in Shifting Geopolitics Paper session 1
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96	Migration Citizenship and Political Participation Paper session 5
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98	Norms and values Paper sessions session 2
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103	Empirics of refugee integration: exploiting survey data
105	Panel 2 Revisiting Granovetter: new conceptualizations of the social ties of migrants and their children
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112	'New Perspectives on the European Return Regime II - Post-return experiences and 'reintegration

1. Migration Politics and Governance Paper session 6

Supporter: Celine Couronne
Supporter email: WEBEX004@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Fiona Seiger

Paper 1: Resisting bare life. Civil solidarity and the hunt for illegalised migrants.
Author(s): Robin Vandevoordt. Ghent University

Abstract:
While European governments have pursued illegalised migrants for decades, the techniques through which they do so have taken a more radical turn since 2015. Focusing on the particular case of Belgium, this paper documents how its Federal government has increasingly tried to 'police' migrants into the European refugee regime, while migrants and citizens have continued to resist these efforts through a series of 'political' actions. Drawing on ethnographic work with the Brussels-based Citizen Platform for the Support of Refugees, I pursue two aims. First, I demonstrate how the Belgian state has consciously produced a humanitarian crisis as part of a broader "politics of exhaustion". Second, I explore the specific forms and types of humanitarian action that emerge from citizens' response to these policies. I do so by describing three moments in which these opposing logics of policing and politicisation conjure.

Paper 2: Not only victims: Active citizenship by people of immigrant origin through volunteering
Author(s): Maurizio Ambrosini. Department of Social and Political Sciences, university of Milan

Abstract:
The agency of immigrants and refugees has become the focus of a growing consideration in migration studies for several years. The idea of migrants, and especially refugees, as passive and destitute victims deprived of resources, or (only) as a target of social policies, has been widely criticized. Migrants and their networks can exercise several forms of agency in the political, economic, social and cultural sphere. The idea of "citizenship from below" appears particularly interesting: people who are not enjoying the privileges of national citizenship, and even a legal status, can exercise "acts of citizenship" as well, taking part in demonstrations, occupations, strikes and other political events. Moreover, they can be part of social movements and associations. Yet less attention has been paid to another form of active citizenship: the way people of migrant origin take part in various forms of volunteering, supporting other migrants or servicing various needs of receiving societies. This paper will present the results of research study conducted on this phenomenon in Italy. It is based not only on a national survey, the first of its kind in Italy (658 respondents), but also on about 50 qualitative interviews and the in-depth analysis of 10 local experiences. The main results of the study can be summarized in a cultural and political message: people who are generally considered as victims or beneficiaries of many forms of support can exercise an active citizenship taking part in voluntary activities in the local contexts.

Paper 3: Belonging in White Nations: The Case of The Second-Generation Immigrrants from Turkey in France
Author(s): Ceren Şengül. Centre Maurice Halbwachs (École Normale Supérieure)

Abstract:
The rise of populist movements in 'white' nations is portrayed as the victory of populism and the revolt of the working class. However, this portrayal conceals the underlying worry of these rising populist movements: the wave of immigrants and refugees who pose threats to the jobs of the 'white' working class. This coincides with the concept of whiteness being in some kind of crisis due to the desire to protect whiteness against forces such as multiculturalism and diversity. In Europe, with its history of colonialism,

people whose ancestors originate from somewhere else are considered non-Europeans, and hence, non-white. In such a period of crisis for whiteness, how do the second-generation immigrants in white countries experience this concept? How do they experience their feelings of belonging? This paper aims to unpack the construction of whiteness in such a period of crisis and to analyse feelings of belonging by looking at the second-generation immigrants from Turkey in France as the case study. The construction of whiteness is analysed in two parts: a) everyday experiences of whiteness by the second-generation immigrants in their interactions with whites (intergroup relations), and b) (re-)construction of whiteness within the second-generation immigrants through everyday interactions with each other (Turks with Kurds, Turks with Alewis, Kurds with Alewis) (intragroup relations). Drawing on ethnographic data among these three groups, this paper illustrates how whiteness is (re-)constructed through both inter- and intra-group relations. This way, this paper contributes to the discussion on belonging and what belonging really means in white nations.

Paper 4: Irregular Migration Management and Policy Diffusion in the European Union
Author(s): Filip Savatic. Georgetown University

Abstract:

Why have European states, both individually and collectively through the institutions of the European Union (EU), adopted a common set of policies targeting irregular migrants despite variation in exposure to irregular inflows? In this paper, I propose a new definition and typology of irregular migration policies and demonstrate that EU member states have experienced sustained policy convergence over time. In turn, I argue that this trend has been driven by the process of European integration, which has fueled state concerns over the way partners address irregular migration. Specifically, major irregular migrant-receiving states have adopted policy innovations at home and pressured EU partners, including those experiencing limited irregular migration, to adopt similar approaches. This process occurred even before EU institutions obtained a prerogative over irregular migration policy in 1999, after which point EU legislation has reinforced the development of a common policy regime. To test my arguments, I adopt a mixed-method research design. First, I conduct a quantitative event-history analysis of policy diffusion across EU member states. To this end, I expand existing migration policy databases and re-code policies given my proposed typology. Second, I conduct a qualitative analysis of debates regarding irregular migration at the EU level, including those pertaining to early proposals for common legislation in the 1970s as well as policies adopted since the early 2000s. My results demonstrate that, with or without formal legislative authority, the EU has served as a forum for the spread of irregular migration policies and has transformed migration governance across Europe.

Paper 5: (De)Securitization, Crisis and Humanitarianism? Mapping the Field of EU Border Management and the Production of Borders
Author(s): Eline Wærp. Malmö University

Abstract:

Drawing on Bourdieu's concept of field, this paper delimits 'the field of EU border management', which it takes as its unit of analysis. Asking how this field is enacted and through what logics; the paper aims to provide a genealogy of this field from Frontex's creation in 2004 until today, including the various discourses and practices comprising it, as well as the actors that populate it and their positions. Careful not to treat the EU as a monolithic actor or EU border management as a unitary field, the analysis will tease out inter-institutional struggles in this field, where the different discourses and practices overlap, contrast or clash with each other – with an emphasis on continuity and change over time. The theoretical framework, comprising the Copenhagen- and Paris school of security studies, allows for an exploration of how the process of securitization unfolds through both discourses and practices in the field of EU border management. Attention will also be paid to other elements characterizing this field, such as de-securitization, crisis and humanitarianism. Treating bordering as a practice further enables a focus on what type of border regime this field ultimately produces. Document- and critical discourse analysis of relevant documents produced by the different actors will be conducted, as well as interviews with representatives from the different EU institutions/agencies and NGOs. Contributing to the literature on EU border management, the aim is to provide a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of this multilayered, rapidly changing field than has been provided to date.

2. Older Migrants and Family studies Paper session 1

Supporter: Emma Labovitz
Supporter email: WEBEX014@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Nathan Levy

Paper 1: How to create culturally sensitive home care organisations? Evaluating the training of culturally sensitive care ambassadors
Author(s): Sylvia Hoens, An-Sofie Smetcoren, Liesbeth De Donder. Vrije Universiteit Brussel

Abstract:
Home care organisations are often not accessible for older migrants and do not address their needs. One explanation is that formal care organisations lack a culturally sensitive approach. Therefore, this study investigates through a qualitative case study of the 'Culturally sensitive care ambassadors' project, how home care organisations can become more culturally sensitive. The project provided a work-training program for 10 migrant jobseekers to become culturally sensitive care ambassadors, in Brussels (Belgium). Following research questions were formulated: 1) Which increase in cultural sensitivity of the home care organisations can be identified at the end of the project?; 2) How did the training contribute to this increase?; 3) What factors and preconditions made the positive outcomes (i. e. cultural sensitivity of care organisations) of the training more likely? This study analysed the data of 10 mid-term individual interviews with care ambassadors and 4 focus groups (N=19) with home care services, trainers, project coordinators and care ambassadors at the end of the project, following the outcome-mechanisms-context framework. First, the results showed that the increase in cultural sensitivity was situated mostly on the organisation's surface structure (e. g. adapting communication materials). Second, principles of strengths-based education proved to be of important value during the training, e. g. getting to know, recognise and address the competencies and skills of the care ambassadors. Third, contextual factors on the individual (e. g. interest in care and cultures), exo (e. g. management culture) and macro level (e. g. policy regulations), could foster or hinder the process to increase culturally sensitivity. This paper concludes that even though this project contributed to a mind-shift in the organisational culture towards culturally sensitivity, it still remains a challenge to include this in the 'deep structure' of the care organisations.

Paper 2: A Christian Community of Workers? Institutional Cultures and the Making of Race in the German Welfare State
Author(s): Aleksandra Lewicki . University of Sussex

Abstract:
The Christian Caritas and Diakonie are Germany's largest welfare providers and the second-largest employer after the state. Both currently seek to mitigate the demographic effects the 'care crisis' with those of the humanitarian crisis at Europe's borders by appealing to newly arrived refugees to fill growing staffing shortages in care of older people. Yet, Christian welfare providers hold legal privileges, including exemptions from the equality law, on which basis they are allowed to discriminate against non-Christian staff – by, for instance, offering Muslim care workers temporary contracts, or limiting leadership positions to a member of a Christian church. Drawing on interviews with managers in Christian care homes, my research examined the institutional culture emergent from this constellation. Specifically, I explore how community is made and comes into being in the welfare sector, how it is deployed and invoked, enacted and built – especially in relation to non-Christian 'Others'. My analysis here focuses on the meanings my respondents associated with religious conversion, which resonate with colonial and NS-discourses. This historical-sociological case study shows that the law, the churches' guidelines, and their translation into everyday routines intertwine in the making of moral and racial 'Others' in the German welfare state.

Whether they endorsed or challenged the churches' preference for Christians, the care home managers I interviewed held value-based notions of the 'good carer' that were animated by historic racist repertoires and infused with neoliberal rationalities of the flexible worker.

Paper 3: Welfare Bricolage beyond Boundaries. Reassembling social work within transnational dynamics of family reunification of refugees in Belgium.

Author(s): Pascal Debruyne, Mieke Groeninck, Dirk Geldof. Institute Odisee Centre for Family Studies, Institute University of Antwerp & Odisee Centre for Family Studies

Abstract:
The 2015 refugee inflow, due to wars in the Middle East and persecution of people by authoritarian states, had confronted European countries with challenges of asylum and integration of refugees. In Belgium, most attention has gone to challenges of asylum reception and integration. Support for maintaining family ties across borders and support during the process of family reunification has received far less focus, time and effort. Our research on family reunification of Syrian, Afghan and Iraqi refugees in Belgium focuses on the dynamics of family reunification ("doing family at a distance") (Ambrosini 2015; Baizan ea. 2014; Rousseau and others, 2004), specifically focusing on lifeworld-dynamics of family relations beyond boundaries, connecting families between "here and there". We analyse the impact of family separation and family reunion processes, before, during and after the demand for family reunification. Based on in-depth interviews with refugees before, during and after processes of family-reunification, and focusgroups with formal and informal social workers, we explore the social interventions and strategies of formal and informal social workers. How do they deal with transnational issues of family relations at a distance? In the paper we analyse these practices as forms of "welfare bricolage" (Phillimore et al 2016) using a transnational perspective on refugee families, in contexts of superdiversity. This reassembling social work takes place on the nexus of social welfare systems and migration law. The paper analyses how these transnational challenges of family reunification are not only spinning a web between different registers of law within Belgium and internationally, but also between formal and informal social work agencies, in order to connect life worlds of social with those of migrant newcomers.

Paper 4: "Controlling the family: the impact of Brazilian consular authorities on family reunification of refugees"

Author(s): Patrícia Nabuco Martuscelli. Universidade de São Paulo

Abstract:
Family migration is one of the most significant fluxes of regular migration. Family reunification is essential to guarantee family unity and local integration, especially to refugees that cannot go back to their countries of residence. Even states that explicitly recognize the right to family reunification (like Brazil) use different strategies to restrain family reunification, including limited definitions of family and bureaucratic impediments. Brazil adopts an expanded definition of the family, but refugees face problems to get family reunification visas in Brazilian consular authorities. This paper shows how the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs (through its visa system) controls the migration of family members of refugees using securitarian strategies to deny visas that were initially approved by the National Committee of Refugees (CONARE) in Brazil. I employ a content analysis of nearly 2000 items of diplomatic correspondence between Brazilian embassies and consulates abroad and the Headquarter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Brazil to understand what the strategies are to deny visas for family members of refugees in Brazil. I conclude that the migration control of consular authorities goes beyond humanitarian concerns, even in countries with progressive legislation toward family reunification like Brazil.

Paper 5: Older migrants' life satisfaction. What role does migration play?
Author(s): Ruxandra Oana Ciobanu, Iuna Dones.

Abstract:
The paper focuses on life satisfaction among older migrants. Although there is an abundant amount of research on the consequences of migration, such as economic gains, health, and living conditions, there is

a lack of research on the impact of migration on overall satisfaction with life. Research focused on objective living conditions generally assumes that people feel better and perceive themselves as having a better life when they enjoy better living conditions. Although it is true that good living conditions increase the likelihood to feel better about one's life, it has also been shown that people with an objectively good life can be unhappy. Moreover, older migrants are often portrayed as experiencing double or triple jeopardy: they are faced with age-related issues; they experience the costs of migration like separation from family and friends, lower socioeconomic positions in society, or discrimination; and they may face additionally disadvantaged situations that have long-term consequences for their satisfaction with life. In this paper we enquire what lies behind satisfaction with life, and what role the satisfaction with the migration decision plays in the general life satisfaction. The paper draws on in-depth interviews with Italians (n=30) and Germans (n=26) aged 65+ residing in Switzerland. Both groups arrived in the country as migrant workers, yet Italians maily worked in low-skilled jobs, whereas Germans were more highly skilled; making it for a relevant comparison. We asked research participants to tell us about their life satisfaction, which were the aspects of their life that they were most and least satisfied about, what they would like to change in their life, and their satisfaction with the decision to have migrated.

3. Immigration, Immigrants and the labour market in Europe Paper session 1

Supporter: Fee Krumeich
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Chair(s): Stefania Marino
Discussant(s): Lisa Berntsen

Paper 1: Pathways to Intergenerational Welfare Assimilation: Evidence from the Netherlands

Author(s): Yip-Ching Yu, Melissa Siegel, Bart Verspagen, Hans Schmeets. UNU-MERIT and Maastricht Graduate School of Governance, Maastricht University

Abstract:
With confirmed presence of segmentation in the welfare assimilation trajectories of first-generation immigrants in the Netherlands, this study aims to assess whether such segmented assimilation pertains to second-generation immigrants and identify pathways to intergenerational welfare assimilation. Using longitudinal administrative data based on the entire Dutch population from Statistics Netherlands (CBS), intergenerational data is retrieved during the adolescence of native and second-generation young adults from six cohorts, whose school-to-work transition is followed from 2011 to 2015. We evaluate the hypotheses of persistent disadvantage and second-generation decline by comparing second-generation young adults to four reference groups: average Dutch natives, Dutch natives with low education level, their own parents, and first-generation immigrants. The results show that, in spite of remarkable intergenerational progress, the risk of economic marginalization remains a relevant concern for many second-generation young adults without higher education. What seems to underlie such segmentation is three-way interactions of human capital, modes of incorporation and family backgrounds. While higher education offers an effective pathway to mainstream assimilation, the extent to which human capital disadvantage would hamper such a prospect is conditioned upon their ethnic and family backgrounds, even after controlling for socio-demographic factors including intra- and inter-ethnic social capital. In addition, the relevance of structural disadvantage and ethnic capital shows to decline across generations, which, on one hand, provides positive evidence for intergenerational welfare assimilation, and, on the other, sheds light on evolving sets of determinants for the economic assimilation processes of first- and second-generation immigrants.

Paper 2: International Graduates in Denmark and New Zealand: Comparing Post-Study Access to Host Country's Labour Markets

Author(s): Valentine Ibeka, Ashika Niraula. School of Environment – University of Auckland, New Zealand, Danish School of Education, Aarhus University, Denmark

Abstract:
In a bid to attract international students and retain foreign skills, several countries have introduced what has been christened 'education-for-immigration schemes', namely – the possibility of post-study work visas and residency at the successful completion of an academic program at designated institutions of higher learning (Robertson, 2013, p. 24). Thus, besides the desire to gain study abroad experiences, obtain foreign certification and perhaps better-quality education, the significant increase in the number of persons moving across the globe on educational grounds has been recognized as connected to this hope that international students can access host country's labour market during and after their study program. Drawing from the response of 400 international graduates in an online survey launched in Denmark and New Zealand in 2019, plus 30 semi-structured interviews, the paper argues that 'linguistic-policy-coherence' (namely – a correspondence, between the language of internationalization and that of the labour market) impacts significantly on accessibility to the domestic labour markets. Additionally, that the framing of the identity of the migrant, does impact on the ease of access to domestic labour markets; hence, accounting for the notable success of international graduates in New Zealand (a country wherein immigration is deeply ingrained in the national consciousness), compared to those in Denmark (a country that is still largely homogeneous). The paper employs Bourdieu's notions of 'field and capital conversions' as its theoretical framework.

Paper 3: "Lived experiences of Polish workers in the Dutch labour migration industry"

Author(s): Bianca Szytniewski, Marleen van der Haar. Utrecht University, Het PON

Abstract:
A substantial amount of transnational labour mobility in Europe takes place from countries in Central and Eastern Europe to countries in Western Europe. For more than a decade, young Polish, Romanian and Bulgarian nationals have sought for job opportunities across Europe, initially as temporary or seasonal labour migrants but nowadays as part of the structural labour force in Western European labour markets. Labour market brokers such as job agencies have increasingly gained ground in shaping these mobility patterns and 'channelling' this form of migration (see also Cranston, Schapendonk & Spaan; 2018 on migration industries). In the Netherlands, many job agencies focus on Central and Eastern Europe and actively recruit people from these countries by offering housing, transport and better salaries than in their home countries. Within these migration industries, labour migrants trying to establish a position in society are balancing between resilience and vulnerability. In many cases, their vulnerability is triggered by their dependency on the job agencies, affecting multiple spheres of life; working conditions, housing situations, and social life. Limited access to local (social) networks for instance reinforces their isolated and segregated lives in transit. At the same time, many labour migrants become quite resilient. They reassess their position and gain social mobility within the system. They make use of the migration industry on their own terms. In our analysis, we relate the life world perspective of Polish labour migrants who came to the Netherlands with the above mentioned macro contexts. We focus on questions as: How do labour migrants, as active agents, cope with these realities of vulnerability and resilience in a socially and culturally different daily setting? What are their lived experiences in these complex migration networks across the border? How do their trajectories influence the dynamics of European migration industries?

Paper 4: SIRIUS- Skills and Integration of Migrants, Refugees and Asylum Seekers on the European Labour Markets

Author(s): Karina Hoření. Charles University, Prague

Abstract:
One Rule Them All- Czech Ministry of Interior as an Embodiment of Contradictions of European Migration PoliciesThe case of the Czech Republic represents paradoxes of the current European approach to migration and migrants. With the lowest unemployment rate among EU countries (below 3% in 2019) and a strong manufacturing sector, it is in a need of workforce. Migrants are brought to the country through specific programmes that promote labour migration from non-EU countries. On the other hand, strong antiimmigration rhetoric is present in society since the refugee crisis and shared by high ranking politicians. These opposing tendencies exist in the framework of EU legislation and politics. These opposite tendencies are embodied by a single institution. The Ministry of Interior is running Offices of Migration and Asylum Policy where migrants deal with administrative and legal issues. Administration of migration is strict and difficult both on the level of legislation and on the level of interpersonal communication between migrants and personnel of the Ministry of Interior. On the other hand, the Ministry of Interior also executes governmental integration measures. It oversees regional Centres to Support Integration of Foreigners that were established after 2010 to provide services to the growing population of foreign citizens. Centres were financed through the European Asylum and Migration Fund. Ministry of Interior, therefore, represents opposite tendencies- historically strict migration policies rhetorically supported by securitization discourse and newly established integration policies grounded in the discourse of multiculturalism. This paper aims to describe how are these opposing tendencies present in one institution – Do they coexist? Are they separate within the institution? Are they both applied in praxis or does one dominate? How is the experience of migrants shaped by the interplay of these tendencies?The analysis is based on data collected in the SIRIUS project (Skills and Integration of Migrants, Refugees, and Asylum Seekers on European Labour Markets, www. sirius-project. eu) in 2019 that covers period from 2012. Research is based on analysis of policy documents and interviews with representatives of various branches of Ministry of Interior and also with non-EU migrants. To understand the praxis of institution Braithwaite´s theory of regulatory ritualism is employed. The panel at the IMISCOE conference would be an opportunity to discuss to what extent is the current situation in Czech Republic typical for EU or if it is a specific case given to beaurocratical structure or cultural context.

Paper 5: Institutional discrimination by labor market intermediaries

Author(s): Martin Brussig, Anja Weiß . University of Duisburg-Essen, Institute for Work and Qualification, University of Duisburg-Essen, Institute for Sociology

Abstract:
A gap between immigration policies and outcomes has long been discussed. Concerning the labor market integration of migrants and refugees, ethnic penalties and direct discrimination have been observed. However, trajectories into the labor market are not only governed by—often contradictory—regulations but also by intermediary organizations channeling migrants into specific jobs. In Germany, as in other countries, the Public Employment Service (PES) plays a crucial role for the labor market integration of migrants and refugees. The Public Employment Service is governed by the state and the municipalities and it is part of the public service. This paper builds on an ongoing debate about indirect institutional discrimination in Germany, i. e. the continuation of structured discrimination despite of equal opportunity agendas. Germany is a relative late-comer in enacting anti-discrimination measures concerning ethnic diversity, but the public service is successful in hiring and promoting women. For immigrant children, few pioneering studies showed that institutional discrimination exists in schools (Gomolla and Radtke, 2002) with massive impact on educational outcomes (Söhn, 2011). Institutional discrimination was also observed for small

firms (not) employing the migrant second generation in Germany and Switzerland (Imdorf, 2006). Based on expert interviews in three anti-discrimination service points, document analysis and case studies of eight local offices within the PES with a total of 31 interviews, the paper shows how state governed intermediary organizations such as the PES structure migrants' labor market trajectories. This intermediary organization deals with clients, who have been selected and treated unequally by migration regulation and educational institutions before they even reach the intermediary organization. Formally the PES and its local offices (Labor Agencies and Jobcenters) follow norms of equal treatment and attempts to compensate for disadvantage. However, the PES does not respond adequately to specifics of the migratory situation, such as foreign educational titles. Since Labor agencies and Jobcenters are evaluated and governed based on success rates, they sometimes prioritize organizational logics over clients' needs and they respond to (imagined) preferences by potential employers, which results in a perpetuated discrimination of migrants. The analysis of documents does however show a gradual decrease of discrimination risks. By combining a process perspective on migrant's entry into the labor market with actor centered institutionalism the paper sheds light on a gatekeeper that—in some cases—discriminates migrants by supporting them.

4. Immigrants' Cultural Participation: Why and How to study it?

Supporter: Ingrid Blankesteijn
Supporter email: WEBEX002@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Marco Martiniello

Abstract/Information:
In several European countries, there are recurrent surveys on the artistic and cultural participation of the population, especially targeting urban contexts. These surveys usually cover home-based artistic and cultural practices, such as watching the television, reading, listening to music or using the Internet and social networks. Sometimes, they also contain public artistic and cultural activities, such as visiting museums, going to concerts, to the theatre, to the movies, just to mention a few examples. Finally, some of these surveys include a broader definition of arts and culture by also targeting leisure activities such as engaging in artistic and creative workshops, going to a park, going to restaurants, going to a sport event like a football game or even playing football or another sport. Those national surveys provide very interesting data but they do not always target immigrant and immigrant origin populations, also in reason of the methodological difficulties to target them (connected for example to the use of categories and the issues raised by ethnic data collection). Therefore, there are many gaps in the literature about the cultural live of immigrants as we evidenced in last year's annual conference. The aim of this session is to discuss collectively several issues related to the cultural participation of immigrants and their descendants, which is one of the topics of DIVCULT: **1**. Why are we studying (should we study) immigrants' cultural participation? What is the scientific relevance of this endeavour? **2.** Is the conventional definition of cultural participation producing unequal access to arts and culture? Do we need to redefine the concept of cultural participation, which stresses too often the participation in established cultural institutions? Does the study of immigrants' cultural participation bring to this redefinition? How may it change the institutional cultural offer itself, as well as the institutional definition of culture and arts? **3**. How to study immigrants' cultural participation without essentializing and stigmatizing them? Which are the most appropriate quantitative and qualitative methods to do it? What are the methodological challenges and assets of new qualitative inquiry tools such as (but not limited to) participatory methods and visual methods? **4**. Are there recent studies providing interesting results on the topic of the session? **5.** Which is the role of immigrants' themselves both of the redefinition of cultural participation and in the production of knowledge related to this topic?This session aims to bring together researchers who are interested in developing a joint publication on these topics. The format of this panel will be a collective discussion based on the participants' research experience: before the discussion, each participant will be given the opportunity to express his or her research-based statement (5 minutes). The abstracts and presentations will serve as a basis to discuss how to integrate the different ideas in a joint framework for a special issue or a book publication.

Paper 1: Immigrant Cultural Participation and the Question of Scale

Author(s): Berndt Clavier , Asko Kauppinen. Malmö University, Malmö University

Abstract:
In this text, we discuss how the inclusion of migrant cultural practices in cultural policy relates to the notions of aesthetic form, the social imaginary, and cultural change. A relatively established idea in literary studies is that cultural forms can change social imaginaries, how we live our lives organized in patterns of regulated practices and expectations that we experience as normal and appropriate (Taylor, 24). A paradigmatic example of this is the novel. Many analyses of the cultural form of the novel (Watt, Said, Lynch and Warner) point out that the novel inaugurated a new social imaginary characterized by a society composed of social classes, national cultures, that was set against a background "sociological, political and economic categories" (Manzoni 203). As the novel introduces the new categories of the nation, society, the individual, privacy, domesticity, and gender to the social imaginary (Anderson, Armstrong), it also

introduces new imaginaries of how to manage the populations traversed by these categories: through educational systems, labor market regulations, systems of social and national security, to mention some (Eagleton). Thus the cultural form of the novel, avant la letter, prefigures these changes, gives them shape, tests, and contests the limits of new practices. One often overlooked aspect of this connection between cultural form and social imaginary is the absolute centrality of the notion of scale. Anderson's account of the novel and the newspaper as preconditions for imagining the modern nation revolves around the centrality of scale: the novel by the end of the 19th C and beginning of the 20th C was the speculative cultural form consumed in a scale unprecedented by any other cultural form in history. It is the unparalleled ubiquity of the common practice of reading novels that generates an impact in the social imaginary. In this way, scale is not some neutral background to the social imaginary: scale "inheres in and effects its basic structure, categories, and openness to phenomena" (Clark 82). Seen in this light, the ubiquitousness of collective practices produced by cultural policy is, albeit global in reach, arguably, nowhere near the scale of the novel. Based on four years of empirical research on the Swedish state's investment into art projects aimed to include immigrants, we ask:1. What is the scale of the state's measures to make art and culture inclusive of migrants?2. What are the effects of the policy efforts to include immigrants?3. What is the agency of scale in cultural policy?

Paper 2: On Cultural Participation and Cultural Democracy

Author(s): Karen Klijnhout. Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:
In the Netherlands, as in the UK (Wilson, Gross & Bull, 2017), attention has been rising for cultural participation by migrants and other groups that "have less chance to get into contact with arts and culture" (as defined by many documents, including the political programs for the municipality elections in Rotterdam in 2019). These programs seem to imply that everyone should have access to the established cultural institutions (democratization of culture) and develop cultural capabilities and participate in culture (a form of cultural democracy). The latter is often situated in cultural programs in neighborhoods. As Langsted defined, this can be seen as "doublestrategy cultural policy" (1990), encouraging participation and at the same time not changing the existing cultural infrastructure (Hadley, 2018). Looked at like this, this focus on cultural participation leads to both cultural inclusion and exclusion; while everyone is invited to participate in the cultural programs and genres of the established cultural institutions, this does not mean they have influence on the cultural content within those institutions- either as audience or as artist (see also for example Jancovich and Bianchini, 2013). Within the city, new cultural forms (migrant, youth), are kept on the fringes (both physically and symbolically) of the cultural field, never threatening the core institutions in the city centre. As a further conceptual exercise, I could compare this use of cultural participation policies with other, policies based on participation, for example in health care, where the stress on individual development and responsibilities obscures the view on structural inequalities.

Paper 3: Visual Methods in Migration Studies: new possibilities, theoretical implications, and ethical questions

Author(s): Karolina Nikielska-Sekula, Amandine Desille. University of South-Eastern Norway, Université de Poitiers

theoretical implications, and ethical questions", currently in the process of edition. The volume has won the IMISCOE competitive call for book proposals last fall, and publication is foreseen in 2020. The main objectives of the volume will be presented at the beginning of the session along with concrete examples of the application of visual methods in a research practice, based on the work of the contributors to the volume (within the five minute-framework provided by the organisers). In the discussion that will follow, we propose to reflect critically on the use of visual methods in migration studies, and especially in relation

to studying cultures of migrants. Based on presented examples we will reflect upon how visual methods enable us to go beyond essentialism in analysing migrants´ cultures. What is more, we would like to initiate a discussion on a multisensory research methods as an inevitable consequence of the employment of non-textual tools of data collection, reflecting on how they can broaden the understanding of migrants´ cultural practices. We see this workshop and further planned work on an edited volume/special issue as a way of developing our work on visual and sensory methodologies in migration studies. We wish to contribute to the debate by suggesting pathways towards a collective reflection on methodological challenges, theoretical implications, as well as ethics that surround studying culture of migrants visually.

Paper 4: The Cultural practices in the Canal Zone (Brussels)

Author(s): Marco Martiniello, Elsa Mescoli. University of Liege, University of Liege

Abstract:
Our contribution to the discussion will focus on the preliminary results of an ongoing research targeting the cultural practices in the Brussels Canal Zone. This neighbourhood scale-based research aims at studying the cultural offer and cultural participation developed in an urban area characterized by relatively high percent of residents with immigrant background, and described by several local institutions as highly multicultural and socio-economically precarious environment. Willed by the Brussels regional office of urban development, this research is expected to bring insight into the cultural activities developed in the concerned neighbourhood, as well as into the profiles and motivations of residents that participate (or not). In fact, the area is object of contemporary urbanistic redefinition (as well as of a process of gentrification) and the declared institutional intention is that of taking into account the local cultural practices in the proposed changes. To study these issues, the implemented methodology includes participant observation of a series of cultural initiatives ranging from the activities of the established cultural institutions to a variety of artistic workshops held by several local associations. Moreover, semi-structured interviews have been conducted with stakeholders and users, supported by the use of visual maps that reproduce the cultural itineraries of the research participants. Based on the ethnographic material collected, our presentation will raise some first reflections concerning a set of research questions elaborated within the framework of this project and related to three main research dimensions:
- The access to culture and the question of the (re)definition of culture itself and of cultural spaces/initiatives
- The response to the needs of individuals (consumers and producers of culture)
- The social impact of cultural participation

5. Workshop Separated Families, Bordering and Forced Transnationalism

Supporter: Ray Aditya
Supporter email: WEBEX027@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Eleonore Kofman and Marja Tiilikainen

Abstract/Information:
Growing numbers of migrants and refugees, including the deported, have led to increasing numbers of families on the move and separated and transnational families. Previous research has extensively discussed transnational family attachments, networks and practices as a common feature of migratory lives. For the most part, this literature has looked at the transnational experiences of labour migrants or settled migrants and refugees and their descendants. Since 2015, research on asylum-seekers and refugees has mushroomed, in particular that concerning migration to Europe and North America. Some recent scholarship, however, has also studied post-deportation and return, viewing migration as a continuum rather than a simple process of leaving and settling. Significantly less is known about what happens to the forcibly separated family and kin, and their mutual relationships in transnational contexts. The implementation of increased internal and external bordering in many European states, particularly in the past decade (Yuval-Davis et al. 2019), has also caught in its web long-established colonial and post colonial migrants, eg. the Windrush generation in the UK, and older refugees populations who have had to change their modes of transnational life, either as a result of the deportation of family members or restrictive policies relating to family reunification of children, spouses and parents. The workshop will consider a number of issues related to historical changes in transnational family lives of forced migrants, those struggling through prolonged asylum processes or faced with precarious migration statuses. We will also examine the impacts of recent migration and asylum regimes of the global North on the lives of families and their transnational social reproduction; and address the resources, strategies and renegotiations that evolve through time and how separated transnational family members in both the global South and North are interconnected. Participants: Abdirashid Ismail, Migration Institute of Finland, Turku Eleonore Kofman, Middlesex University London Liza Schuster, City, University of London Marja Tiilikainen, Migration Institute of Finland, Turku Helena Wray, Exeter University, UK.

6. Education and social inequality paper session 1

Supporter: Ryan Grabijas
Supporter email: WEBEX008@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Alka Kumar

Paper 1: The intergenerational effect of maternal ethnic and acculturation identity on educational trajectories of immigrant descendants

Author(s): Alessio Buonomo, Giuseppe Gabrielli, Salvatore Strozza. University of Naples Federico II

Abstract:
Children of immigrants suffer from a number of negatives when compared to their native peers and experience difficult integration paths. At school, these signs include more frequent school dropouts, less effective performances, more frequent school retreats, and higher concentration in vocational and technical high schools, in order to achieve low-skilled jobs. The literature on the educational attainment of immigrant students is growing over time and plays a central role in recent public debate. The concept of ethnic and acculturation identity is attracting increasing research interest from scholars in socio-economic disciplines. Different studies analyse the ethnic identity looking at the migrants' "ties to the background culture and their affiliation to the host country" focusing on economic outcomes. Only few studies determine the effect of young migrants' ethnic identity on their educational trajectories. The main aim of this contribute is to analyse the effects of mothers' ethnic (and acculturation) identity on educational trajectories of their children in Italy. The main source makes use of new and unique data set collected by National Institute of Statistics (Istat) on "Integration of the second generation" (ISG). Our results show an intergenerational effect of maternal ethnic identity on educational trajectories of immigrant descendants. Moreover, they support the view that both Italian and minority ethnic identity of mothers play a positive and significant role in educational trajectories of their children. We have not found any indication of a detrimental impact of immigrant mother preserving their original culture in educational trajectories of their children.

Paper 2: Migration and mental health: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Author(s): Raffaele Vacca, David Cañarte. Department of Sociology and Criminology & Law, University of Florida

Abstract:
International migration is increasingly studied as a determinant of individual and global health. In particular, mental health in immigrant communities, and the association between migration and mental health, have been the subject of a growing and increasingly diverse body of literature originating in different disciplines and based on different methodological approaches. The disciplinary fragmentation and methodological diversity of this type of research, however, has discouraged comparisons (e. g. , between different contexts of emigration and reception) and has hindered the scientific community's ability to summarize findings from different studies into general conclusions and theories about the impact of migration on mental health. This paper proposes a systematic review and meta-analysis of existing literature to summarize findings and take stock of what we know so far about the effects of migration on the mental health of migrants in Europe and North America. We consider whether research participant characteristics (e. g. , country of origin, race/ethnicity, gender, age, destination contexts, etc.) and study characteristics (e. g. , sampling technique, measures, year of publication, etc.) have an impact on the identified relationship between migration on mental health. Furthermore, a major focus of the study is whether social support, which is known to operate as a protective factor for mental health in the general population, has consistently emerged as a similarly protective determinant of mental health in migrant populations as well.

Findings from this study will contribute to the evidence basis needed to design better migration and incorporation policies, broaden migrants' access to mental health care, and address mental health inequalities between migrant and native-born populations.

Paper 3: Focusing Acculturation Attitudes in School on Immigrant Students? Why we need to include the contribution of locals and of the schooling system to get the full picture

Author(s): Petra Sidler, Wassilis Kassis. University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland / NC-CR-on the move (University of Neuchâtel), University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland

Abstract:
The purpose of this study is to extend and validate Berry's widely used acculturation scale, in order to measure acculturation attitudes in relation to students of secondary school. To date, studies on acculturation attitudes have focused mainly on immigrants/immigrant students, and asking whether they should adopt the dominant way of doing things and/or maintain their own way of doing things. Also, in relation to acculturation attitudes in school, studies have fixated on the newcomers i. e. people coming from other countries. This perspective, however, fails to recognize two key facts: First, having new members entering a specific group might induce changes and adaptations not only for the new members but also for the old i. e. the "local majority". Second, as a group is more than just the simple sum of its members, there might also be changes and adaptations induced in relation to "the system" i. e. institutions like schools. Thus, in extending Berry's acculturation attitudes scale by including questions not only about immigrants but also about locals and the national schooling system, a far more comprehensive perspective is achieved. In this work, adolescents, their peers, their teachers, and their parents are longitudinally questioned during the three years of secondary school through an international survey study. The geographical focal points of this study are Germany, Greece, and Switzerland, in order to consider a comparative perspective. Preliminary results showed by an exploratory factor analysis validate the extension of Berry's acculturation attitudes scale, by taking not only immigrants but also locals and the school system into account. This leads to the preliminary conclusion that this extension is a valid tool to measure acculturation attitudes in school.

Paper 4: Indian and non-European degree mobile graduates from European HEIs: A contrasting analysis from different European countries

Author(s): Erik Zeltner. Utrecht University

Abstract:
For international graduates from European higher education institutions (HEIs), their rising numbers and the attempts to utilize their international experience in a globalized labour market result in an increasingly challenging transition period. This development is accompanied by the students' intention of staying in the respective host country after graduation, which is consistently above 60% in several European countries, and there is a discrepancy between this intention to stay and the actual stay rates of European host countries. Moreover, data suggest that recent non-European graduates are more likely to be unemployed than their European colleagues. Whereas there is compelling evidence of data regarding migration motives and expectations of international students, there appears to be a lack of research on the issues of transition of non-European graduates from study to work. Based on a mixed methods approach, I provide a contrasting analysis on a quantitative level regarding destination countries and employment outcomes of Indian and other non-European graduates from UK, German and Dutch HEIs. Moreover, I present qualitative data gained from semi-structured interviews, which I conducted with non-European fulltime master's graduates and staff from HEIs of these host countries. I particularly focus on curricula and support structures of HEIs and their impact on graduates' study progression and professional transition into host and other international labour markets during studies and after graduation. The analysis comprises cultural

gaps and preparedness of graduates as well as different visa and labour market barriers in each country, including coping strategies and success factors for labour market entrance. Subsequently, conclusions are drawn regarding the career development for prospective and current students, including individual and institutional aspects of transition, and implications for further research are discussed with the audience.

Paper 5: Reconceptualizing Borders: The Role of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in Addressing Migration Challenges

Author(s): Marciana Popescu. Fordham University, New York, USA

7. Gender and Sexuality in Migration Research Paper session 1

Supporter: Ruan Schoeman
Supporter email: WEBEX005@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Marianela Barrios Aquino

Paper 1: Critiquing cultural framings: How migration, context and structure shape immigrant women's experiences of violence

Author(s): Karen Block, Cathy Vaughan. University of Melbourne

Abstract:
In all societies, gender inequality is a fundamental driver of violence against women. Gender identities and roles are also critical – and often highly visible – features of culture. It is perhaps not surprising therefore, that domestic violence within immigrant communities is frequently framed as a being deeply rooted in culture and cultural practices. While attention to culturally determined gender norms and relations is vital for understanding women's experiences of violence, we argue that a broader perspective is needed to understand the contextual, structural and migration related factors, beyond culture, that influence and mediate those experiences. The ASPIRE project was conducted across eight geographic locations in Australia. Co-investigators worked with 20 trained bilingual, bicultural health educators to engage immigrant communities. Data was collected through 46 in-depth interviews with migrant women who had experienced family violence; 57 interviews with professionals; 26 focus groups with women and men from different cultural communities; and a photovoice project with 10 migrant women. In this paper we consider how participants' experiences of family violence and help-seeking were mediated by four overlapping contexts: 1/ The immigration context (particularly visa status); 2/ the family and community context (including personal, social, religious and cultural values); 3/ the service system context (including legal and fin ancial constraints); 4/ a place-based context (which influenced levels of racism, discrimination, cultural isolation and service availability). We argue that cultural framings of violence against women are limiting and that an intersectional approach is needed to respond to the complex interaction between these contexts.

Paper 2: In between ambivalence ascriptions of Religion and Gender and ambivalence policy activation – female Muslim refugees in Germany

Author(s): Katrin Menke. Universität Duisburg-Essen

Abstract:
Within the so called secular European national welfare states like Germany Religion is marked as a barrier to the 'integration' of migrants into the majority society (Foner/Alba 2008). By exclusively focusing on Islam Muslims are seen as a threat to presumed 'western' values, including feministic-emancipatory ones (Ticktin 2016). Muslim women are constantly confronted by the accusation of being victims of an orientalist backward oriented Gender regime and/or being representatives of Antifeminism. The so called "cultural exceptionalism" by Dietze creates not only occidental superiority of the western feminism but also presents western feminism as fulfilled (Dietze 2017: 22f). Part of this western feminist superiority is the perception that female participation at the labour market has become self-evident. Therefore, female Muslim refugees coming to Germany should be addressed as potential employees by administrations, employment agencies and policies. The interpellation is ambivalent though. Based on qualitative interviews with Muslim female refugees and local labour market actors in different municipalities in Germany the presentation highlights how local actors reproduce the narratives of cultural exceptionalism and its consequences as well as how refugee women are reacting with these attributions. By demonstrating the interplay of narratives of western feminist superiority and the inconsistence within as well as in between family policy, asylum policy and labour market policy one can learn more about the border experiences of these females, but also regarding the omissions within the western emancipatory project.

54. Brexit and Its Imaginaries: The Classificatory Power of The Future UK Borders

Supporter: Chiazor Sandra Anomi Odiaka
Supporter email: WEBEX010@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Agnieszka Radziwinowiczówna and Aleksandra Galasinska
Discussant(s): Louise Ryan

Abstract/Information:
As Brexit heralds the end to the Freedom of Movement, it contributes to the bordering of Britain. Despite being postponed twice, the looming EU exit has created new classifications and exclusions. The media discourse about EU citizens in the UK, new immigration regulations, the EU Settlement Scheme, as well as documents from the Home Office have all played an important role in this process. The panel therefore proposes to investigate the classificatory power of Brexit and its imaginaries. There is growing evidence that Brexit imaginaries have affected lives of EU citizens in Britain even before the effective exit date. EU nationals change their migration strategies in the light of Brexit by returning or migrating elsewhere; some UK landlords and employers already require a proof of Settled Status from their tenants and workers. Another example is the new divisions that have emerged between the EU citizens in the UK, as they resist or comply with the proposed regimes. Moreover, there are old/new discourses of deservedness to stay in the UK surfacing, both in the media and in the narratives of people living in Great Britain: those who are worthy to remain are namely workers and fiscal contributors. Discourse of deservedness creates new boundaries between 'good' and 'bad' 'EU migrants'. These examples of the consequences of the still-looming Brexit contribute to the understanding of the role of the imaginary in shaping human mobility. They also show that the classificatory power of borders can operate even before the borders are officially enacted.

Paper 1: The ambiguous lives of the 'other whites' in Brexit Britain

Author(s): Dominika Blachnicka-Ciacek, Irma Budginaite-Mackine . SWPS University of Warsaw, Youth Research Centre , PPMI, Vilnius

Abstract:
For many years since the EU enlargement, the presence of Eastern European migrants in the UK has been perceived as 'unproblematic'. Their assumed cultural proximity has been considered an advantage in integration (Favell and Neve 2009) and their 'whiteness' often rendered them as 'invisible' within larger British society ('passing as British'). Eastern European migrants have been using their 'whiteness' strategically as a way of navigating the structures of class and racial hierarchies (Fox and Moglicka, 2017). Brexit referendum has brought to the front the old suspicion that falling into the category of 'the other white' in census and job applications means something quite different that being 'British white'. Being part of 'invisible' migration does not necessarily mean equal treatment and 'unproblematic' integration (Rzepnikowska, 2018). In our paper we argue that Brexit amplified the existing racialisation of the EU migrants (with all shades of whiteness), highlighted internal class and racial hierarchies of Eastern European migrants and magnified discursive differences between the 'good' and 'deserving' migrants and those 'bad' and 'non-deserving' ones. We will discuss covert and unambiguous forms of discrimination and racism experienced by some Polish and Lithuanian migrants in Brexit Britain and explore different forms of everyday 'othering' received and actively undertaken by those migrants to navigate migration, class, racial and discursive hierarchies. We base our arguments on the findings of the longitudinal comparative research project 'CEEYouth: young migrants from Poland and Lithuanian in the context of Brexit' in which we interviewed over 70 Poles and Lithuanians in the UK.

Paper 2: The Vile Eastern European: EU deportations in the British media

Author(s): Agnieszka Radziwinowiczówna, Aleksandra Galasińska. University of Wolverhamton, University of Wolverhamton

Paper 3: EU Criminals in the British Community of Value: Tension between Human Rights and the Public Good

Author(s): Nevena Nancheva. Kingston University London

Abstract: Abstract: This study explores the tension between the protection of human rights and the interpretation of the notion of the public good in the context of Brexit. This tension is studied in the implementation of the legal framework on deportation of EU citizens with criminal convictions and families in the UK. This group of EU citizens is particularly marginalised in the UK both because of the criminality element but also because of the EU immigrant status. The former characteristic has been central to UK's relationship with the European human rights regime, while the latter – to the Brexit debates on the freedom of movement within the EU. Exploring the intersection of these two characteristics in the context of Brexit seems helpful in identifying narratives of deservingness and undeservingness to belong in the UK. These narratives' role in the implementation of the deportation rules seems indicative of the British notion of the public good. Studying how they play out in the implementation of the law aims to reveal the outlines of the British community of value at a critical point in time for the British polity. The article relies on data from a small-scale study of the tension between human rights and the public good in the implementation of the deportation rules on EU criminals with families in the UK, based on participant observation at first-tier appeals hearings, discursive and contents analysis of deportation decisions and the law, and informal interviews with family members of EU criminals carried out in 2018.

Paper 4: Rebels with a Cause? Pro-Refugee Policy-Making in European Cities

Author(s): Raffaele Bazurli, David Kaufmann. University of Venice; Scuola Normale Superiore

Abstract:
Cities worldwide are at the frontlines to support forced migrants and to safeguard humanitarian protection. Cities are thereby not only rely on rather uncontroversial integration policies, but they also often overstep their formal asylum policy-making competencies and thereby often not comply with supralocal asylum policies. How can we explain these forms of insurgent urban asylum policy-making? We argue that urban asylum policy-making depends on how mayors and their administration mediated constraints and opportunities emanating from multilevel governance arrangements. We comparatively study urban asylum policy-making in Barcelona, Milan, and Munich during the so-called European 'refugee crisis'. While Munich limited its policy endeavors to integration policies, Milan and Barcelona overstepped their policy-making authority and did not comply with supralocal asylum policies. In all three cities, alliance-building between civil society actors and the city government enabled urban asylum policy-making. The insurgent types of asylum policy-making served as a 'remedy from below'—a sense of urgency that was only momentary for Munich's policy-makers because of the greater capabilities of Germany's asylum system. This documentation of urban asylum policy-making show how cities try to harness their urban arena to push against exclusionary and/or ineffective national policy-making and thereby challenging migration policy theories.

77. Quantitative approaches to comparative and cross-national research on migration and mobilities

Supporter: Tamar Todria
Supporter email: WEBEX009@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s):
Discussant(s): Sebastian Rinken and Justyna Salamońska

Abstract/Information:
This panel brings together papers that offer methodological reflections concerning the use of quantitative approaches for comparative or cross-national research on migration and mobilities. The contributions include perspectives ranging from traditional survey research to more recent developments such as the use of 'big data', thus providing a broad overview of methodological issues in cross-national studies. This panel is organized by the Standing Committee Methodological Approaches and Tools in Migration Research.

Paper 1: Survey research on the integration of ethnic and migrant minorities (EMMs) across Europe: Identifying research strengths and gaps with the survey metadata of the EMM Survey Registry

Author(s): Laura Morales, Ami Saji, Mónica Méndez, Anikó Bernát. Sciences Po, Sciences Po, Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, TARKI Social Research Institute

Abstract:
This paper analyses in detail the survey metadata retrieved through the newly created EMM Survey Registry (compiled through COST Action 16111 Ethmigsurveydata and the H2020 project SSHOC) for more than 800 surveys focusing on the integration of EMMs across 30 countries in Europe. We identify the strengths and weaknesses of survey research in this field by paying attention to the survey and sample designs, the geographical coverage, the coverage of various subpopulations, the thematic coverage and the availability of documentation. The paper concludes with a number of recommendations for the future improvement of survey research on the integration of EMMs and for the coordination of the production of new surveys in order to enhance comparative research.

Paper 2: Can we compare integration outcomes? Testing measurement equivalence in the context of recent forced migration

Author(s): Randy Stache, Elmar Schlüter, Antje Röder, Ulrike Fasbender. Philipps Universitat Marburg, Justus-Liebig-Universitat Giessen, Philipps Universitat Marburg, Justus-Liebig-Universitat Giessen

Abstract:
Few would doubt that the comparability and equivalence of concepts and measurements are crucial concerns of international comparative survey research. Surprisingly, however, these topics have received far less attention in migration studies where issues of cross-cultural equivalence are likely to emerge when we compare migrant groups from different origins or between migrants and native populations. This is particularly relevant when studying indicators of cultural integration that rely on attitudinal measurements to capture the underlying latent concepts. In this paper, we contribute to the discussion of equivalence in the context of migration studies by taking advantage of the German IAB-BAMF-SOEP refugee survey, a unique empirical source offering data from migrants from Syria (n=1, 988), Afghanistan (n=433), Iraq (n=491) and Eritrea (n=150). Using multigroup confirmatory factor analyses, we examine if and to what extent between-group differences in gender role attitudes and attitudes towards democracy – two crucial dimensions of attitudinal integration – should be considered substantial or relate merely to measurement artifacts.

Paper 3: Application of the Life History Calendar Method to Research with Immigrants and Refugees in the USA

Author(s): Mieko Yoshihama, Odessa Gonzalez Benson, Ana Paula Pimentel Walker. University of Michigan, University of Michigan, University of Michigan

Abstract:
In this presentation, we discuss the use of the Life History Calendar (LHC) method in two studies conducted in the USA: a study of Asian immigrants and a study of Congolese refugees. The LHC method is designed to collect lifecourse data retrospectively and to improve respondents' memory recall by asking first about memorable and/or easily recalled events and recording their occurrences in a familiar calendar format and in a manner that is accessible to the respondents during the interview (Freedman et al. , 1988; McPherson et al, 1992; Yoshihama et al, 2002). The LHC method provides an innovative procedure as alternative to the prospective longitudinal design, which is costly, requires a long study period, and is likely to suffer from sample attrition. LHC is found to facilitate the respondents' memory retrieval (Yoshihama, et al. , 2005) and is flexible and can be used to collect qualitative and quantitative data and quantitative data, through semi-structured interviews. We used multilevel modelling (MLM) to make full use of data gathered through LHC interviews, modelling trajectory of each individual's life experience across the lifecourse. Complementing comparative research that tend to focus on across-group differences, our studies using the LHC and MLM methods allow for an investigation of within-group differences, such as cohort effects and differences by age of immigration/resettlement. These methods can account for the linguistic, cultural and institutional diversity. Further, these methods not only illustrate temporal and spatial trends and patterns, but also identify critical incidents and factors that are exceptional or anomalous. The combination of the LHC method for data collection and MLM approaches to data analysis is a promising strategy for examining migrants' experiences across the lifecourse, to help inform policy and yield theoretical insights for migration studies.

Paper 4: Assessing the Permeability of Borders Worldwide

Author(s): Emanuel Deutschmann, Lorenzo Gabrielli, Ettore Recchi, Michele Vespe. Georg-August-University Göttingen and European University Institute, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, European University Institute and Sciences Po, European Commission Joint Research Centre

Abstract:
The permeability of nation-state borders determines the flow of goods, persons, and services between countries and has thus enormous influence on many aspects of human development from economic growth and inequality to security, migration and the ethnic composition of societies globally. While past research on the topic has focussed on border fortification (walls, fences, etc.) or the legal dimension of border controls, our project takes a different approach. We argue that border-crossing transport infrastructure (roads, railroads, and ferries) together with political checkpoints can be used as valuable indicators for the permeability of borders worldwide: More transport infrastructure increases permeability, while checkpoints provide political capacity for reducing it. We use data from OpenStreetMap and Harvard World Map to detect border-crossing infrastructure and checkpoints. Based on this information, we define an index of border permeability for all 322 currently existing land borders. In subsequent analyses, we demonstrate the explanatory power of this index of border permeability for the movement of travelers, migrants, and commodities worldwide. In our presentation, we will discuss some of the methodological challenges that arise in collecting the data and in ensuring its global comparability.

Paper 5: A Bridge over the Language Gap – Employing Machine Learning for Text Analyses Across Languages for Country Comparative Research

Author(s): Fabienne Lind, Tobias Heidenreich, Sebastian Galyga, Jakob-Moritz Eberl. University of Vienna, University of Vienna, University of Vienna, University of Vienna

Abstract:
When social scientists use machine learning for the classification of concepts in a text corpus, they usually do so for texts in a single language, mostly English. This usage does neither reflect the available digitized multilingual text landscape, nor the plethora of substantive comparative research interests. Recent contributions have addressed this shortcoming mostly relying on (expensive) machine translation of texts and (expensive) annotation of text samples by native speakers that are used to train a text classifier. Training high quality classifiers for country comparative research while keeping the amount of machine translation and required human annotated text material to a minimum is the goal of our proposed method: In short, native speakers annotate small subsamples of the text corpus to validate English language dictionaries. The dictionaries are subsequently applied to annotate a larger machine translated sample of the text corpus. The annotation decision is transferred to the original language version of the text and the related multilingual texts serve subsequently to train, test, and validate comparable classifiers for different languages. The impact of different sample sizes on classification performance is assessed. We work exemplary with news media articles about migration in seven languages (published in Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK). The concepts classified are migration-related frames. Our study, then, speaks to the methodological discussion about automated content analysis of multilingual text corpora and adds to the understanding of to what extend different European migration topics are emphasised differently or similarly in different languages and countries.

11. Studying Migration from a Big Data Perspective

Supporter: Xenia Jones
Supporter email: WEBEX026@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Tuba Bircan and Albert Ali Salah

Abstract/Information:
Sound and balanced analysis of the migration data, which will lead to robust policies, requires high-quality and solid data. Big data provides new opportunities for understanding migration from, a technological lens. There is currently no dedicated unit tasked with investigating the potential of big data and innovative data sources for analysis of migration-related trends and aspects. Global and national initiatives on the topic seem scattered, and the new bodies or mechanisms created to harness the data revolution for sustainable development do not specifically focus on realizing the potential of big data for measurement of international migration. Specific objective of the "Migration from a Big Data perspective Panel Session" is to advance discussions on how to utilise the potential of big data sources for the analysis of migration and its relevance for policymaking, while ensuring the ethical use of data and the protection of individuals' privacy. The presentations are based on different contributions including Big Data privacy for academic research, sensor-based data (e. g. satellite data) analysis, mobile phone-based data (e. g. CDR, XDR, etc.) analysis, internet-based data (e. g. social media data, internet searches, etc.) analysis. We invite anyone with an interest in the different aspects of migration and/or novel applications of artificial intelligence to attend, contribute and discuss these topics with leading experts from across academia, private sector and practitioners from around the world.

Paper 1: Maintaining cultural identity: Evidence from Italian emigrants on Twitter

Author(s): Jisu Kim, Alina Sirbu, Fosca Giannotti, Lorenzo Gabrielli. Scuola Normale Superiore, Department of Computer Science, University of Pisa, Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione, National Research Council of Italy, Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione, National Research Council of Italy

Abstract:
Studies of international migration have traditionally focused on using data such as census, survey or administrative data. However, these are typically costly to obtain, may be inconsistent across countries and offer low time and space resolution. Nowadays, new directions of research focus on Big Data to observe international migration at a granular level and to help overcome limitations of traditional data [1, 2, 3]. In this work, a methodology is developed to identify migrants within the Twitter population. We describe a migrant as a person who has the current residence different from the nationality. The residence is assigned based on the location where a user spends most of his/her time. The nationality is estimated through the linguistic [4] and social connections to a migrant's country of origin. This methodology has been validated first with a gold standard dataset and second with two official statistics, and shows strong performance scores and correlation coefficients. The results show a number of advantages, including the possibility to identify both immigrants and emigrants and to preserve all information provided by tweets including 'unknown' locations which provides useful information on discussion topics. The new methodology is used to design a study that observes topics discussed among and throughout different communities, i. e. , emigrants and natives. The objective is to measure cultural integration and assimilation of migrants, and compare it to their attachment to the home country [5]. We apply the study to Italian emigrants.

Paper 2: Predicting Integration of Refugees: Using Machine Learning and Synthetic Populations to Predict Social Acceptance of Asylum Seekers in European Regions

Author(s): Carlos Edmundo Arcila, Javier Amores, Mikolai Stanek. Department of Sociology and Communication, University of Salamanca, Department of Sociology and Communication, University of Salamanca, Department of Sociology and Communication, University of Salamanca

Abstract:
The massive arrival of refugees in Europe since 2015 is generating an unprecedented political and demographic impact. One of the programs of the European Union and the United Nations Agency for Refugees (UNHCR) is intended to resettle new refugees arriving at European borders and relocate refugees and asylum seekers who remain in first host countries, mainly Greece and Italy, in other EU countries. For this, annual quotas have been established by countries, which in no way use clear criteria based on social data for such allocation, which could improve these processes. This work aims to predict on a large scale, which regions are most likely to accept the integration of refugees through big data analysis techniques. To do this, we modelled data from public opinion surveys (Eurobarometer) on attitudes towards these groups, using supervised machine learning algorithms to estimate the individual probability of supporting refugees. Subsequently, we used the simulation to build synthetic populations (artificial populations) based on Eurostat census data (at the NUTS2 level) throughout Europe to estimate the aggregate probabilities for each geographic region. We specifically simulate the sociodemographic characteristics of 2, 710, 000 European citizens, corresponding to 10, 000 in each of the 271 NUTS2. In the results, we generate the first articulated data that estimate the future social integration of refugees in all regions of Europe. A query database is provided, in addition to interactive visualization maps, including comparative analysis between models, countries and regions, as well as longitudinal analysis of survey periods. These data can help the European States and organizations such as UNHCR to plan their policies for relocation and resettlement of asylum seekers based on an estimate of the acceptance of these groups in the different regions, optimizing the processes and thus avoiding future complications.

Paper 3: Nowcasting migration stocks using Twitter data in conjunction with Sentiment Analysis, and Machine Learning approaches

Author(s): Laura Pollacci, Alina Sirbu, Fosca Giannotti, Dino Pedreschi. ISTI-CNR, Department of Computer Science, University of Pisa, , ISTI-CNR, Department of Computer Science, University of Pisa,

Abstract:
The migration phenomenon is a high-priority social, political, and broader public issue. In an increasingly dynamic world, improving the understanding of the changing nature of migration flows and calculating population estimates is a difficult and crucial task. Besides traditional migration data sources, Big Data provides new opportunities in studying migration and related phenomena. We exploit big data technologies to provide evidence on innovative factors that might help estimate migration stocks. The aim of this paper is to nowcast migration stocks using Twitter data in conjunction with Sentiment Analysis, and Machine Learning approaches. Looking at the changes in the use of language on Twitter and sentiment associated with words, we aim to nowcast immigration rates in European countries. Our analysis is founded on the concept of Super- diversity, which refers to large cultural differences in a population due to immigration. We recently introduced the so-called Superdiversity Index, which is based on the changes in the emotional content of words used by a multi-cultural community, compared to the standard language. We validated our index by comparing it with official immigration statistics available from the European Commission's Joint Research Center, through the D4I data challenge, showing that it correlates very well with immigration rates, at various geographical resolutions. Moreover, our method produces very good results across languages, being tested firstly both on English and Italian tweets. Here we employ this index, together with other measures of diversity from Twitter data, to nowcast migration stocks at different spatial resolutions in Europe. We argue that our index has predictive power in regions where exact data on immigration is not available or sparse.

Paper 4: Using mobile CDR for modelling migration patterns

Author(s): Albert Ali Salah.

Abstract:
Albert Ali Salah is a Professor of Social and Affective Computing at the Department of Information and Computing Sciences of Utrecht University, the Netherlands. He works on pattern recognition, affective computing, applied machine learning, multimodal interaction, computer analysis of human behaviour. He initiated the Data for Refugees (D4R) Challenge, which aims using aggregated and anonymized mobile CDR data from Turkish citizens and refugees to improve the living conditions of Syrian refugees in Turkey. He is a Senior Member of DataPopAlliance, IEEE, and a member of ACM. Tuba Bircan is a professor and the research coordinator at the Interface Demography, at the Free University of Brussels (VUB). She holds BSc and MSc in Statistics from and PhD in Social and Political Sciences. She is the scientific coordinator of the H2020 project "Hummingbird: Enhanced Migration Measures from a Multidimensional Perspective". She is particularly specialised in the quantitative methodologies, advanced statistical models in social sciences and working on the use of big data in migration research. Her research interests are mainly migration, equal opportunities, refugees, (public) perception, and social policies. She is an external expert for the European Commission and a member of European AI Alliance.

Paper 5: Use of satellite big data to improve understanding of migration movements related to environmental threats: Case of Somalia

Author(s): Ana Sebastian Lopez, Rahman Momeni, Elsa Carla di Grade, Jonathan Reay. GMV Innovating Solutions Ltd, GMV Innovating Solutions Ltd, GMV Innovating Solutions Ltd

Abstract:
Satellite data is a particularly valuable resource in migration analysis as it enables performing systematic, consistent and accurate monitoring of areas (no matter how remote or inaccessible) affected by conflicts or by anthropic/natural hazards. Satellite-based technologies are particularly key when it comes to analyses climate change effects and predict environmental-led migration. The potential of remote sensing will be demonstrated in long-term monitoring and damage assessment exercise for three different types of extreme events coinciding in Somalia: Floods, Drought and a Cyclone. To this end, satellite imagery of different characteristics and ancillary geospatial information (e. g. from Copernicus Land Monitoring Service) will be leveraged. Moreover, GMV is automating the generation of the most relevant products in order to continue the periodic monitoring during 2021. These patterns, once understood, will give rise to models that will enable better preparedness, resilience building, policymaking and management. We will present the methodological approach and the preliminary results of HumMigBird, an H2020 project aimed at demonstrating how satellite-based holistic analyses support a better migration understanding in Somalia, a country now long affected by climate change effects and with high migration rates since 2015. The history of drought and floods in Somalia will be analysed retrospectively and reconstructed in order to accurately measure the damage to the primary sector. The ultimate goal is to develop a sound methodological approach for the operative incorporation of high-resolution satellite-derived information into migration studies, led by researchers from multiple disciplines.

12. Reflexive Migration Studies

Supporter: Greeshma Johnson
Supporter email: WEBEX016@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Stefan Manser-Egli and Asya Pisarevskaya

Abstract/Information:
The overall aim of this standing committee is to push forward a reflexive (and selfreflexive) perspective within migration studies. Investigating how this field has emerged as well as promoting reflexivity in current and future research involves questions on knowledge production, knowledge circulation and knowledge utilization. Our endeavour is a multi-faceted one: It tackles the embeddedness of the field in wider societal (power) relations and the risk to reproduce hegemonic structures. Hence, studying knowledge production cannot be separated from studying eurocentrism, situated positions of researchers, or contested public debates on "truth" or "fake-news". Studying knowledge circulation requires examining patterns of knowledge utilization in policy, politics, or state institutions. Equally important is to analyse the transfer of migration-related knowledge produced by other actors, like mass media, so-called migrants themselves, civil society actors, international organizations, or social science disciplines. The aim of this panel is to identify fields within migration studies which call for reflexivity: We decided to organize this session in form of a round table. Participants are invited to concisely present one particular challenge and propose ideas to address it. Inputs should not be longer than 5 to 10 minutes. These 'challenges' could tackle one of the following issues: (I) Histories, theories and methodologies of migration studies (II) Migration knowledge production by actors outside academia (III) Reflection on practices of data production in migration studies and development of new and different forms of data production

Paper 1: 'The reflexivity of the research work in participatory ethnographic methods with young refugees'

Author(s): Mara Gabrielli, Jordi Pàmies. Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), Spain, Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), Spain

Paper 2: Reflecting on the securitisation theory: in the pursuit of non-state-centric approach to knowledge production on migration

Author(s): Marta Jaroszewicz, Jan Grzymski. Centre of Migration Research, Warsaw University, Poland, Centre of Migration Research, Warsaw University, Poland

Paper 3: Putting into Practice 'De- Migranticization' of Research on Migration: An Alternative Study of Swiss Institutional Responses to Domestic Violence

Author(s): Faten Khazaei. University Centre of Legal Medicine in Latin Switzerland/University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Paper 4: Is the technocratic production of "Public Opinion" an obstacle to democratic public debate on migration in the European public sphere?

Author(s): Kesi Mahendran. School of Psychology, The Open University, United Kingdom

Paper 5: Practicing Double Reflexivity. Big Data and the Production of Knowledge about the Production of Knowledge about Migration

Author(s): Laura Stielike. IMIS, Osnabrück University, Germany

13. Transnational social protection policies and practices (Part I): top-down policy initiatives and bottom-up strategies for coping with social risks

Supporter: Isabel Cobo-Palacios
Supporter email: WEBEX021@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Daniela Vintila and Carole Wenger
Discussant(s): Sophie Andreetta and Max Planck

Abstract/Information:
In recent years, the topic of migrants' access to social protection has become particularly salient, especially in countries counting with sizeable migrant groups. This salience has often been coupled with rising politicization of migrants' access to social protection and policy initiatives aiming to restrict the pool of potential beneficiaries of welfare entitlements. States' restrictiveness, in turn, raises important concerns regarding migrants' overexposure to economic hardship, poverty, and social exclusion; while also opening new transnational pathways for coping with social vulnerability. This panel brings together scholars working on migration and welfare from a transnational perspective and different disciplines. The aim of the panel is twofold. Firstly, to provide new evidence of recent policy changes aiming to regulate migrants' access to social protection. We explore how receiving states condition the availability of social benefits for different migrant groups, how sending states react to diaspora's social protection demands by ensuring welfare (ex)portability, and how the openness of welfare regimes to international migrants has become controversial in political and public debates. Secondly, we also discuss changing dynamics through which migrants respond to (the absence of) transnational welfare programs, often by creating their own safety net across borders, building on support from families, communities and market opportunities. By facilitating the exchange of conceptual approaches, methodological perspectives and recently collected data from case studies often overlooked in migration and social policy scholarship, this panel thus contributes to an interdisciplinary dialogue on transnational social protection policies and practices.

Paper 1: Freedom of movement and social rights. The role of Member States of origin in challenging EU citizenship

Author(s): Jean-Michel Lafleur , Roberta Perna . Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM), University of Liege, Spanish National Research Council (CSIC)

Abstract:
In the last decade, a great amount of studies have analyzed the contested nature of the welfare-EU migration nexus, highlighting how Member States of destination have introduced significant barriers and restrictions against EU migrants' access to social protection. Nevertheless, the substantive rights of EU migrants are also dependent on the 'export' of social protection from their country of origin to the Member State of destination, in particular during a period of temporary stay or the initial phase of their residence in another Member State. And yet, the role of Member States of origin in shaping EU migrants' social rights has received less attention so far. By focusing on the mechanisms of intra-EU coordination in the field of healthcare and its actual implementation from the perspective of the sending countries, this paper identifies different strategies adopted by Member States of origin in dealing with the healthcare rights of their citizens during a temporary stay in another country of the UE. These strategies – it is argued – structure unequal opportunities to free movement for EU migrants according to the Member State of origin, leading to stratified social rights in practice and challenging the very concept of EU citizenship.

Paper 2: The impact of welfare and migration politicisation on legal and policy practices: a mixed bag
Author(s): Sandra Mantu . Radboud University Nijmegen

Abstract:
This paper seeks to understand the effects of the politicization of EU citizens' mobility in terms of legal practices and the adoption of new legislative measures at national and EU level. My aim is to bring together and analyze two types of responses that are not necessarily congruent as well as question their impact on mobile EU citizens' access to social protection. I am equally interested in teasing out their consequences for the consolidation of the notion of EU social citizenship, more generally. Firstly, the paper discusses legal developments in relation to mobile EU citizens and access to the welfare state based on the jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice and its shift towards legal residence as the criterion justifying access to social rights. Based on an analysis of legal practices in the EU28 in relation to access to the welfare state for EU citizens, the paper will show that the move towards restrictiveness at the EU level allows and encourages similar restrictive practices at the national level. Secondly, the paper will map policy responses in the field of mobility and social rights' protection whereby the EU institutions attempt to offer solutions to EU's social protection crisis. The following initiatives will be discussed as responses to the politicization of mobility and the need to deal with widening inequalities and neoliberal labor markets: Directive 2011/54 on the enforcement of EU workers' rights, the newly adopted EU Social Pillar and the recast of the Posted Workers' Directive (EU) 2018/957.

Paper 3: Welfare chauvinism amongst Brexit supporters

Author(s): Gianna Maria Eick. University of Kent

Abstract:
Preferences for restricting immigrants' rights to social protection, often referred to as 'welfare chauvinism', were at the center of debates of the 2016 EU referendum in the UK. In that context, public anxieties over the perceived effects of Eastern Europeans on UK welfare arrangements after recent EU enlargements were salient. While current scholarship points towards the importance of (anxieties concerning) immigration as a critical driver for the UK's decision to leave the EU, the question of welfare chauvinism among Brexit supporters remains unclear and needs further research. Drawing on newly collected survey data from 2019 in the UK, this paper examines welfare chauvinism towards Eastern European workers across a range of different social protection programmes among (past and present) Brexit supporters. Initial findings suggest that Brexit supporters have significantly higher levels of welfare chauvinism across all programmes than Remain supporters, even when controlling for a range of other factors commonly associated with welfare chauvinism. However, levels of welfare chauvinism among Brexit supporters vary significantly across different programmes, and so does the polarization between Brexit and Remain supporters. The results help to understand Brexit supporters' preferences for limiting Eastern European workers' access to different social protection programmes such as the often debated National Health Service or child benefits for children living in another EU member state. Gaining a more nuanced understanding of the role welfare chauvinism plays among Brexit supporters is of crucial importance for understanding the new course of the UK and its migration policies.

Paper 4: Balancing social protection opportunities here and there: transnational healthcare practices of Tunisian migrants and their families

Author(s): Carole Wenger . Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM), University of Liege

Abstract:
In a context of globalization of healthcare governance, state and non-state actors are increasingly going beyond the "national containerisations of health care" (Ormond, 2014). Simultaneously, debates around inclusion and/or exclusion of migrants are becoming increasingly controversial at societal and political levels. This is coupled with a conflation of health with citizenship politics in a context of growing tensi-

ons between international human mobility and governmental regulations that still draw on the figure of the "foreign disease body" (Harper and Raman, 2008). Moreover, the dismantling of domestic healthcare systems has been accompanied by an increasing healthcare marketisation and self- responsibilisation (Viruell-Fuentes et al. , 2016). Looking at healthcare practices of the Tunisian diaspora in France and Belgium, this paper explores the role of the homeland in migrant's families access to health services. By engaging in a discussion regarding transnational medical travels, the paper seeks to explain what do transnational healthcare practices reveal about one's attachment to and engagement with a place, while also exploring the role of families, communities, states and markets in (re)shaping transnational healthcare practices. Drawing on data collected through a multi-sited ethnography with Tunisian migrants, public and private healthcare providers, and civil servants in the field of healthcare policies, the paper maps out healthcare circulations from and to Tunisia while also discussing the micro, meso, and macro-level drivers of such practices.

Paper 5: Welfare worries in the context of Brexit

Author(s): Djordje Sredanovic, Francesco Della Puppa. FNRS/GERME/Université Libre de Bruxelles, Università Ca' Foscari Venezia

Abstract:
The ongoing Brexit process could entail reductions in access to welfare for both British citizens in the rest of the EU (who would lose their EU citizenship and the linked improved access to welfare) and for EU27 citizens in the UK (who would see the end of EU norms for the access to welfare). Using interviews with UK citizens in Belgium, EU27 citizens in the UK, and Bangladeshi citizens who obtained Italian citizenship before moving to the UK, we explore the worries linked to Brexit and the future access to welfare. Since the Brexit Referendum some kind of reassurances about the continued rights of those already on UK or EU27 territory has been advanced both in the negotiations between the UK and the EU and unilaterally from individual national governments. However, the access to welfare is perceived as less certain and revocable in the future when compared to the right to stay and mobility rights. Many of our interviewees have expressed worries in relation to family benefits, unemployment compensation, their pensions and access to healthcare. A difference in salience exists between the Italo-Bangladeshis, for whom the continued access to welfare is often the main issue (and indeed one of the reasons of the onward migration from Italy to the UK) and the other interviewees, for whom access to welfare often emerges as less relevant than the right to stay and the freedom of movement.

15. Migrant Transnationalism Paper session 1

Supporter: Javier Gutiérrez
Supporter email: WEBEX029@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Roxy Damen

Paper 1: Processes of Transnationalism in the Nepalese Entrepreneurs in Lisbon

Author(s): Alexandra pereira. ISEG – Lisbon University

Abstract:
In this study, we analyze the processes of transnationalism involved in the activities of the Nepalese immigrant entrepreneurs in Lisbon. In particular, we detail the general characteristics of the recent Nepalese immigration to Portugal, the salience of multiple spatialities of Nepalese entrepreneurial practices and the transnational coethnic networks involved. This is a qualitative and quantitative research, combining participant observation, the field diary and ethnographic method, with semi-structured interviews to 36 Nepalese entrepreneurs in the city of Lisbon. We describe, in detail, the profiles of the Nepalese businessmen, their similarities and differences, aiming to determine whether there is reconstruction or reproduction of the Nepalese ethnic groups in the Nepalese immigration and exploring transnational practices among them. We scrutinize the main determinants of entrepreneurship for the Nepalese immigration in Lisbon. We draw conclusions about the particular characteristics of the Nepalese entrepreneurs, detailing their financing strategies and specific ways of entrepreneurial development, and we also justify the use of the term "ethnic economy(ies)", to describe their business activities. Furthermore, we ponder the modes of transnationalism observed (in their connection to local, regional and transnational mobilities) and the forms of aid to the development of Nepal, declared by our interviewees. Finally, we compare our results with those obtained regarding other south-asian immigrant entrepreneurs in Lisbon, as well as other Nepalese entrepreneurs in Europe and the world – in addition to synthesizing our contributions, and indicating some useful pathways for future research and inquiry.

Paper 2: Visual evidence of transnational motherhood: The case of Georgian labor migrants to Italy

Author(s): Tinatin Zurabishvil, Tamar Zurabishvili. University of Bologna , Research and Development Foundation

Abstract:
The proposed paper will focus on the experiences of "transnational motherhood" of Georgian migrant mothers employed as domestic workers in Northern Italy, as well as their teenage children left behind in Georgia: How do such experiences lead to renegotiation of the concept of family, and how well are the mothers and their teenage children informed about the challenges faced by each other? The empirical data for this research project will be collected through intergenerational interviews with mothers in Italy and their children in Georgia. In addition to the informants' narratives, visual data will also be collected during the intergenerational interviews. The respondents will be asked to choose and share with the researcher at least two images/photos/videos exchanged between them in their recent communication, and at least two images/photos/videos that they look at when feeling nostalgic. They will also be asked to explain the reason for choosing these very images/photos/videos. As has been widely documented, solely verbal data cannot fully capture the multitudes of respondents' experiences and feelings (e. g. Collier, 1957). Usage of visual data helps to enrich the verbal information, creating a compelling and more participatory narrative (Harper, 2002; Gold, 2004). The combination of these two approaches (intergenerational interviews across borders and photo elicitation) is quite innovative in migration research; it will not only enrich the existing knowledge about the experience of "transnational motherhood" in general, but will provide a qualitatively new type of visual evidence about this experience.

Paper 3: "Invented traditions": Immigrants interpretation of the present in-light of the models of their past

Author(s): Prabha Bogoda Arachchige. Monash University, Australia

Abstract:
Using Crenshaw's Intersectionality approach and Bourdieu's concept of Cleft habitus, this paper examines how first generation high skilled women from non-English speaking backgrounds fuse together their homeland and host country cultures and traditions to re-build their life in Australia. Offering an interpretive synthesis, it particularly emphasizes the experiences of social inclusion or exclusion faced by NESB migrant women whilst negotiating cultural meanings and social practices of both in their origin and host communities – what I refer as 'double social inclusion' and 'double social exclusion'. Specifically, it considers the new traditions in which these women create to transfer their social and cultural capital into the host society and further elevate their sense of belonging and social inclusion in Australia. Deploying a qualitative research design with in-depth interviews, this paper offers further insights into the experiences of high skilled women from India, Sri Lanka and Malaysia and examines how they navigate their present life in-light of the models of the past.

Paper 4: Transnationalism and Social Remittances of Global Elite Migrants

Author(s): Irina Isaakyan. European University Institute Florence

Abstract:
The concept of social remittances suggests that migrants carry with themselves various forms of non-financial capital [norms/ideas, practices/identities, social networks] (Levitt & Lamba-Neives 2012; Page 2003). The dynamics of social remittances is marked by a complex interplay between the migrant, the host society and the country of origin (Levitt & Lamba Nieves 2010, 2011). The complex nature of social remittances is illuminated by the under-studied – yet rapidly increasing – phenomenon of "the Russian operatic traffic" as part of global elite migrations. This is particularly evident in the migration of post-Soviet opera singers to Europe. In general terms, migrants' social remittances generated through their socio-cultural transnationalism: (a) change of community involvement; (b) reconsideration of the historic past; and (c) socio-economic improvement, often facilitating a new movement of co-nationals (Fargues 2012; Gansert 2012; Levitt & Lamba-Nieves 2010). Above that, migrating musicians actively shape new transcultures on the global scale. Although nuances and dynamics of the herein emerging agglomerate remittances remain unknown. Responding to this shortage, my paper seeks to understand the dynamics of transnationalism and social remittances of opera singers migrating from the post-Soviet republics to Europe by the mixed method of narrative-biographic interview with 60 migrants and netnography. Connecting the themes of 'transnationalism' and 'culture', my findings show a complex interplay between global elite migrants' transnationalism and the global and local cultures they shape. The paper also offers a typology of operatic migrants' transnationalism and remittances.

16. Migration Citizenship and Political Participation Paper session 1

Supporter: Kenneth Manuel
Supporter email: WEBEX020@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Angeliki Konstantinidou
Discussant(s): Angeliki Konstantinidou

Paper 1: Identity policies versus the necessity of unity? The debate about migration-quota in German trade unions

Author(s): Serhat Karakayali, Yvonne Albrecht, Annemarie Kern. Humboldt-University of Berlin/ Berlin Institute for the Research of Integration and Migration (BIM)

Abstract:
The issue of organizational representation of particular groups or minorities is not new to German trade unions. Boards for "foreign workers" were introduced within their or-ganizational structures decades ago (in the case of IG Metall). More recently, these organizational forms have been challenged due to new dy-namics in the debate about diversity and equality, particularly around the concept of "quotas". Members of the Unit-ed Services Union ver. di "board of migrants" assume that a high share (of e. g. 30%) of the entire membership are immigrants. Such activists within the organization call for a quota ensuring a comparable share among full-time officials. Other actors argue that the key challenge for the trade union as an associ-ation of different sectoral unions, is the formation of unity. From this perspective, the demands for group representation (institutionalized by a quota which is e. g. established for the participation of women) are in-compatible with the core concerns of the organization. On the basis of original empirical data of the research-project "ZOMiDi" (which focuses civic organizations and the challenges of migration and diver-sity), we will analyze the negotiations of a migration-quota with a focus on the organizational forces of inertia and change. We will pose the question if and how negotiations about the structure of the organiza-tion are interwoven with the willingness of accepting ethnic diversity.

Paper 2: Analysing the link between welfare benefits and secondary migration. Evidence from Italy

Author(s): Livia Elisa Ortensi, Elisa Barbiano di Belgiojoso. Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna/ ISMU Foudation, University of Milan – Bicocca

Abstract:
In a seminal paper published in 1999 called 'Immigration and Welfare Magnets' referring to the US con-text, George Borjas suggested that welfare generosity may act as a pull factor for migration. After more than two decades and several studies in different contexts, evidence on the 'welfare migration hypothe-sis' is somewhat mixed. In our study, we want to extend the discussion to analyse the impact of welfare benefits on onward and return migration of migrants settled in Italy. The country allocates only a small share of the GDP to forms of welfare valuable for its relatively young migrant population. For this reason, Italy does not qualify as a welfare-magnet. However, a sizable number of migrant become eligible for the (limited) Italian welfare state benefits. Evidence suggests that immigrants from outside the EU living in Italy are more prone to apply for welfare benefits than natives. Moreover, Italy was severely affected by the recent economic crisis, along with its immigrant population concentrated in low-paid and low skilled jobs. A non-negligible part of Italian immigrant population opted for onward and return migration as a coping strategy to deal with unemployment. In this framework, it is interesting to assess the effect of welfare benefits. Are migrant welfare recipients more inclined to remain in Italy? The issue is not a trivial one, as part of the recent anti-immigrant rhetoric recently built (also) on the role of welfare allowance (e. g. social housing), in particular for asylum seekers or large families, as a (perceived) form of pull factor. The study builds on the survey data collected in 2014 by the Regional Observatory for Integration and Multietnicity

in the Italian region of Lombardy. Preliminary results suggest that individuals receiving forms of welfare support from the state are more inclined to plan onward migration, while no effect is observed on return migration.

Paper 3: Immigrants' Political Incorporation: gender differences in political attitudes and behaviors among immigrants in Italy

Author(s): Salvatore Strozza , Rosa Gatti , Alessio Buonomo. University of Naples Federico II, University of Naples Federico II, University of Naples Federico II

Paper 4: Civil-society organisations and immigrant incorporation: understanding peculiarities

Author(s): Helen Baykara-Krumme, Sanja Bökle, Vanessa Rau, Karen Schönwälder. Universität Duisburg-Essen, Max-Planck-Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity, Göttingen, Germany

Abstract:
The paper draws on empirical data collected in an ongoing project "Civil Society Organizations and the Challenges of Migration and Diversity: Agents of Change (ZOMiDi)". Civil society organizations play a key role in processes of social self-organization and participation; they are indispensable for the societal integration of developed democracies. Many such organisations take part in political processes of deliberation and decision-making. To what extent are civil society organisations in European societies, such as, in this case, Germany, inclusive of immigrants and ethnic minorities? The project focusses on organizations for whom difference and participation are constitutive because they represent particular, potentially disadvantaged population groups. Are such organisations open to diversity beyond their own core identity? How does the organisation's culture determine its ability to incorporate immigrants? The paper presents results for one organization that represents people with a disability and their families and another representing LGBTI interests. We note remarkable differences in their practices and suggest that they relate to specifics of the organisational fields and organisational cultures.

17. Meet the author session

Supporter: Lilly Brouwer
Supporter email: WEBEX023@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s):

Abstract/Information:
Meet the Authors event with Anna Triandafyllidou. Parvati Raghuram will discuss the Short Reader on Highly Skilled Migration by Agnieszka Weinar and Amanda Klekowski von Koppenfels, and the monograph by Laure Sandoz and Isabella Trombetta discusses the Short Reader on Migration and Agriculture by Michele Nori and Domenica Farinella

18. Norms and values Paper sessions session 1

Supporter: Meghan Rens
Supporter email: WEBEX018@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Meghan Rens

Paper 1: Negotiating on and navigating between norms and values: a qualitative study on Syrian refugee children in the Netherlands

Author(s): Barbara van der Ent. Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:
Refugee children and youth often adjust quicker to their new country than their parents; they learn a new language faster, engage in social contacts easier, and embrace a new culture more rapidly. Whereas their parents often raise the children with more traditional norms and values originating from their country of origin, children are likely to encounter different norms and values in the host society, for example at school. This may lead to intergenerational tensions or conflicts, though Foner and Dreby (2011) rightly argue this is often mixed with caring and cooperation at the same time. Syrian families are the focus of this research. Earlier studies (e. g. Mulders & Tuk, 2016) show that Syrian parents see important discrepancies between Dutch and Syrian norms and values. But what is the perspective of the children? The aim of this study is two-fold. First, to explore whether Syrian youth encounter norms and values discrepancies between the contexts within and outside their parental home. Second, to show how youth handle these differences. This study uses a child-centered approach and explores the experiences of Syrian youth (13 to 17 years) in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. Based on photo-elicitation methods and in-depth interviews, preliminary analysis show the diverse ways in which refugee youth tries to connect and combine Syrian and Dutch cultural elements in their daily life. It reveals that Syrian refugee youth use different strategies to negotiate upon and navigate between different norms and values at home and in the host society.

Paper 2: Norms and Values in Education and Integration in the United Kingdom

Author(s): Jafia Camara. University of Bristol

Abstract:
In the United Kingdom, both Conservative and Labour governments have created targeted programs to promote integration. Such programmes include English classes and citizenship courses which aim to get new immigrants acquainted with the UK's history, core British values, norms and culture. As the British Government created core British values as a more identifiable concept, it made it easier to extend the government's understanding of such values into formal education. In turn, since 2014 schools have been forced to promote Fundamental British Values (FBVs). The implementation of educational policies, such as FBVs, that promote social cohesion may not promote integration because they primarily promote the interests of the existing mainstream society. Considering that educational institutions may be the most important environments to promote inclusion and successful integration outcomes, my research focuses on young refugee-background students' experiences of education in England. This study investigates how values and norms influence the educational experiences of refugee-background students. An important aim of this research is to discover, "what is the impact of the politics of belonging and integration policies on refugee-background students' experiences of schooling, their relations with their citizen peers, their positioning with regards to mainstream British culture?" It has been necessary to find a theoretical framework that accounts for the impact of culture on education and integration. In this talk, I will explain the rationale for this research and for its theoretical framework.

Paper 3: Heard, but not seen: Inter-ethnic hate crime in the neighbourhood and its consequences for exclusion, social withdrawal and anticipated rejection

Author(s): Chloe Keel, Rebecca Wickes, Kathryn Benier. Monash University

Abstract:
Experiences of inter-ethnic hate crime can be more harmful than other forms of victimisation due to the targeted motivation of the attack. Emerging evidence also suggests that inter-ethnic hate crime can have deleterious consequences for neighbourhood social relationships. This paper contributes to this literature by examining how vicarious experiences of hate crime influence sentiments, attitudes and actions towards minority groups. Further we consider the association between these experiences and neighbourhood withdrawal. Using survey data from over 2, 400 individuals living across 140 communities in Melbourne, Australia, we find that those who have experienced or witnessed inter-ethnic hate crime express greater anger and less warmth towards ethnic minorities, though we do not find that this extends to negative attitudes or exclusive actions towards minority groups. Our results also reveal that individuals who experience or witness inter-ethnic hate crime anticipate inter-ethnic rejection than those who do not.

Paper 4: Intangible Heritage as Discursive Practice: Negotiating "Integration" Through Art, Music and Theater

Author(s): Carolin Mueller. Ohio State University

Abstract:
Much research on the social integration of refugees in contemporary Germany portrays displaced people as incapacitated Others. My research addresses possible forms of social participation through the performance of intangible cultural heritage, how integration schemes in Germany includes cultural heritage in policy and how the focus on culture enables but also challenges paternalistic immigration policies. To this workshop, I would like to contribute findings from what has recently been called post-migratory theory and put it in conversation with my own research in the city of Dresden. Following Shermin Langhoff's (director of the Berlin Maxim Gorki theatre) introduction of post-migratory theatre in 2008, social scientists like Naika Foroutan (2016), took up a post-migratory perspective for disentangling social conflicts in pluralist societies. The focus lies in interrogating how migration and heritage-based arguments are used to explain social difference and development. At the height of the refugee debate in Germany in 2015, the post-migratory perspective gained increased attention as cultural actors in theatre, arts and music engaged in projects that sought to legitimize the belonging of newcomers in their communities. Using findings from a qualitative case-study of cultural actors in the city of Dresden/Saxony, this paper will outline the different ways in which heritage is addressed by arts, music and theatre projects and in state policy for integration and cultural practice. I discuss challenges and opportunities of a heritage-based approach for managing the integration of migrants. Finally, I illustrate the struggles that performers and policy-actors face in adapting a post-migratory perspective in practice and policy-design against the backdrop of growing xenophobic right-wing politics in the region.

19. Privileged mobilities paper sessions 1

Supporter: Lina Nafie
Supporter email: WEBEX015@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Nicolai Netz

Paper 1: The coloniality of distinction: class, race and whiteness among post-crisis Italian migrants

Author(s): Simone Varriale. University of Lincoln

Abstract:
This paper explores how migrants' strategies of class distinction reproduce racialized hierarchies between 'modern' and 'backward' European populations. Drawing on 57 interviews with Italian migrants who moved to England after the 2008 economic crisis, and combining Bourdieusian class analysis and decolonial critique, the paper shows that migrants in different social positions are equally concerned with claiming closeness to the UK's meritocratic culture and with distancing themselves from Italy's backwardness. However, they mobilise unequal forms of capital to sustain this claim. More resourceful migrants use economic and cultural capital to demonstrate fit with British culture and to racialize less resourceful co-nationals as too 'Southern' to belong. The latter stress self-resilience and Italianness as sources of distinction, but more frequently report exploitation and stigma in the context of insecure, low-status professional fields. The paper advances research on migration, class and racialisation unravelling the coloniality of distinction, namely how class helps more resourceful migrants to symbolically claim modernity and North European whiteness while displacing 'race' – in the forms of laziness, lack of rationality and self-restraint – onto less resourceful migrants. This paper draws on a three-year research project funded by the Leverhulme Trust (UK) and titled Transnationalising Class: Culture and Inequalities among Post-Crisis Italian Migrants. The project uses in-depth interviews (N = 57) and participant observation at social and cultural events in two urban areas: the West Midlands and Greater London.

Paper 2: Minority institutions and transnational identities. Reflections from the Romanian-German transnational space

Author(s): Remus Gabriel Anghel, Ovidiu Oltean. ISPMN, University Babeș-Bolyai

Abstract:
The migration of ethnic Germans from Romani was a sustained migration that occurred as a massive process until 1993. Initially a aimed at being a relocation into Germany, this migration had generated, though, a series of consequences. Accordingly, on of the most striking occurring over the years is the emergence of two apparently paradoxical processes. On the one hand, some ethnic Germans in Nuremberg, Germany, experience a process of "Romanianization" in Germany, by which they have started to assume a Romanian identity, to use Romanian more and socialize in "Romanian" networks. On the hand, some ethnic Romanians in Sibiu, Romania, went through a process of "Germanization" by which they start acquiring German, socialize in groups around the associations of the ethnic German minority, and sustain the German minority associational in Romania. Starting from these paradoxes, the paper analyses and theorize how transnational identities are reshaped in contexts of mobility within the Romanian-German transnational space. We first look at the role of minority institutions in shaping these identities, networks and migrant NGOs in Germany, respectively German minority institutions in Romania. Secondly, we look at the role of transnational habitus in both countries as reshaping up these identities and how this migration generated long-lasting consequences among and beyond migrant groups.

Paper 3: Academic careers at branch campuses: Experiences of staff working in the education hub of Dubai

Author(s): Jill Ahrens. Utrecht University

Abstract:
Education hubs consist of a cluster of academic institutions that engage in transnational education activities. Depending on the local context, a range of international and local actors, resources and infrastructures are brought together for the purpose of training, knowledge production and innovation activities. In the United Arab Emirates over 30 international universities have established branch campuses and these institutions have been actively recruiting a growing number of international and locally residents expatriate faculty and staff. Even though the UAE regard highly-skilled migrants as a means to grow and diversify their economy, the immigration system does not provide any routes towards legal citizenship and reinforces hierarchies along ethnic and class lines. Similarly, the international branch campuses in Dubai offer no possibilities for academics to obtain permanent tenured appointments, academic freedoms are restricted and access to research funding is limited. Based on in-depth interviews with faculty and staff working at international branch campuses in Dubai, this paper explores how individuals negotiate their geographic and professional (im)mobilities in this Gulf emirate. While some manage to feel settled and realise their aspirations in Dubai, others chart alternative pathways that can involve return, onward or circular mobilities.

Paper 4: Practising Privilege. How settling in Thailand enables older Western migrants to enact privilege over local people

Author(s): Sarah Scuzzarello. Sussex Centre for Migration Research (SCMR), University of Sussex
Abstract: Abstract: This article provides a detailed empirical account of how older Western migrants in Thailand (N: 20) negotiate, practice, and justify their privilege in Thai society to secure the 'good' life they are seeking through migration. The article shows that they justify their economic privilege relative to locals by describing it as unavoidable and accepted by Thais around them. They are also able to live a 'good' life because they benefit from global racialized hierarchies built on the illusion of their dominance and superiority vis-à-vis the local population. To this end, they claim engagement with and knowledge of Thailand, its people, and culture and they position themselves in it. Women and men seem to have very distinct ways of enacting their privilege. Women practice their privilege through the consumption for their own gratification of reconstructed and stereotypical understandings of Thai culture, cast as primitive, spiritual and authentic. Men, instead, practice privilege in the form of a new-found masculinity, sexuality and status that ageing has deprived them of in Western societies. In both cases, their understandings of Thai society and culture are superficial or simply inaccurate. Their narrow and stereotypical views of Thailand rather serve to justify their individual projects for self-gratification, while at the same time allowing them to see themselves as morally superior to local people's values, but also to the 'bad', exploitative, and racist Westerners.

20. Panel Bridging the Gap between Migration Research and Policymaking

Supporter: Mariana Rosca
Supporter email: WEBEX028@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Julia Lendorfer
Discussant(s): Marie McAuliffe and Helen Dempster, Cillian Nolan

Abstract/Information:
Presentation by Martin Ruhs: Bridging the Gaps. Linking Research to Public Debates and Policy-making on Migration and Integration (2020). The disconnect between migration policy debates and migration realities has encouraged many people, including policymakers, to advocate more 'evidence-based' policymaking (see Ruhs et al 2019). Policymakers, the wider public and other decision-makers long to understand the impact and consequences of migration but there is no single academic paper or study which can inform about "the" effect of migration (see Clemens et al, 2018). Migration is highly contextual and is neither inherently good nor bad. We rely on decisionmakers to take evidence-based and informed decisions – intervening in people's lives without considering the best available evidence does not only risk wasting resources and opportunities but also doing harm. This speaks to the necessity for 'rational' and 'depoliticized' migration policies tha tare based on data and knowledge, rather than on anecdotes, fears, and misperceptions (see Ruhs et al2019). The need for rapid and evidenced-based decision-making has thus become increasingly critical but at the same time, we cannot expect of policymakers to sieve through a wealth of academic literature nor commission studies for every decision or policy-relevant outcome. How can we bridge the gap between research, policy and public debate? How can we translate research and existing evidence into digestible and practice-oriented information for decision-makers and the wider public? Intermediary institutions such as policy think tanks and research centers have attempted to build this bridge. How can we build on their achievements and advance a constructive approximation of research, policy and public debate in the field of migration? Leading representatives from academia, policy and related tertiary organizations will debate these questions with a specific focus on proposing constructive and innovative solutions. As the leading international organization for migration, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to advance the understanding of migration issues and as such provides a unique space for consultation between researchers and policy makers.

21. Immigration, Immigrants and the labour market in Europe Paper session 2

Supporter: Ingrid Blankesteijn
Supporter email: WEBEX002@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Lisa Berntsen
Discussant(s): Anders Neergaard

Paper 1: Updating the "Contradictions of the welfare state": Structural problems of refugees labour market integration in activating welfare states

Author(s): Thorsten Schlee. University Duisburg-Essen

Abstract:
Labour market access for refugees in Germany is caught between migration policies and an activating labour market policy. Migration policies intend to govern migration based on a push-pull model. In contrast, activation policies rely on investment in human capital intending to produce a self-responsible workforce and to increase the labour market supply side. Based on a field study in three German municipalities the contribution shows how local labour market related actors rationalize and handle migration and especially flight migration in multi-level governance arrangements. Methodology and Data Base: Therefore the paper refers to the concept of coproduction of local social services, that depicts how local organizations with differing aims produce overlapping spheres of inclusion and exclusion (Mezzadra/Neilson 2013) for refugees. The paper is based on an investigation of three German municipalities differing in their organizational framework to govern labor markets and in their size. It relies on expert interviews (N=24) with the main local actors such as the local employment agency, the municipal foreigner's office. Findings: The paper first shows the organizational rationalities as well as the clashes between differing legal aims and organizational programs and practices. It secondly depicts modes of collaboration, conflict and misunderstanding between these organizations. Thirdly it highlights the nexus (Ataç/Rosenberg 2019) between migration control and social policies, as social policy organizations play key roles to regulate migration within the nation state and thereby produce precarious social positions for unwanted migrants. Overall you can observe within these constellations the "contradictions of the welfare state" (Offe 1984) under the circumstances of enduring transnational mobility.

Paper 2: Religiosity of Refugees and their Labor Market Integration

Author(s): Kamal Kassam. Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB)

Abstract:
Recently, a growing number of asylum seekers has arrived in Europe. Both migrants and their host societies face serious challenges regarding the integration process. When it comes to integration, the role of migrants' socio-cultural values is crucial. However, academic literature provides a mixed picture of associations between religiosity and the integration process. Yet, in the case of Europe – where predominantly Christian societies have experienced a large influx of mostly Muslim refugees – the role of religiosity for successful labour market integration remains to be examined and discussed. For the empirical analysis, a new quantitative dataset is used to examine refugees who have arrived in Germany between 2013 and 2016 (IAB-BAMF-SOEP Refugee Survey). A series of logistic regressions are carried out, examining the likelihood of being employed. The models are assembled based on the refugees' religiosity as the main independent variable, measured by faith, praying and religious apparel. Furthermore, interaction effects between religiosity and religious affiliations, gender, and country of origin are calculated. The empirical results of this paper support earlier European studies. A negative correlation between refugees' religiosity and their labor market integration can be confirmed. Moreover, religiosity strongly interacts with religious affiliations. In fact, the negative effect holds true only for the group of Muslim refugees, while other reli-

gious affiliations do not show any statistical significance. More precisely, being a religious Muslim refugee in Germany is clearly associated with disadvantages in the labour market. For the group of religious Muslim women refugees, a threefold disadvantage can thus be conjectured. This paper offers several explanatory approaches and possible causes for the integration gap among Muslim refugees and contributes to the debate of reconsidering European integration policies.

Paper 3: (Im)possible Selves in the Swiss Labour Market: Analyzing Refugees' Imagined Futures and their Regulation through Biographical Methods

Author(s): Isabella Stingl. University of Zurich

Abstract:
Drawing on the concept of possible selves, this paper explores the imagined professional futures among refugees in Switzerland and their re-negotiation across time and space. To ground these imaginaries in past and present experiences in and beyond the labour market, I conducted biographical interviews with people who were granted asylum or temporary admission in Switzerland. Biographical interviews that evoke life-stories across time and (territorial) spaces make it possible to link past and present experiences to refugees' imagined futures and illuminate intersections of individual agency and structural regulations. Furthermore, biographical methods are of particular value in capturing the multiple transitions that characterize refugees' work-lives. The narratives reveal that the transition from claiming asylum to admission, which often entails a transition from being excluded from the labour market to (re-)becoming a labouring subject, presents a critical moment in the re-negotiation of possible selves. At this time, refugees often miss full ownership over their professional futures and find their future labour market participation managed by others. For instance, labour market intermediaries and integration practitioners like job coaches and social workers draw on different categories such as age and gender to direct refugees towards specific segments of the labour market. Thus, the findings point to the critical role of state-based actors in shaping refugees' imagined futures in the Swiss labour market.

22. Do the artistic and cultural activities of immigrants and their descendants change national cultures? A theoretical and methodological reflection

Supporter: Mariana Rosca
Supporter email: WEBEX028@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Wiebke Sievers

Abstract/Information:
The workshop aims to bring together researchers who are interested in developing a joint publication on this topic. All contributors will have 5 minutes to present their ideas at the beginning of the workshop. The abstracts and presentations will serve as a basis to discuss how to integrate the different ideas in a joint framework for a special issue or a book publication. The humanities display a long tradition of regarding the artistic and cultural activities of immigrants and their descendants as contributing to the change of cultures. A central inspiration for this trend has been Homi Bhabha's work The Location of Culture, first published in 1994. Bhabha claims: "The very concepts of homogeneous national cultures, the consensual or contiguous transmission of historical traditions, or 'organic' ethnic communities [...] are in a profound process of redefinition" (Bhabha, 2004: 7). Bhabha cites a close reading of Salman Rushdie's The Satanic Verses (1988) as central proof for this hypothesis. He interprets the novel as providing an alternative vision of the British past, present and future. The extent to which Bhabha's ideas have affected scholars concentrating on literary works written by immigrants and their descendants is documented in a recently published overview of research in this field. Many of the chapter authors already stress in their titles that these writers challenge the myth of Japanese homogeneity, change Italian national identity, transnationalise the German literary field, force the Greeks to learn new languages, and provide insights into a new transnational Swiss nation and a new Austria (Sievers and Vlasta, 2018). The social sciences have also increasingly begun to focus on the artistic and cultural activities of migrants. However, they are often more reticent regarding the question whether the artistic and cultural practices of immigrants and their descendants can lead to cultural change. A study on Philadelphia's cultural economy for instance observes that the presence of "immigrant artists and cultural participants" changes "the social organisation of the arts and culture in the United States" (Stern et al. , 2010: 23). This says very little about the question whether the content of these artistic and cultural activities have an effect on the ways in which communities are imagined in Philadelphia and beyond. More recent studies claim that there is a link between the growing visibility of migrants' artistic and cultural activities in cities such as Cologne and Vienna, and these cities adopting diversity policies that include migrants in their imagined communities (Salzbrunn, 2014, Çağlar, 2016). This leads Ayşe Çağlar to describe "these artists and cultural producers as active agents of city-making processes" (Çağlar, 2016: 13). However, the existing works do not explain in detail how the artists contribute to the change of city narratives. Moreover, scholars who examine whether the growing presence of migrant writers has an impact on ethnic boundary drawing in literary fields, observe very little change in the mainstream. This holds true both for Pauwke Berkers' study that focuses on the US, German and Dutch literary fields between 1955 and 2005 and for Timo Koren's and Christine Delhaye's analysis among Dutch publishers (Berkers, 2009, Koren and Delhaye, 2017). The proposed workshop aims to initiate a theoretical and methodological discussion of the ways in which to conceive, measure, and describe the process of cultural change initiated by Europe becoming a continent of immigration. It departs from the assumption that we have to move beyond existing models that range from regarding every single artistic and cultural activity as indicating change, to observing almost no change at all in the mainstream. Describing cultural change will have to include both of these perspectives in a joint model in order to make change visible without overestimating it. A second major challenge is that in order to observe change, we need to describe its starting point, referring to a time prior to the increase of cultural activities of immigrants and their descendants, when homogeneous national identities were not questioned from this perspective (Sievers, 2017). Third, it is obvious that change does not mean the same for all cultural activities, but will differ among different fields. For instance, questioning the understanding of language as the property of an allegedly homogeneous people is central for change in literature, theatre, or cinema, but will not be of the same importance in visual arts, dance, sports, or design.

Paper 1: Challenging Italian national identity through literature and cinema. Voices andgazes of racialized artists

Author(s): Annalisa Frisina , Sandra Agyei Kyeremeh . University of Padova, University of Padova

Abstract:
The paper focuses on the emergence of migrant descendants in Italian artistic and cultural context, investigating the ways this growing presence calls into question cultural and national identity. In fact, as Orton (2012) points out, migration literature, as well as cinema and other art expressions, question Italian identity which has always been represented as homogeneous. In particular, in line with Sievers and Vlasta (2019), we are interested in those cultural and artistic activities, including literature and cinema productions, by migrant descendants, which question common and dominant understanding of nations, culture and belonging. By adopting race and racialization theories we aim both to explore how racism affects migrant descendant artists' everyday life experiences in Italy and to investigate the ways these youths resist hegemonic discourses and practices through their artistic productions. Drawing on 15 qualitative interviews with migrant descendant writers, actors and filmmakers we investigated the ways they create counterstories on the ideas of homogeneous ethnic and cultural identities. Moreover we examined the ways texts and films create change by exploring their interactions with different publics and by studying in which contexts they actually can reach a mainstream with their message. We did participant observations during books and movies launching cerimonies in order to investigate the interaction between the publics and the artists. Moreover, in order to explore the relations between time and reception, we also analysed the promotional materials and some online (social media platforms) and offline launch activities (Grüning and Santoro 2018). The analysis of the ways, times and spaces of migrant descendant artistic productions fruition can shed a light on cultural and social changes involving immigrants, their descendants and Italian society.

Paper 2: Continuity or change? How migrants' musical activities (do not) affect symbolic boundaries

Author(s): Michael Parzer . University of Vienna

Abstract:
The musical activities of migrants and their descendants are considered to have an impact on cultural change in various ways: They a) may affect the field of art by transforming existing and creating new music scenes, b) may contribute to transform musical repertoires and c) may have an impact on symbolic boundaries – understood as conceptual distinctions made by social actors to separate the social world into 'us' and 'them' (Lamont/Molnár 2002, Wimmer 2013). By focussing on the latter, I want to shed light on the various ways how these boundaries are contested, shifted or strengthened by the migrants' musical activities. I would like to discuss(1)   under which conditions symbolic boundaries are either reproduced or transformed: Different kinds of music (e. g. , classical, folk, popular music) might offer different opportunities to affect boundaries. Similarly, different migrant groups might have different cultural, economic, social and symbolic resources to change or perpetuate boundaries. (2)   how symbolic boundaries are reproduced or transformed: Which role does the interaction between musicians and audiences play? In which ways do marketing and presentation strategies affect boundaries? And which role does the content of the music play?(3)   what are the main characteristics of music compared to other cultural and artistic activities regarding the potential but also the limitations of affecting symbolic boundaries. In order to answer these questions, I would argue that we need an interdisciplinary approach, bringing together migration research with the sociology of music and ethnomusicology. With regard to methodology I believe that the analysis of cultural change could benefit from more seriously taking into account the aesthetic dimension of music and the artwork itself – as suggested by 'new sociology of art' (de la Fuente 2007).

Paper 3: Mainstreaming Modest Fashion?

Author(s): Laura Haddad. IMIS Osnabrück

Abstract:
While dressing modestly has widely not been recognized as compatible with Western fashion codes, the reception of Muslim appeal is recently shifting, as can be observed in Social Media such as Instagram. Using the Hashtag Modest Fashion, Muslim women launch a self-confident clothing concept that not only addresses their sisters in faith, but partly also promotes an inclusive understanding of various clothing practices for women in general. With reference to huge fashion retailers, who have added modest clothes to their collections, the trend has been recently described as "mainstream" (cf. Independent. uk 2019) . At the same time others see the danger of cultural appropriation in fashion and frame the hijab as cultural heritage, that has to be protected of a blurred, non-religious use. As recently seen on runways, the headscarf has a fashion moment, that provokes controversies within and beyond Muslim contexts. My contribution illustrates how Muslim women in Social Media take part in the discourse on intersectional diversity and by this adding religious accounts to the concept of intersectionality as they refer religious belonging to other embodied identity markers such as gender and ethnicity. To investigate the effects of this discourse on mainstream receptions, I present data, collected from Instagram accounts of (modest) activists as well as contributions by major fashion magazines in the field of diversity in fashion. By observing Social Media activities of differently located actors, the sometimes essentializing approach of researching one fixed community in a certain place, is critically addressed and might be deconstructed.

Paper 4: How to research 'cultural change' in migrations societies? Conceptual and methodological issues

Author(s): Rikke Gram, Lars Bädeker. IMIS, Osnabrück, IMIS, Osnabrück

Abstract:
One of the most prominent right-wing and populist accusations against migration are presumed effects of (undesired) cultural change in receiving societies. One of the major flaws in this argument is the very essentialist and static understanding of 'culture', while undoubtedly migration etc. Add a relevant share to the continuous process of culture in motion. But, how can we research cultural change in migration societies? One approach, as this team of researchers suggest, is to focus on cultural institutions, and to engage in active reflections together with people from these institutions about their changing role in society. Museums, theatres, and local cultural administrations have a great impact on what is being interpreted and presented as culture, and as what kind of culture. At the same time, many of them are visited only by a minority of these cities' inhabitants. Hence not only studies of the institutions themselves are needed, but also the 'absences' that surround them must be taken into account. Methodologically, the paper reflects on the possibilities and pitfalls of participatory ethnographic research methods for investigating change in and around cultural institutions in migration societies, thereby showing the importance of locality and a flexible research design in order to explore this still rather new field.

Paper 5: Culture changes but cultural institutions not?

Author(s): Joanna Jurkiewicz , Jens Schneider. IMIS, Osnabrück, IMIS, Osnabrück

Abstract:
Cultural institutions are 'brokers' and 'digestors' of processes of cultural change. So, when we look at a current situation of right wing populist attacks on cultural institutions, on the one side, and major demographic shifts in cultural production and its audiences, on the other: What kind of cultural change do

institutions perceive and how do they react to this? One important motor for cultural change is generally presumed to be migration, but how is this reflected in institutional and performative narratives of cultural institutions? This also includes questions about change in the institutions themselves: Are immigrants and their descendants mainly seen as 'new target groups' or also as active actors and cultural producers, also inside the institutions? And how do the institutions interpret their roles and the need for change in an increasingly diverse society? On the basis of qualitative research especially on museums and theatres in four German cities, the paper reflects on the question why the widespread narratives of change are not always followed or accompanied also by significant institutional change, and what makes the latter seemingly so difficult.

Paper 6: Paper 6 Everyday encounters with national day celebrations: the case of Turks in Norway

Author(s): Karolina Nikielska-Sekula. University of South Eastern Norway

Abstract:
I would like to contribute to the workshop with a presentation of celebrations of the Norwegian Constitution Day by people of Turkish descent settled in a Norwegian city of Drammen, offering a critical view on how national heritage changes in the everyday practices of migrant minorities engaging with it. Through the employment of visual methods supported by structured and unstructured interviews, I conducted a systematic observation of the celebration of Norwegian Constitution Day in the city of Drammen over a period of three years (2013-2014-2015) with a special focus on participation and practices of Turkish minority in the celebrations. Theoretically, my presentation will build on a concept of Local Traditional Knowledge (Ingold & Kurttila 2000) while the presented practices will be analysed through the lenses of a third space concept (Soja 2000; Bhaba 2004). I found that Norwegians of Turkish origin had established their own ways of Norwegian Constitution Day celebrations, adding elements from background culture to the celebrations within the formal frames of the festivity. For example, a trend of adding Islamic veils to the Norwegian traditional outfits used in the celebrations had emerged. During the workshop, I plan to present briefly the findings from the photo survey and interviews. In the discussion that will follow I will offer a critical view on the de facto transformation of the new homeland´s national heritage through the everyday negotiations of cultural difference (Neal 2013: 310; see also Vertovec 2015) by minorities, along with an account on the attempts of the local institutions to include the minorities in the celebrations.

Paper 7: Museums remove offensive terms in the Netherlands: changing representations of 'self' and 'others'

Author(s): Christine Delhaye. University of Amsterdam

Abstract:
Language is one of the very powerful tools in the construction of a cultural imaginary of which the representation of the 'self' and the 'other' is a key aspect. While the political discourse in the Netherlands has become more and more polarised, citizens of migrant background increasingly insist on being addressed in a respectful and inclusive way. Some years ago, several museums started to critically reflect on the terms they have been using in the process of constructing a 'regime of representation'. Citizens of migrant background increasingly complained they experienced some texts in museums offensive. In the run-up to the reopening in 2013, the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam started an investigation in the use of offensive terms in the labels and descriptions of the artefacts and began to remove them. Thanks to a critical intervention of the collective Decolonize the Museum in 2017 the National Museum for World Cultures, too, thoroughly questioned the language used in its institutions. The whole process resulted in the publication of Words Matter. An unfinished guide to word choices in the cultural sector in 2018. With this publication the Museum aimed at contributing to the ongoing dialogue in the museological field, as well as in the society at large, about the use of offensive and controversial words. And last year, the Am-

sterdam Museum, which chronicles the history of the city, has decided to remove the term Gouden Eeuw (Golden Age) from its narratives because this term frames the history from the perspective of the rich and the powerful and erases abuses such as forced labour, poverty, war and the slave trade. During the workshop, I would like to discuss the use of the theory and methodology of critical discourse analysis in order to gain insight in the changing representations of self and others that emanates from rewriting labels and descriptions of artefacts in museums; a process that has been firmly instigated by citizens with a migrant background.

8. Methodological Approaches and Tools in Migration Research Paper session 1

Supporter: Carolin Mueller
Supporter email: WEBEX024@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Carolin Mueller

Paper 1: Using a Mobile App in a Survey on Refugees: Panel Attrition, Consent and Interviewer Effects

Author(s): Jannes Jacobsen, Simon Kühne. Bielefeld University, Socio-economic Panel (SOEP) at German Institute for Economic Research (DIW)

Abstract:
Panel attrition poses major threats to the survey quality of panel studies. This is especially true for survey of migrants since they are an especially mobile population. Based on a random sample of refugees, we investigate whether using a mobile phone application improves address quality and response behavior. Various features, including geo tracking and collecting email addresses, are tested. Additionally, we investigate respondent and interviewer effects on the consent to download the app and sharing GPS geo-positions. Our findings show that neither geo tracking, nor the provision of email addresses nor the collection of address changes through the app improves address quality substantially. We further show that interviewers play an important role in convincing the respondents to install and use the app, whereas respondent characteristics are largely insignificant. Our findings provide new insights in the usability of mobile phone applications and help determine whether they are a useful tool to decrease panel attrition.

Paper 2: Migration experiences research: methodological advantages using visual sociology
Author(s): Isabella Crespi, Marta Scocco, Martina Crescenti. University of Macerata Dept. SPOCRI, University of Macerata Dept. Education, cultural heritage and tourism
Abstract: Abstract: Visual sociology consists of the recording, analysis and communication of social life through photographs, films and videos. This method considers the use of images as important techniques in social research and identifies the primary role of visual experience in cognitive processes. In particular, the documentaries proposed in this contribution relocates the image of migrants experiences in their most general context and allows documenting those social activities that require movement and continuity. Moreover, it allows analysing migrants relationships and interactions over time involving in addition to the visual image also the sound. This contribution will discuss the importance and usefulness of visual methodology in two cases in which the visual documentary was used as a specific technique to investigate migration aspects. On one hand, the documentary Who I am investigates the relational aspects of social inclusion, between migrant families and Italian people, in the specific context of afterschool services in Florence. The visual narration catches the whole spectrum of social processes affecting migrants, from the public to intimate sphere. The barriers of the linguistic and emotional communication are intentionally replaced by sounds effects and biographical narrations in order to reach immediately the audience and the observers can start a reflection about their involvement in the social inclusion process. On the other hand, the documentary Italians in Belgium explores the migration phenomenon from an uncommon point of view, the ones of Italians living abroad. Through the video, it is possible to analyse the existing relations and connections between different generations of Italians: from the first miners who emigrated after the second world war to the expat who today return to migrate in the country. The visual narration provides an opportunity to remember and re-discover through an intergenerational approach, a migration belonging to Italian history.
Paper 3: Youth in the city: a participatory and digital approach to the study of transcultural urban communities
Author(s): Francesco Ricatti. Monash Migration and Inclusion Centre
Abstract: Abstract: Youth in the city brings together participatory research, education, art, design and digital storytelling, to help high school students in superdiverse cities to challenge and change the prevailing narratives about the urban context in which they live. The first iteration of the project has taken place in

Prato, one of the most multicultural cities in Italy, and has involved scholars and artists from Monash University, Aalborg University, and Human Ecosystems Relazioni. It has been supported by the National Geographic Society and the Scanlon Foundation. The first phase of the project consisted in a five-day intensive workshop with 48 high school students. They worked with us at the creation of a public exhibition, in which they reimagined Prato through photographs, video and interactive installations, and geolocalised stories. In the second phase of the project, we are developing a digital platform that remaps and reimagines the city of Prato with a focus on the emotional, creative and productive potentiality of superdiverse and transcultural communities. This platform integrates the work produced by the students with digital maps, materials collected through ethnographic and archival research, and data driven visualisations and storytelling. The presentation will provide an opportunity to discuss the theoretical and methodological frame that has informed the project, with a particular focus on the importance of transculturation; digital and participatory approaches; and the interrelation of research, teaching and activism.

24. Revisiting Return Migration in Shifting Geopolitics Paper session 2

Supporter: Gabriela Petre
Supporter email: WEBEX022@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Gabriela Petre

Paper 1: The asymmetrical time politics of deportability in Belgium and the Netherlands

Author(s): Laura Cleton. University of Antwerp

Abstract:
Since the turn of the century, deportation has become the primary instrument for liberal states to deal with "unwanted migrants" on their territories, turning what were once exceptional measures to a normalized technique of state power. Despite this normalization, several authors show that the possibility of actually being deported is unequally distributed across non-citizens, resulting from the rationalities and techniques for doing so. This paper zooms in to one of these technologies of government that so far has received scant attention in migration literature, namely the use of time as a tool to enforce removals. Whereas several authors noted how a politicized call for urgency in the European deportation regime led to policy changes aimed at making removals more "efficient and effective", this pressure for acceleration rarely matches the everyday reality of migration control. By focusing on removal policies and programs in Belgium and the Netherlands, this article shows that the time politics of migrant deportability are in fact highly asymmetrical. Whereas for some, enforced return rests on a logic of acceleration and fast-tracking, others are governed towards return in a far more decelerated manner. This paper shows how this asymmetry, based on administrative factors and social preparation for return or removal, result in different degrees of precarity, vulnerability and freedom in the deportation regime. In highlighting how migrant deportability is governed through time, this article contributes to a more complex understanding of how in law and policy, not all noncitizens are equally vulnerable to deportation.

Paper 2: Outcomes of return mobility in the EU: Human capital, labour market performance and well-being

Author(s): Izabela Grabowska, Agata Jastrzebowska. SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Institute of Social Sciences Institute of Psychology

Abstract:
In 2019 a decade and a half has passed since the biggest single enlargement of the European Union (EU) which has evoked the biggest mobility wave in the history of the community, especially from Central and Eastern Europe to Western and Northern Europe (Black at al. 2009). Both the time and the dynamism of the flows provoke the questions about EU return mobility. The aims of the papers relate to the following research question: What are migratory outcomes in both formal and informal dimensions of return mobility in the EU? What is the relation between formal and informal migratory outcomes? Why it is important for migrants to obtain informal migratory outcomes? The analysis is built on the integrated dataset of Human Capital in Poland 2010-2014 representative surveys. The project was one of the largest human capital, competences and labour market surveys in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). In this paper, we analyse data obtained from 71214 respondents: returnees (n=4040; 5. 7 per cent of the total population) and stayers (n=67174; 94. 3 per cent).

Paper 3: Return Migration, Crime and Electoral Engagement in Mexico

Author(s): Covadonga Meseguer, Christian Ambrosius. Comillas University, ICAI-ICADE

Abstract:
Since 2006, the Great Recession and tighter migration policies in the U. S. have increased the rates of return migration to Mexico. Scholars debate whether high rates of return motivate greater electoral engagement via the democratic norms returnees may bring back with them. An alternative account holds that returnees are seen as dissimilar by their non-migrant co-nationals, causing returnees to disengage from politics. We contribute to this debate using municipal data on voter turnout and on rates of return migration from the case of Mexico from 2000 to 2010. Relying on an instrumental strategy that exploits migrants' exposure to changes in unemployment rates as an exogenous predictor for return, we find robust evidence that high rates of return result in less electoral participation in presidential and local elections. Besides, electoral disengagement seems to be intensified by the presence of criminal violence, which surged during our period of analysis. Return migration may have a positive impact on other modes of political participation; but at least when it comes to voting, our research aligns with the pessimistic camp of the debate in that return migration increases electoral apathy.

25. Superdiversity, Migration and Cultural Change Paper session 1

Supporter: Tamar Todria
Supporter email: WEBEX009@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Tamar Todria

Paper 1: Public open spaces in Bahrain: migrants' lived experiences across borders

Author(s): Wafa Hasan Al-Madani. University of Bahrain

Abstract:
Migrants' experiences in a new place should not be divorced from socio-spatial experiences in the public realm. Border crossing is no longer about travelling from one nation to another, but a part of everyday experiences in modern cities. Public open spaces (POS) are sites where different social and cultural practices and identities could become most visible. With particular emphasis on the experiences of users from migrant backgrounds, this paper presents some findings from a research conducted in the field of landscape architecture and focuses on understanding the everyday activities, preferences and motivations for using POS in Bahrain. Bahrain has a superdiverse population with a distinguishing pattern of temporary migration. Linking to theories on migration and social values of POS for new migrants, the research used a qualitative methodology integrating ethnographic tools of observation and interviews. Participants included Bahraini and migrant groups of different origins and generations to add diverse personal interpretations and socio-spatial associations. The research focused on eight formal and informal POS case studies. The findings highlighted the importance of POS in Bahrain for different leisure practices and patterns of outdoor sociability and demonstrated how these reflect different cultural values. The affordances of POS in facilitating the cultural practice of being-outdoor help migrants pursue their cultural leisure practices and connect with home and other migrant groups, which promote wellbeing and a sense of belonging. Conducting the research within the field of landscape architecture revealed how spatial qualities of POS can support both process of adaptation and integration. The research confirms that design and management of POS can support positive migrants' experiences.

Paper 2: Digital communication in the making of cosmopolitan spaces for São Paulo´s and London´s migrants´ communities

Author(s): Viviane Riegel. ESPM

Abstract:
This article aims to examine the role of digital communication in the making of cosmopolitan spaces in the so called global cities, one in the Global South, Sao Paulo, and the other in the North, London. Specifically, it aims to expose the ways in which digital communication enhances or hinders the possibilities of making cosmopolitan spaces for the city´s migrants´ communities. London´s and São Paulo´s migrants´ communities – established and new –, face uncertainty about their identity formation, as well as about the viability of social formation and multicultural discourses, especially in a context of social inequality, such as the one constituted in the city. Hence, we analyze how migrants´ communities in Sao Paulo and in London mobilize digitally to make cosmopolitan spaces in the city, from the development of local networks in support of migrants, to training into digital skills and the production of visibility within digital media. Cosmopolitanism is tested within spaces in the capacity to sustain inclusive, integrated and prospering communities. This project uses a multimethod approach, by investigating digital practices to build cosmopolitan spaces in Sao Paulo and in London, and by examining the lives of individuals of different migrants´ communities in these cities. A discussion on cosmopolitanism is developed, aiming to dialogue with the perspectives of 'vernacular or liberation cosmopolitanism', of valorization of cultural identities of migrants, as well as of dispositions from an ethical and political perspective to openness and recognition of the migrants within the local society.

Paper 3: Art, people and territory: (inter)cultural knowledge during migrants' reception time

Author(s): Sara Forcella. University of Rome, La Sapienza

Abstract:
Reception time is the whole period in which forced migrants stay within the reception system from the very moment of their arrival, until the end of the asylum-seeking process and beyond. The duration of this waiting time is variable, yet often considerable, and is becoming more and more restricted to the mere satisfaction of basic needs, providing no means and chances for real integration. Life in camp is usually separated from the society, and knowledge of the country and its social texture is limited to the places of need, in which opportunities to mingle with residents are few. To bridge the gap between life in camp and the outside, as well as to enrich daily routine, art and culture are essential. Cultural and artistic activities offer the possibility of knowing the territory through its collective spaces, merging into its social reality as they include the participation of locals. They also facilitate the creation of a network of relationships and the engagement with a dialectic exchange between one's own background experience (and culture) and life in the new country of residence. These activities, in fact, meet people's esigenze (human require-ments, Fagioli 2019), namely the individual's aspirations, interests, personal prospects and affective relati-onships that render human life fully human, and which do not usually receive enough attention within the reception system. I will trace the stories of some asylum seekers and refugees who took part in projects of artistic and cultural activities in the city of Rome and highlight how boosting their esigenze (human requirements) has differently shaped their reception time. I will provide qualitative data in connection with these projects.

Paper 4: The cultural landscapes of refugee women in Sweden- a socio-cultural integration perspective

Author(s): Khadijah Saeed Khan . Åbo Akademi University

Abstract:
The purpose of this study is to explore the role and types of cultural landscapes of refugee women in Sweden and how these landscapes help or hinder the settlement process. The cultural landscapes are re-ferred as a set of multiple cultural activities or practices which refugees perform in a specific context and circumstances (i. e. being in a new country) to seek, share or use relevant information for their settlement. Information plays a vital role in various aspects of newcomers' lives in a new country. This article has an intention to highlight the importance of multiple cultural landscapes as a source of information (regarding employment, language learning, finding accommodation, immigration matters, health concerns, school and education, family matters, and other everyday matters) for refugees to settledown in Sweden. Some relevant theories such as, information landscapes (Lloyd, 2012) and socio-cultural theories (Mediated Action by Wertsch (1998) and Berry's Acculturation theory (1997) are considered in this study. A qualitative research design is employed including semi-structured deep interviews and participatory observation with 12 participants. The initial findings show that the refugee women encounter many information-related and integration-related challenges in Sweden and have build a network of cultural landscapes in which they practice various co-ethnic cultural and religious activities at different times of the year. These landscpaes help them to build a sense of belonging with people from their own or similar land and assist them to seek and share relevant information in everyday life in Sweden. Keywords: Refugees, Women, Culture, Cultural landscapes, Information landscapes, Sweden

26. Paper session inclusion 1

Supporter: Lina Nafie
Supporter email: WEBEX015@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Carolin-Leutloff-Grandits
Paper 1: Transnational Identity Formation: Narratives of Chinese Migrant Professional Women in Contemporary Britain

Author(s): Xujie Jin . East China University of Science and Technology

Abstract:
This paper investigates the process of transnational identity formation through a group of Chinese migrant women in contemporary Britain. The informants, all with highly skilled professional background, were invited to talk about their experiences during detailed interviews. Closely examining individual migration routes and life trajectories, this paper analyses the identity formation process of these first-generation middle-class women, who have balanced career and family, as well as fulfilling different social roles in both home and host countries. Despite gender, language, and culture-related divisions, these women have successfully undergone a process of recreating cultural roots, and reconciling traditional values and norms with conflicting cultural expectations while integrating into British society. In more concrete terms, this paper incorporates gender-related perspectives with other identity issues relating to age, class, ethnicity, race, and nationality. It further introduces traditional gender-related ethical values and beliefs which were shaped in ancient Confucian China; it also foregrounds questions such as how these values and beliefs are internalised by female migrants themselves, to what extent these have been restored and adapted in their transnational lives, how their gender roles have changed over the time of migration, and finally how gender and power relations are constructed and negotiated in domestic and professional domains. Contextualised in both Chinese and British political, economic, and socio-cultural perspectives, the paper not only explores the process of individual identity construction from a transnational viewpoint, but on a micro level, it also demonstrates the development of female immigration in contemporary Britain.

Paper 2: Teicho-politics in the Balkans

Author(s): Maria Veronica Barzola.

Abstract: Abstract: The Balkan walls built in the XXI century don't represent a solution for the problems they were meant to solve, but they manage to reassure -in the social imaginary- the fear of the growing weakening of the nation-state, the crisis of democracy, and the fact of facing the "other"(immigrant) seen as different or as a threat. Since the beginning of the 21stcentury, particularly since the second decade, anti- immigrant walls have proliferated in Europe. Coinciding with the failure of the Arab revolutions (Arab Spring) and the subsequent political crisis in the Middle East, physical barriers have been lifted by limiting the access of immigrants. Located mostly on the Balkan Peninsula, they serve as strategies to slow the flow of refugees from the east to the west of the European continent. However, the walls do not seem to be able to fulfill the function for which they were officially created. Far from being a disincentive to migration, they help to make the "trafficking business" more profitable, to challenge traffickers to find more "creative" ways to enter the territory and, above all, increase the risk of life of immigrants during the transfer and exposure to violence upon arrival in the host or transition society

Paper 3: Second generations Albanian girls in South Tyrol. Identity between ethnicity and transnationalism in a multi-linguistic context

Author(s): Sabrina Colombo.

Abstract:

Paper 4: Norms and Values in Migration and Integration (NoVaMI): Transmission, Transformation, Circulation

Author(s): Ingrid Jerve Ramsøy.

Abstract:

27. Paper session mobilities 1

Supporter: Patricia Nabuco
Supporter email: WEBEX006@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Patricia Nabuco

Paper 1: Mobile new citizens: onward migration of Latin American migrants from Spain to other EU destinations

Author(s): Josefina Domínguez-Mujica, Enrique Ortega-Rivera, Antía Pérez-Caramés. University of Las Palmas de Gran Canarias, Consell Comarcal del Vallès Occidental, ESOMI. University of A Coruna

Abstract:
This paper presents an analysis of the process of onward migration from Spain to other European countries of migrants with Latin American origin. The research is framed within the context of the global economic crisis that struck Spain in 2008, whose impact caused a broader change in the Spanish migratory cycle. Concerning Latin American migrations, the impact can be seen in a reduction of immigration flows altogether with a significant rise in emigration, both under the form of return migration as well as of onward migration to a country different from the country of origin but also from the country of first destination. This last trend has been facilitated by the fact that many Latin Americans have obtained Spanish citizenship and have thus fewer legal barriers for intra-EU mobility. In the paper we will deal firstly with a socio-demographic analysis of this phenomenon, which will allow us to identify its significance and intensity, and we will then tackle the motivations and strategies of these migrants for undertaking a new move, particularly addressing the role that the access to Spanish citizenship has on process. The methodological approach combines the analysis of secondary data (Spanish Residential Variation Statistics) with semi-structured interviews to Latin American onward migrants in the UK, Germany and France.

Paper 2: The Colombian government response to the Venezuelan migrants in COVID-19 times

Author(s): Juan Pablo Serrano Frattali.

Abstract:

Paper 3: From the migration crisis to the COVID-19 crisis. The reception in camps and the (im)possible regularization. From the migration crisis to the COVID-19 crisis. The reception in camps and the (im)possible regularization.

Author(s): Juan Pablo Aris Escarcena.

Abstract: Abstract:

Paper 4: The 'new' wave of Spanish emigration to France. A comparative analysis of the strategies and trajectories of onward movers, emigrants from the second generation, and autochthonous emigrants

Author(s): Alberto Capote, Belén Fernández. , International Migration Sociology Team A Coruña, Spain, University of A Corunna, Spain, University Carlos III, Madrid, Spain

10. Challenging the "local turn": state of the art and future perspectives

Supporter: Chiazor Sandra Anomi Odiaka
Supporter email: WEBEX010@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Ilona van Breugel and Charlotte Räuchle
Discussant(s): Maria Schiller and Amandine Desille

Abstract/Information:
This panel takes the debates around the "local turn" in migration studies as its starting point to critically question its impact, fallacies and future perspectives. With the local turn cities have become central reference points in migration studies, and a broad range of concepts and empirical studies have engaged with the migration-city-nexus. It has led to a rethinking of the local level, which is increasingly considered as an independent level of policy making rather than merely as the sphere where national policies get implemented. However, a large number of empirical studies on migration and integration at the city level resulted in competing concepts on what constitutes "local level policy making " and its relation to other levels of governance, illustrating the heterogeneity of the local level. Additionally, while contributing to empirical knowledge on the local level, there are also gaps within the "local turn research", e. g. case studies from the Global South. In this panel, we therefore critically discuss the state of the art and future empirical and conceptual perspectives of the local turn: What is missing in the debate so far and which biases inform local turn research? What conceptual conclusions can be drawn from the rich empirical data and which concepts are promising to capture empirical findings? And what do case studies from non-European countries show?

Paper 1: Inventing the local turn in migration policy-making? Reflections on case selection biases in research designs

Author(s): Hannes Schammann. Institut for Social Sciences, University of Hildesheim

Abstract:
Migration studies has been stating a "local turn" in the politics of migration and migration-related diversity for several years. Local governments are assumed to have become "more self-confident and self-reliant in formulating [their] own immigrant policies" (Schiller 2017: 267). Inspired by a strand of literature that is reflecting core concepts and research designs in migration studies (Dahinden 2016), my contribution takes a closer look on the case selection of the respective studies. Building on a literature-review in major migration journals, I will argue that the notion of a local turn in migration policy making suffers from at least five biases. Firstly, the urban bias stands for the fact that most findings stem from studies on big or medium-sized cities. Secondly, the selected cases tend to be municipalities with a reputation of rather liberal policies (progressive bias). Thirdly, sometimes aligned with, sometimes in an attempt to avoid the progressive bias, research often focuses on cases that stand out because of certain extreme characteristics, e. g. social movements or incidents that were covered by the media (extreme case bias). Fourthly, the residence bias stands for the fact that there is hardly any research on local communities without a migrant population. Fifthly, there is still a relatively low proportion of migrant voices in the respective literature – although there is a high commitment within the research community to change that (paternalistic bias). Putting it polemically, the notion of a "local turn" might be shaped by talking to non-migrant stakeholders in rather urban, mostly progressive, sometimes extreme municipalities with a considerable migrant population.

Paper 2: Rescaling the local turn in migration studies

Author(s): Antonie Schmiz. Institute of Geography, Free University Berlin

Abstract:
The paper aims at a theoretical reflection of the "local turn" in migration studies. In so doing, it reacts to the critique of "methodological urbanism" as a consequence of the local turn that is object of ongoing debate within the nexus of urban and migration studies. Theoretically, it first draws on the rescaling approach by Glick Schiller and Caglar (2009) who explain local policies towards migration and diversity as a product of negotiation processes on a variety of spatial scales – not least driven by migrant agency. Second, it draws on comparative urbanism (e. g. Ward 2010), which explains differences and similarities in urban policies on migration and diversity. Empirically, the paper is based on research from the two gateway cities Toronto and Berlin. It compares the branding of diversity at the neighbourhood level and politics on migrant entrepreneurship between the two cities. It shows how these policies relate to dominant local, national and global political and economic paradigms and how they are shaped by migrant agency. Methodically based on ethnographic field research and a document analysis, it carves out urban politics on migration and diversity with reference to national multicultural politics in Toronto vs. Cosmopolitan politics in Berlin. In sum, the paper argues for a relational instead of a bounded and static perspective on cities within local turn studies.

Paper 3: Comparing the local governance of migration in Mali and Senegal

Author(s): Stéphanie Lima. Institut National Universitaire Champollion, Albi

Abstract:
This paper questions the focus on capital and gateway cities in the Global North within the "local turn" in migration studies, and pleas for a constructivist perspective on geographical scales and cities, without presuming fixed positions in hierarchical orders (Robinson 2006). By taking the links between decentralization policies and migration policies in the Sahel as its example, the paper discusses that while the injunction to manage and control international migration is now imposed on the states of this region, it is their own dynamics of territorial construction and local development that is being undermined: This prism of the local territory is part of a confinement that must be questioned, while at the same time the engagement of the diaspora in national and local political arenas requires new forms of citizenship, transnational and translocal. In Mali and Senegal, the state and local authorities have constantly negotiated the role of migrant associations, since the latter have long replaced public authorities in their primary missions, particularly in the provision of public services in the health and education sectors. The frameworks for this participation of remote migrants are evolving and the demand for citizenship by members of the diaspora is growing. This contribution therefore aims to show that the local level is a fluid, political space for permanent negotiation for migrants waiting for a horizon of recognition vis-à-vis their country of origin. This paper will focus on small rural communities in Mali and Senegal, where migrants mobilize a range of resources and skills acquired or consolidated throughout their migration experience, sometimes with a view to returning home. In sum, the paper broadens the geographical scope of current research on local migration policy making.

Paper 4: The political participation of immigrants in urban peripheries: unpacking the missing territorial link

Author(s): Charlotte Räuchle, Juan Carlos Triviño-Salazar. Institute of Geography, Free University Berlin, Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals – IBEI

Abstract: The mobilisation and organisation of immigrants as a political actor has been extensively studied in the literature on the "local turn" in migration studies. A wealth of studies have shown how institutional and group factors matter when explaining the patterns immigrants follow in their participation. However, these studies have not particularly questioned how participatory dynamics develop in different parts of metropolitan areas. Just as cities can be places of diversity, so can urban politics across the city. Against this backdrop, this paper seeks to problematize the political participation of immigrants in peripheral municipalities in gateway cities. Our question goes to the heart of what we call the missing territorial link in the study of the political participation of immigrants locally. In order to answer our question, we build an analytical framework that nurtures from the literature on urban politics and the one on political participation of immigrants locally. We apply this framework on two municipalities with the highest numbers of foreign-born population in the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona: Castelldefels and Santa Coloma de Gramenet. Our paper theoretically contributes to the debate on the heterogeneity of local settings where immigrants arrive. To do so, we unpack major cities as territorially diverse settings with different political-administrative jurisdictions (beyond the core municipality) that can offer variation in the channels of participation offered to their foreign-born population.

29. Collaborating with the arts to challenge polarized migration debates

Supporter: Celine Couronne
Supporter email: WEBEX004@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s):

Abstract/Information:
In this session Umut Erel will reflect on collaborations between researchers and artists and activists. Looking back at a long-term collaboration between Open University, UK, and the Tate Exchange program-me of the Tate Modern Gallery, UK, it will showcase the value of dialogic approaches to issues of migra-tion, citizenship, participation and art. It will look at examples of academic and artist collaborations and reflect on the benefits of this approach for migration research. We suggest that arts based approaches are particularly suited to public engagement on the issues of migration, as they give an opportunity to si-destep established, simplified and polarized discourses on migration. We will also draw on other examples of arts- based research and engagement, including collaborations with the Migration Museum Project, where we innovated through formats such as 'pop-up profs' and educational workshops for schools, as well as how this can feed into teaching materials

30. Migrant Transnationalism Paper session 2

Supporter: Verena Ulrich
Supporter email: WEBEX025@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Alka Kumar

Paper 1: Investigating determinants of migrant transnationalism: A comparative multidimensional approach

Author(s): Steffen Pötzschke. GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences

Abstract:
Previous research (e. g. , Schans 2009; Schunck 2014) has shown that various aspects of migrant transnationalism are influenced in different ways by the same factors. Therefore, scholars interested in determinants of transnational practices increasingly consider multiple aspects of the phenomenon instead of focussing on single indicators. This, in turn, results in the need to classify and group such aspects. Proposed systematizations (e. g. , Portes et al. , 1999; Snel et al. , 2006) go a long way in this direction, differentiating, for example, between economic, political, civil-societal, and cultural transnational activities. Analyses investigating determinants of migrants' transnationalism usually consider their continuing contact with individuals in the country of origin besides a wealth of socioeconomic background variables. Building on the work of Kuhn (2011), this paper broadens this focus and includes aspects of 'transnational human capital' and 'transnational background & networks' as additional determinants of 'transnational practices'. Besides connections between migrants' countries of origin and residence, the paper, furthermore, investigates aspects of transnationalism which extend to third countries. This does not only provide a more encompassing understanding of migrant transnationalism, but would also allow for meaningful comparisons to findings on the transnationalism of non-migrant populations. Using empirical data stemming from Romanian and Turkish migrants in various European countries, the paper examines determinants of 'transnational practices' in five subdimensions (communication, economic, mobility, political, and consumption). It does not only provide further proof that these determinants differ, but also that they may include aspects of the individuals' 'transnational human capital' and 'transnational background & networks'.

Paper 2: A qualitative study on perceptions and explanations of environmental change in Morocco

Author(s): Lore Van Praag. Centre for Migration and Intercultural Studies, University of Antwerp

Abstract:
Recently, migration has been theorized as an adaptation strategy to deal with the effects of environmental change. This relationship between migration and environmental change is frequently conceptualized as a straightforward, unidimensional relationship, without considering the heterogeneity of the migration-adaptation nexus and people's perceptions and explanations of environmental change. This presentation will particularly focus on the perceived relationship between environmental change and migration aspirations in Morocco, based on 48 semi-structured interviews with inhabitants of Tangier and Tinghir. In doing so, the linkages people living in both Tangier and Tinghir make between environmental changes and migration will be examined. First, attention will be given to how inhabitants in Tangier and Tinghir perceive environmental changes in the Moroccan context and, subsequently, more insights will be provided on how this is explained by the respondents of this study. Results indicate that both intraregional and interregional differences can be found with regard to the perceptions of environmental change in Morocco, and related to the respondents' professional experience and confrontations with their immediate natural living environment, combined with other sociodemographic characteristics, and learning methods on environmental change. These perceptions are linked to people's approaches towards human-nature relationships and worldviews.

Paper 3: The Jeweler's Shop Back Home. Ethnography of a Key Place of Remittances

Author(s): Claudius Ströhle. European Ethnology at the University of Innsbruck

Abstract:
In the course of an ethnographic research project on the practices, functions and meanings of remittances in the context of the Turkish-Austrian labor migration, a jeweler's shop in a Turkish city turned out to be the place where strings come together. The owner, a tall, charismatic man in his fifties, is a widely respected actor for both the townspeople and the diaspora. "I trust him more than my brother", one of my interviewees accentuated. During the summer months, the shop is a meeting point for migrants from various European countries, who spend their vacations and visit their extended family in Turkey. Next to exchanging information and chitchatting over a glass of tea in front of the jeweler's shop, the migrants manage a wide range of economic activities: The jeweler supplies gold and jewelry for weddings and other events, but even more, he maintains the migrants' money, exchanges Euros to Turkish Liras, activates and recharges SIM cards, advises and conducts investments like purchasing properties, apartments, or houses; year-round, the shop owner receives remittances from the diaspora and distributes it to the relatives in the city and circumjacent villages. Thereby, the relationships between the owner and the costumers underlie reciprocal exchanges of trust, knowledge, nostalgia, symbolic capital, money and gifts. This paper analyses the functions of the jeweler shop as a key of managing remittances and transnational relations. Thus, it reveals the transformation of belonging and participation practices and enables deep insights into migration experiences from multiple, unexpected perspectives.

Paper 4: Expat Dwellers and Local Authorities: a Study of Transnational Milieu and Urban Development on Plateau Kirchberg, Luxembourg

Author(s): Alicia Chiodi, Markus Hesse. Università di Trento, University of Luxembourg

Abstract:
This study investigates the diversified forms of belonging that unfold amongst the expat dwellers in the context of a highly international city and explores the related local setting. Specific local settings and their relational aspects are assumed to influence processes of belonging(s) and incorporation. Despite adopting logics of competitiveness to attract expats, cities often underestimate the relevance of these processes for retaining expats and to prompt their community participation. As a case study, we explore the business district Plateau Kirchberg in Luxembourg City and the local authorities responsible for its urban development. Inspired by Sennet's (2018) theoretical relationship between cite and ville, on one side we build on the discussion of "transnationality" (Glick-Schiller, 2012) focusing on expats dwellers as subjects of social processes of connections and belonging(s) reproduced through time and space, that are constitutive of the urban; on the other, we focus on the built environment and on the urban planning and politics implemented by the local authorities while addressing their contemplation of the transnational milieu. Once located the strategic site for our study, we target the expats dwellers trough both recent descriptive statistics and the local authorities' narratives presented on their websites. Then, we draw the analysis on interviews with both the expat dwellers and some exponents of the local authorities. Different forms of belonging and even unbelonging emerge from the transnational milieu, creating tensions with the local authorities' willingness (or need) to build a lasting and participatory community, in order to ensure long-term social and territorial cohesion.

31. Migration Politics and Governance Paper session 2

Supporter: Francesco Sarti
Supporter email: WEBEX019@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Francesco Sarti
Paper 1: Manufacturing 'Race' through Migration and Transnationalism in Poland

Author(s): Bolaji Balogun. University of Leeds

Abstract:
Scholarship in Poland has sought to consider in and out migration. Whilst this body of works engages forcefully with migration, it has yet to fully grapple with global racial discourses and the diverse range of racial identities in Poland. Simultaneously, studies on borders are often reduced to securitisation where the racialized – immigrants, foreigners, and asylum-seekers are often connected to the internal security logic, where racial logic is either ignored or not fully acknowledged. This lack of engagement has created a gap in the understanding of 'race' and racism and their roles in migration discourses in Central and Eastern Europe. In doing so, the nations of Central and Eastern Europe are imagined to be untouched and not influenced by the European colonial past. This discussion explores the ways in which 'race' and racism interact with migration in Poland. Studying the everyday lives of sub-Saharan African immigrants in Poland provides an opportunity to probe what their representation signifies during a time when European boundaries are undergoing transformations. In doing so, I provide often neglected manifestations and implications of 'race' and racism in the everyday experiences of black and mixed-race Poles of sub-Saharan African background (either born or raised in Poland). To this end, I locate postcoloniality as part of the configuration of nations of Central and Eastern Europe.

Paper 2: Perceived fairness: just another hoax?

Author(s): Sebastian Rinken. Institute for Advanced Social Studies (IESA-CSIC)

Abstract:
In scientific and political debates, unwelcoming policy preferences and qualms about perceived negative impacts of immigration are oftentimes seen as equivalent to racist or xenophobic views. Among scholars of natives' attitudes toward immigration, expansive definitions of prejudice are accepted widely due to concerns about measurement bias incurred by more direct gauges. And among political actors and commentators keen to boost their anti-racist credentials, it is generally considered wise to avoid even the remotest possibility of being associated with the inherently illegitimate denigration of Otherness. Surging anti-immigrant populism across and beyond Europe is further fueling those predilections. This paper argues that such "delegitimization by default" is both scientifically untenable and politically ruinous. Sure enough, researchers usually lack the information required to validate the claims and justifications voiced by study participants; yet, this limitation should induce the cautious consideration of perceptions as a social reality, rather than invariably imputing bad faith. And whereas nativist populists are obviously keen to instrumentalize misgivings, it seems unwise to concede uncontested ownership of any such issues. These arguments are substantiated with regard to one particular facet of the complex and heterogeneous cluster of immigration-related predispositions and perceptions, namely: the idea that immigrants enjoy preferential treatment on the government's part. Quantitative and qualitative sources, including data generated by an ongoing project funded by the Spanish government (CSO2017-87364-R), are employed to gauge the incidence of this perception, its association with other attitude facets, and its relation with conceptions of distributional fairness.

Paper 3: Who deserves access to 'our' welfare? – the logics of governing migrant's rights to welfare in eight European countries

Author(s): Maarja Saar, Bozena Sojka. Södertörn University, Wolverhampton University

Abstract:
This article suggests that there are four main ways European countries engage in discussions on welfare deservingness for migrants. The arguments around who deserves to be included in welfare state can based on our study be divided to – laborist, welfareist, residential and ethno-cultural. These discourses on deservigness, we claim, guide how welfare access for migrants is governed in different states. As such these discourses then create inequalities among migrants and define the deservigness along the categories of class, ethnicity and gender. Furthermore, based on our data, we suggest that certain connections can be made between welfare state models suggested by Espig-Andersen, namely liberal, social-democratic and continental, but the connections are not straight-forward. Our data from interviews with welfare and policy experts in eight countries suggests that at least in our sample all the states with continental models engaged with ethno-cultural arguments, meaning the experts suggested that welfare access should be defined on the lines of ethnic and cultural belonging to the dominant group in the society. However, liberal states in our sample tended to either have adopted laborist, residential or welfearist approach; meaning other factors probably influence how deservigness in these states is defined. Finally, the only social-democratic country in our sample – Sweden- had adopted for residentialist logic for deservigness.

Paper 4: Governing Migration and Integration Policy – Challenges, tensions and actors in the Swedish case.

Author(s): Jon Nyhlén, Gustav Lidén . Department of Political Science, Stokcholm University, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Mid Sweden University

Abstract:
In the field of migration policy, it has become evident that subnational policies are important since they actually deal with local policy efforts in relation to the reception and inclusion of immigrants. This paper originates from a book project where local migration and integration policies in Sweden are in focus. An emerging literature verifies such standpoints by showing how divergences in policies between national and local level appear. Empirically, this paper draws on an analysis of the development of the policy field, including previous reforms, combined with interviews with public officials representing both national and local actors. The theoretical starting point is taken in theories on governance perspective specified through vertical and horizontal governance. To be able to understand the role of local migration policy a simple division between vertical and horizontal perspectives can be utilized. How power over policy is shared between different administrative levels is a question of vertical aspects whereas acknowledging different actors participating in networks, between and within organizations, is a question of a horizontal perspective. More complex, though, the intersection of dynamics generated by vertical and horizontal dimensions appear to be the setting for the inquiry of migration policy that also will involves the negotiating and bargaining between the involved actors on the output of policy. The results show that there are significant challenges within this governance structure that involves tensions between national and local level when it comes to implementing migration and integration policy.

100. The (re)production and (de)valuation of migrants' skills (1)

Supporter: Emma Labovitz
Supporter email: WEBEX014@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Micheline van Riemsdijk and Jörg Plöger

Abstract/Information:
Skills have become a key element of migration research, especially as states are competing to attract the 'best and brightest', and high-income states are experiencing skill shortages in various professions. In different spatial contexts and at various scales of decision-making (supra-national, national, regional, local), policy-makers have adopted skills approaches to address shortages of skilled labour, demographic challenges or to engage in the competition for 'talent'. In addition, states have developed instruments to assess the value of educational and professional qualifications that have been obtained abroad. In an era of "large flows" it is increasingly complicated to value the skills of migrants. Yet, what exactly is meant by skills is open for discussion, varies depending on the context and may be answered quite differently by different actors. How do employers shape their recruiting practices with regard to securing a sufficiently skilled workforce? How do policy-makers respond to labour shortages in specific professions or sectors? How do cities or regions position themselves in the competition for 'talent'? How and by whom are skills of migrants (formally or informally) recognised? What are the roles of labour unions and employer organizations as "gatekeepers" for professions? How and by whom are skills produced (e. g. educational institutions)? How to deal with the devaluation of skills and the lack of recognition of skills and qualifications? Our session addresses these questions around the (de)valuation of skills from the perspectives of various actors and geographical contexts.

Paper 1: The politics and ethics of deskilling: theorising through the geographies of skills in skilled migration research

Author(s): Parvati Raghuram, Gunjan Sondhi. Open University, Open University

Abstract:
There is now a large literature on skilled migration, which uses multiple definitions, concepts, theories and understandings of skilled migrants. However, the geographies of skilled migration have rarely considered the geographies of skills – the spatial and temporal relations through which skills get meaning, are accrued and claimed, and how skills come to matter. This paper argues that just as the production of skills has a long history, so does deskilling. Colonial and postcolonial policies on education and skills, as well as the changing nature of skills itself means that skills are formed and re-formed in situ, evicting some people from skills acquisition and others from application of skills. Hence, deskilling occurs in-country influencing who is available to become a skilled migrant. These place-based notions of who has skills manifests in gendered and racialized ways post-migration. The paper ends by exploring the implications of focusing on the geographies of skills in skilled migration research. It argues that responsibility for deskilling goes beyond contractual models of responsibility, whereby an individual or organisation alone is directly liable for the deskilling, to a social connection model of responsibility (Young, 2006), which recognises the structural conditions and past inequalities and how they have produced contemporary injustices in skilling. These injustices, however, also produce moral agents with unequal means of addressing the inequalities and injustices that deskilling poses.

Paper 2: Employers and place: Recruiting high-skilled migrants in two 'non-prestigious' cities

Author(s): Jörg Plöger, Micheline van Riemsdijk. ILS – Research Institute for Regional and Urban Development, Dortmund, Uppsala University

Abstract:
Highly skilled labour migration is on the rise. Within the context of demographic change and shortages of skilled labour, countries with strong economies are increasingly targeting high-skilled migrants. Employers and their practices of recruiting, hiring and managing workforces are, of course, of key importance for attracting highly skilled migrants. Therefore we argue that to understand 'who ends up where', migration scholars should thus pay more attention to the role of employers. Within these countries, this group tends to navigate towards more globalised and cosmopolitan places, placing lesser-known destinations in a relatively weaker position. International talent recruitment is thus mediated by place in various ways. Our research addresses the following questions: How does place shape the recruitment of highly skilled migrants? How do employers navigate these place-based opportunities and constraints? Through a comparison of two case studies about the recruitment of high-skilled professionals we examine the nexus of highly skilled migrants, employers and place from an employer perspective. We draw from interviews with human resource managers of companies in two cities (Stavanger and Dortmund) that are 'off the grid of globalised places'. Based on our findings we argue that companies – even when their markets are international in scope – are at the same time locally and regionally embedded, which shapes how and whom they (can) recruit. Employers are aware of the reputation of place (and region) in which they are located, and they have to navigate place-based opportunities and constraints to hire and retain highly skilled workers.

Paper 3: The integration of skilled migrants in organizations in Sweden

Author(s): Sarah Glännefors. Uppsala University

Abstract: Abstract: The aim of this study is to analyse whether and how recruitment and workplace practices shape the integration of skilled migrants in organizations in Sweden. In line with the critical literature on diversity at the workplace (Zanoni and Janssens, 2004; Janssen and Zanoni 2014; Omanović, 2009; Knights and Omanović 2016), this study provides a more nuanced understanding on how skilled migrants can be included or marginalized at the workplace. Arguably, inclusion and marginalization occur, for instance, when certain managerial practices, embedded in a myriad of norms and social constructions, recognize and value certain skills while they deny and de-value others (Romani, Holck and Risberg, 2019). Therefore, despite their privileged status and high level of social and economic capital, skilled migrants still face challenges to integrate at their workplaces (van Riemsdijk, Basford and Burnham, 2015). For this purpose, the study draws on a dataset composed by archival data, field observations and semi-structured interviews conducted with 30 human resource managers working in several branches during the years 2018 and 2019. The method for data analysis combines the critique (Alvesson and Deetz, 2000) to make societal and organisational norms visible and, as an analytical tool, the inclusion framework (Shore, Randel, Chung, Dean, Ehrhart and Singh 2011). This study makes both theoretical and practical contributions to understanding how managerial practices, as seen against the backdrop of managerial discourses, lead to the integration of skilled migrants at the workplace while certain managerial practices remain problematic.

Paper 4: Human Capital and Segmented Labour Markets as Explanations for Overeducation of Highly Skilled Immigrants

Author(s): Saskia Schremm, Céline Teney. University of Göttingen, University of Göttingen

Abstract:
Why are employed first generation immigrants with high skills more likely to be overeducated than highly skilled Germans? Over education is a common phenomenon in the labour market. Individuals work in jobs for which the required education is lower than their own. From a macro perspective, this waste of skills and the resulting inefficiencies in the labour market can worsen a country's competitiveness and long-term economic growth. At the individual level, overeducation can lead to falling productivity and job satisfaction in addition to a devaluation of skills. Due to the demographic change and the rising skills shortage, a successful integration of high skilled immigrants is necessary. From a human capital theory perspective, a low transfer of foreign human capital and a lack of recognition of qualifications and skills acquired abroad can explain a higher share ofover educated immigrants. According to the labour market segmentation theory, immigrants are more likely to be in the second segment, which pays lower wages and offers worse working conditions. Analyses based on the Micro census 2015/2016 provide evidence in line with our theoretical expectations. Once controlled for education and education acquired abroad as well as length of stay, the likelihood of being overeducated is reduced for highly skilled immigrants. By controlling for the type of jobs and sectors of activities, we can entirely explain immigrant differences in the likelihood of being overeducated among men. However, the likelihood of being overeducated remains significant for female immigrants compared to Germans. The theory of differentiated overqualification and deviating role models might provide an explanation for these gender-specific results.

33. Migration Citizenship and Political Participation Paper session 2

Supporter: Fee Krumeich
Supporter email: WEBEX003@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Sylvie Strudel
Discussant(s): Angeliki Konstantinidou

Paper 1: Marriage-based citizenship and the role of bureaucratic discretion: The case of Turkey

Author(s): Judith Woods. Koç University

Abstract:
In Turkey, Law 4866 (2003) represented a significant turning point in naturalized citizenship through marriage, simultaneously restricting and enabling access. While it permitted naturalization through marriage for men for the first time, it also revoked the automatic grant of citizenship through marriage for women and imposed various conditions on those applying. In doing so, Turkey allowed for bureaucratic discretion to take on a larger role in determining whether a spouse could become part of the state. Fieldwork, consisting of responses to an online demographic survey and in-depth interviews with those applying for or granted citizenship through marriage as well as attorneys and consultants working with citizenship applicants, allows an examination of this role. Bureaucratic discretion, which in Turkey may be observed in a variety of ways, has been highlighted within the international literature on naturalization through marriage as having the potential to result in discrimination with regard to citizenship access based on a variety of demographic characteristics. The fieldwork conducted in Turkey thus seeks to determine whether and to what extent access to naturalized citizenship for cross-border marriage migrants may be facilitated or obstructed based on demographic characteristics through the use of bureaucratic discretion.

Paper 2: When we are all migrants: Participation for 'disaster diplomacy' in Svalbard, Norway

Author(s): Ilan Kelman, Patrizia I. Duda. University College London and University of Agder

Abstract:
The Svalbard archipelago, an Arctic territory of Norway, is relatively unique regarding migration. It has no indigenous peoples, it is governed by an international treaty giving citizens of the 46 signatory countries rights to live and work there, and almost no one settles permanently. Consequently, all of the approximately 2, 700 inhabitants are migrants and might always be labelled so, given also that no births or deaths are meant to happen in Svalbard. The archipelago's remoteness and harsh environment further mean that the people of different nationalities have together witnessed fatalities from avalanches and helicopter crashes in the main settlement of Longyearbyen through to deaths in remoter locales from coal mine explosions, polar bear attacks, and snowmobiles breaking through the ice. Disaster scenarios currently being considered are a power outage, a failure of the freshwater supply, and an oil spill, especially during winter's 24 hours of darkness and sub-freezing temperatures. This paper examines how a diverse community of migrants deals with disasters knowing that outside help might not be forthcoming quickly. A 'disaster diplomacy' lens is adopted, to investigate whether or not preventing or responding to disasters could foster collaboration across political borders. The difference here from previous disaster diplomacy case studies is that, despite Norwegian sovereignty over Svalbard, no individuals involved in disaster-related activities could claim complete ownership of or permanence in the location affected. The results show that everyone being migrants leads to informal, individual-based disaster diplomacy with limited scaling up into wider political cooperation or national-based collaboration.

Paper 3: Immigrant-origin candidates: an electoral strategy of political parties? How political and economic contexts affect parties' nomination of candidates with immigration background

Author(s): Nadler Anna-Lena. University of Geneva

Abstract:
The rising number of immigrant-origin populations across European democracies makes the question about their political representation increasingly important. Previous research however suggests that ethnic minority populations remain politically underrepresented. Scholars have argued that immigrants' political underrepresentation is mainly a direct consequence of political parties' procedures of candidacy nomination: political parties have acted as gatekeepers and decisively influenced the representation of minority groups. It is therefore important to understand, under what conditions political parties nominate ethnic-minority candidates. Maintaining that parties' primary objective is to maximize vote shares, I argue in this paper that the public policy context defining immigrants' political rights influences parties' nomination strategy of minority candidates. Using data from Switzerland, I provide evidence that political parties' selection of immigrant-origin candidates is indeed a product of strategic calculations regarding parties' net electoral gains when reaching out to immigrant voters. These strategies are heavily constrained by the political and economic context. I show that policies which define immigrants' political rights through alien enfranchisement and access to citizenship are important incentive mechanisms for political parties to nominate minority candidates. Moreover, I present evidence that positive effects of immigrant enfranchisement and liberal naturalization policies on minority nomination are offset in contexts of economic insecurity, where political parties consider a potential native backlash.

Paper 4: Migrants protest: a comparative approach between Portugal and Spain and Croatia and Serbia

Author(s): Cláudia Araújo. UNL-FCSH

Abstract: Abstract: This paper analyses migrant-led, migrant-participated and migration-claim protest events taking place in Portugal and Spain and in Croatia and Serbia between 2000 and 2017. It draws on data collected in the Disobedient Democracy database (https://disdem. org/) featuring extensive information on all protest events reported in two of the main newspapers of each of the countries during those 18 years and on the methodology of protest event analysis, to look at migration related protest events in these two pairs of countries located in the EU´ semi-periphery. It demonstrates how migrants are more deeply involved in the host country´s civil society in Spain, where they are seen as active participants in protest events across the whole period in analysis, not only in relation to migration related matters (naturalization and residency laws, access to labour and housing rights), but also in all mass protest events taking place in the country (around environmental issues, against the US-led intervention in Iraq and actively engaging in the anti-austerity protest cycle from 2008 and 2012). This founds no correspondence in the Portuguese case, where migrants are seldom present in the public sphere as participants in dissent – and when they are, they protest as much in relation to events in their origin country as they make demands of their host. For the case of Serbia and Croatia, it finds that migrants are vastly absent from the shared public space of protest, and, on the few occasions when they take to the streets, it is their host country´s migration and integration policies that animate them. I relate this to different citizenship regimes, forms of transnational belongings, as well as to protest culture in the four countries, and explore how these provide different spaces for migrants´ claim-making and rights-demanding.

34. Protracted displacement in Europe. Investigating interactions of governance regimes and migrant agency in highly politicised contexts

Supporter: Javier Gutiérrez
Supporter email: WEBEX029@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Ferruccio Pastore
Discussant(s): Martin Wagner

Abstract/Information:
A growing share of migrants and asylum seekers who perilously reached Europe over the last years are in a condition of legal precariousness and socio-economic fragility. What is the fate of newcomers who do not match the established criteria for international protection but cannot be forcibly rejected either? How does their agency interact with established (but increasingly dysfunctional) governance regimes? How (if at all) do the EU and its member states try to prevent the risk of mass marginalisation and protracted displacement of forced migrants who do not fit the existing regulatory categories? How do in turn affected people navigate through such unsettled regulatory regimes and governance systems, in growingly politicised contexts? Which strategies do they put in place in order to overcome obstacles to mobility, and enhance self-reliance and socio-economic integration? This panel aims to explore these aspects from a historical and comparative perspective, analysing three case studies – i. e. , Italy, Greece and Germany. The papers presented are based on the preliminary findings of research carried out in the framework of the Horizon 2020 TRAFIG project (https://trafig. eu/).

Paper 1: Addressing protracted displacement avant la letter: The emergence of the international refugee protection regime as a response to protracted displacement in Europe

Author(s): Albert Kraler. Danube University Krems

Abstract:
The situation of Russian exiles who found themselves stranded in different European countries in the wake of the Russian revolution provided the immediate impetus for the establishment of a rudimentary system of international refugee protection in the form of the appointment of a High Commissioner for Refugees under the League of Nations. A major focus of his office was to help refugees to become "self-supporting" in order to attain what later would be termed "durable solution". The further institutional and legal development of an international protection regime after World War II, culminating in (but not limited to) the establishment of the UNHCR and the adoption of the Geneva Refugee Convention (GRC), can similarly be understood as a response to a specific protracted crisis of displacement at the time. A major difference of the post-WWII regime was that the GRC provided for a set of individual rights that considerably went beyond the more modest aims of the interwar refugee regime to provide a minimum of rights that would help refugees become self-supporting. This paper argues that the prevention of protected displacement and the quest for "durable" solutions was a major driver for the development of the modern refugee regime, long before the concept of protracted displacement was coined. At the same time, there has been a persistent tension between the rights-based approach of the GRC and the "pragmatics" of defining what constituted a (durable) solution in any particular context or excluding certain situations altogether from the scope of refugee protection.

Paper 2: Protracted displacement and governance regimes: how do regulatory structures affect the lives of protractedly displaced persons? The case of Italy

Author(s): Emanuela Roman. Forum of International and European Research on Immigration (FIERI)

Abstract:
Forced migrants and asylum seekers who have reached Europe over the last years often find themselves in situations of protracted precariousness, vulnerability and marginalisation, both in terms of their legal status and socio-economic conditions, so that their capacities and opportunities to rebuild their lives in a new country are severely limited. Even those who are recognised as beneficiaries of some form of protection may face difficulties to gain a stable legal status, safe and decent living conditions and socio-economic integration. These persons risk to become stuck in a situation where, due to multiple structural forces, they are unable to properly integrate in the country where they are, cannot return or be returned to their country of origin, and cannot move forward to another EU country (Etzold et al. 2019). Such situations of protracted displacement are largely (although not exclusively) determined by the regulatory structures – i. e. the legal and policy framework – governing migration, asylum and mobility at the EU, national and local levels. Based on the preliminary outcomes of the first part of a fieldwork conducted within the TRAFIG project (https://trafig. eu/), this paper aims to analyse how multi-level regulatory regimes impact both on mobility aspirations and opportunities, and on socio-economic and legal marginalisation of protractedly displaced people in Italy. While trying to assess the implications of a recent national law reform (so-called Salvini Decree) on protractedly displaced people, this paper aims to examine the strategies adopted by affected people to cope with, adapt to and possibly resist the existing regulatory regimes.

Paper 3: Protracted displacement and governance regimes: Navigating through mobility restrictions in Greece

Author(s): Panos Hatziprokopiou , Eva Papatzani. Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki

Abstract: Abstract: In the aftermath of the so-called European "refugee crisis" of 2015-16, the migration regime consolidating in Greece is characterised by at least three interlinked sets of restrictions on the mobility of migrants and asylum seekers, resulting in varying situations of protracted displacement. Many are stuck in Greece, with ever limited opportunities to move either forward to another EU country or return; many are forced to remain in one of the eastern Aegean islands, since the latter have been turned into an internal buffer zone; many may still be isolated in camps, whether "hotspots" in the islands or mass facilities in the mainland, in dire conditions and far from basic services and opportunities to socialise or pursue a dignified living. What is more, structural forces and institutional deficiencies may result in situations of living in protracted legal limbo and prolonged welfare dependency and socio-economic precarity, even for those who do get some form of international protection. Amidst recent government change and related policy developments further tightening migration controls and asylum procedures, this paper aims at exploring how such restrictions of movement and protracted displacement impact on the livelihoods and life aspirations of migrants in the country. Based on preliminary outcomes of the first part of fieldwork conducted in the context of the TRAFIG project (https://trafig. eu/), the paper is particularly interested in how migrants "navigate" through the multiple barriers and limitations they are faced with, how they cope on a daily basis and how they may resist them.

Paper 4: Floating in limbo: how hierarchies of protection are protracting displacement in and beyond Germany

Author(s): Simone Christ , Benjamin Etzold. Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC), Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC)

Abstract:

In Germany, as in other EU member states, new hierarchies of protection have been established, in particular since the tightening of the asylum regime after the "long summer of migration". As an effect, access to protection and employment, entitlements to social services and housing, as well as the right to remain have become highly differentiated among those who have sought asylum in Germany according to protection status, country of origin, age and family relations ("civic stratification"). While recognised refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection can expect to remain and rebuild their lives in Germany in the mid- and long-term, other groups are purposely kept in an insecure and often highly precarious situation. In Germany there are around 180, 000 people with a temporary toleration (Duldung) and more than 405, 000 people are staying despite rejection. Both groups have to renew their temporary residence permits every few months, never knowing whether their stay will be extended or whether they will be forced to return. Based on first empirical findings from research in the TRAFIG project and secondary information, the paper looks into the everyday lives of these latter groups, how they are coping with the multiple insecurities and limitations that they face, and how they are "floating in limbo". It also assesses the implications of their insecure legal situation on their family relations, in particular to family members who remained in the country of origin and those who fled to third countries and are facing protracted displacement themselves.

41. Policies on paper vs. Policies in reality: Challenges and discrepancies in the implementation of migration and citizenship policies

Supporter: Reyhan Baykara
Supporter email: WEBEX012@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Anita Manatschal and Carolin Rapp
Discussant(s): Anita Manatschal and Carolin Rapp

Abstract/Information:
Research on migration and citizenship policy outputs has been flourishing over recent decades, as witnessed by numerous studies and research initiatives creating and producing policy indices at the cross-national (e. g. MIPEX, GLOBALCIT, IMPIC) and more recently also the subnational, i. e. local or regional, policy levels (e. g. Filindra and Manatschal 2019). Much less attention has yet been paid to the question of policy implementation, and scholars only recently started to include considerations around policy implementation in the construction of their indices (e. g. CITIMP). Street level bureaucrats are the crucial agents when it comes to the implementation of policies regulating noncitizens' civic-political, socio-economic or cultural rights and obligations, involving questions around access to citizenship, enfranchisement, social benefits, labor markets, or integration requirements (Borelli 2019, Thomann and Rapp 2018). So far, there are mainly single studies from various disciplinary and methodological backgrounds, which focus on street level bureaucrats in the realm of migration and citizenship. This panel seeks to bring together insights from these different approaches studying migration and citizenship policy implementation at the level of street level bureaucrats. The aim is to engage in a discourse across disciplinary lines such as political science, public administration, ethnology or legal studies, as well as across different methodological approaches (e. g. survey or field experiments, qualitative interviews), to advance the research agenda in this area, which is of vital importance for non-citizens' everyday life experiences in countries of destination.

Paper 1: Researching the social reality of laws: ethnographic approaches to street-level bureaucrats implementing integration requirements

Author(s): Christin Achermann , Luca Pfirter, Lisa Maria Borrelli, Stefanie Kurt. University of Neuchâtel, University of Neuchâtel, HES-SO Valais, HES-SO Valais

Abstract:
With his seminal work "Street-level bureaucracy", Michael Lipsky inspired a rich and diverse scholarship on how state officials that are in direct contact with their 'clients' put into practice legal rules and thereby shape the very content and orientation of these policies. Central to Lipsky's analysis is the role of discretion, inherent to many legal regulations. This paper will provide methodological insights into an ongoing socio-legal study investigating how street-level bureaucrats at Swiss authorities deal with legal integration requirements. It will outline the ethnographic field research in cantonal migration and social welfare offices that is interested in how legal regulations turn into social reality in and through everyday practices and interactions, embedded in specific organizational and cantonal contexts. Thereby, the paper presents first insights into how street-level bureaucrats act regarding foreign nationals receiving social assistance. According to Swiss law, 'dependence on social assistance' is an indicator that the required 'participation into work life' is not given and that the person does not fulfil the integration criteria required for a stay permit. Consequently, a person's permit can be downgraded or eventually revoked. In the latter case, the person will be deported. Through an ethnographic perspective on street-level bureaucrats, the study contributes to understanding the fine-grained and deeply human actions and interactions of policy implementation.

Paper 2: Making citizens? The ambivalent roles of traditional and new state actors in UK and German naturalization procedures

Author(s): Elisabeth Badenhoop. Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity

Abstract:
Naturalization is the final moment of state control over migrants' access to full membership status. Previously, naturalization was a closed administrative procedure and largely dealt with through paperwork, in writing, by caseworkers in state departments who examine applications and take decisions from their desks. The introduction of citizenship tests, courses, and ceremonies in several European countries since the 2000s significantly changed the citizenship admission process. Naturalization has become a specific regime of subject-formation suggesting that migrants should optimize themselves towards a particular subjectivity, the "Super Citizen" (Badenhoop 2017). The tests, courses, and ceremonies created new encounters between citizenship applicants and newly involved state actors such as registrars or teachers. Unlike traditional state actors who have the formal power to grant or reject citizenship, the professionals who enact citizenship courses or ceremonies have a more symbolic power in educating and addressing citizenship applicants at the beginning and end of the process. Yet, the role of these street-level bureaucrats as "stage directors" and "experts" is crucial in shaping subject-formation processes (Bröckling 2007). This paper sheds light on the various actors who implement and govern naturalization procedures, examining how these authorities are themselves governed and how they exercise their role in the interaction with citizenship applicants. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork and qualitative interviews in Germany and the UK, this paper shows that some of the newly involved state actors feel highly ambivalent about their given task to make new citizens while other, new and traditional actors actively reinforce the call for the Super Citizen.

Paper 3: Tackling bureaucratic discrimination at the frontline: implementation of mobile EU citizens' rights by national administrators

Author(s): Carolin Rapp, Anita Manatschal, Christian Adam, Eva Thomann; Oliver James. University of Copenhagen , University of Neuchâtel, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, University of Exeter

Abstract:
One of the major achievements of European Union (EU) integration is the freedom of movement, allowing EU citizens and members of the Schengen agreement to move to, work, and study in other countries freely. EU law grants mobile EU citizens living in other member states additional rights and access to public services and programs. However, whether mobile EU citizens profit from these services depends on how national administrators apply EU law. Bureaucratic discrimination may challenge the un-selective implementation of EU law. While research has demonstrated the relevance of bureaucratic discrimination in various contexts, we know little about the conditions under which bureaucratic discrimination is prevalent and even less about how it can be overcome. We ask two questions: Is bureaucratic discrimination against mobile EU citizens merely a representative reflection of discriminatory behavior within the society at large? And, can the explicit reference to existing EU laws minimize the risk of mobile EU citizens facing bureaucratic discrimination? Empirically, the paper compares two policy areas – EU citizens' access to local elections and social benefits. We choose Germany, a long-standing EU member with the highest influx of migrants over the last years, where migration and mobility are highly salient and politicized topics. Methodologically, we implement conjoint experiments both in a general population sample including a sub-sample of frontline bureaucrats and a targeted sample of frontline bureaucrats. We are thus able to analyze biases in frontline policy implementation among different policy sectors and toward different types of target groups while accounting for issues of intersectionality. Secondly, the paper adopts a behavioral perspective on multilevel policy implementation in the EU which helps understand the effectiveness of EU policies in achieving the intended societal impacts.

Paper 4: The implementation of the extraordinary reception system in Italy between good practices and short circuits: two qualitative studies in Trento and Turin

Author(s): Elena Giacomelli, Orlando De Gregorio. Università di Bologna, Università degli Studi di Torino

Abstract:
Because of the so-called North-Africa crisis (2011), Italy was forced to adopt a new extraordinary reception system: the Temporary Reception Centers (CAS). This system is usually in the hands of the Prefectures that delegate Third Sector organisations (Tso) to manage directly CAS facilities. The Italian reception system is a patchwork of different systems, paths, professional figures, services, and so on. In this puzzle, the inter-institutional dialogue, between Prefecture, Municipalities and Third Sector organisations, tries to fill in those missing pieces. This is the case of Turin, and in particular of some local best practices. On the other hand, in the Trentino experience, thanks to a political decision of 2001, the migration governance has been unified in a single body, the CINFORMI, an operative unit of the Health and Social Solidarity Department of the Autonomous Province of Trento. The qualitative research in both case studies underlined how the best practices of widespread reception came from a thoughtful intention of creating a united and homogeneous reception system in the territories involved. The difficult goal was carried on through a "sewing work" between the different phases of the paths of inclusion of asylum seekers and the centers in which they take place. Nonetheless, there are some short circuits among meso, micro, and macro levels and negative effects of the national policies on the attempts of good reception at the local level. This qualitative research tries to focus on the interconnectedness of the meso (governance of reception at a local level), the micro (the daily interaction between asylum seekers-social workers-local communities) and the macro-level (national and European policies).

Paper 5: Non-for-profits, local governments and social protection for marginalised migrant groups

Author(s): Cecilia Bruzelius, Nora Ratzmann, Lea Reiß. University of Tübingen, University of Tübingen, University of Tübingen

Abstract:
Numbers of migrants that have no or very limited access to regular welfare provisions has increased across EU in the last years – notably those with irregular or asylum-seeker status, but also large numbers of EU-citizens. Where such gaps exist, non-for-profit organisations often step in to provide social support. In welfare systems characterised by subsidiarity and large third sector involvement, the same organisations are often simultaneously providers of public social services (for eligible groups). Drawing on the first findings from a research project that explores how non-for-profits cater to migrants' social needs in Germany, this paper i) charts what forms of social protection non-for-profit organisations' offer to migrant groups with little or no access to regular services and benefits, ii) how they balance their public responsibilities for eligible groups with more inclusive organisational values and goals, and iii) how non-for-profit organisations collaborate with each other and with local governments cater to those with little or no formal access to support. The research follows a most different case study design, and compares three German cities – Duisburg, Leipzig and Stuttgart, across which approx. . 30 qualitative in-depth interviews were conducted and analysed by way of qualitative content analysis. The paper demonstrates how social challenges resulting from migration are managed at the local level, and how this varies depending on local contexts. It thereby contributes to our understanding of local migration governance, the sources of social protection that transnationally mobile persons can draw on, and the boundaries of welfare state.

36. Migrant political participation in contexts of increased mobility, migrant criminalization and solidarity: comparing cases from Europe

Supporter: Ruan Schoeman
Supporter email: WEBEX005@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Anastasia Bermudez and Juan Pablo Aris
Discussant(s): Daniela Vintila

Abstract/Information:
National citizenship remains one of the most important forms of formal membership and the basis for the full political participation of individuals, including migrants. However, in a historical moment marked by, on the one hand idealized visions of mobility both culturally and socioeconomically, and on the other the criminalization and expulsion of migrants as favoured political measures, new forms of belonging and political bonding are emerging from the margins, bringing into play diverse forms of participation. These contradictions and political spaces show their own particularities in different national and local contexts. The objective of this panel is to explore such contradictions and emerging or transforming spaces in relation to three key elements for the understanding of political participation in diverse migratory contexts in Europe. These elements are, firstly, how the governance of migration flows can impact on the principles of political participation and the rule of law. Secondly, the strategies of political participation which are emerging out of collaborations between different migrant collectives and wider civil society. And finally, the transformations in cultural representations resulting from such political articulations as communities challenge exclusionary tendencies within current definitions of national citizenship. As such, we present and compare different experiences of intra-EU mobilities based on recent empirical research analysing diverse aspects of 'crisis'-related migration in relation to various national migrant groups and local and national contexts, including both experiences of recent migrants from Southern Europe into northern EU countries, as well as political activism in relation to refugee issues in border areas.

Paper 1: Remaking community unionism. Labour and political activism among Spanish and Italian migrants in Germany

Author(s): Simone Castellani, Beltran Roca. CIES-IUL – Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology, Universidad de Cadiz

Abstract:
This paper explores labour organizations and collective actions among Spaniards and Italians who have migrated to Germany during the last economic recession. Even if the majority of this people who move freely within the EU are highly educated and have a 'cosmopolitan' profile, by and large they have entered the German secondary labour market in jobs below their academic qualifications. Moreover, when they seek to claim for social and labour rights as EU citizens they have had to face an increasing 'welfare chauvinism'. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with activists and ethnographic observations of migrant organizations in Berlin, the paper reflects on the processes of organizational 'bricolage'. The authors show, first, how migrant workers combine creatively elements from different ethnic, national and political traditions in order to develop innovative forms of community unionism, including organizational forms, practices and repertories of collective action. Secondly, the paper points out how migrants play actively with these tools transnationally in relations with existing trade unions and political organizations both in contexts of origin and destination.

Paper 2: Solidarity crimes and political activism in the Italian-French border

Author(s): Juan Pablo Aris. Universidad de Sevilla

Abstract:
"Solidarity crime" is the expression with which civil society has defined the prosecution of humanitarian actors by European governments. This paper analyses how judicial prosecution of "solidarity crimes" in relation to the so-called current refugee and migrant crisis in Europe has been exercised against different actors of civil society and more specifically in relation to forms of political activism emerging in border areas. Judicial prosecution of volunteers carrying out humanitarian activities has taken place in several European countries: France, Italy, Spain, UK, Greece, Hungary, etc. The disruptive nature of these practices from different European states affects both the rights of European civil society and citizens, and the rights of migrants and asylum-seekers. The analysis is based on three ethnographically studied cases: (1) the cases of Cédric Herrou, a well-known activist who hosted migrants on his farm in the Roya Valley (France-Italy border); (2) The Prosecution to "the three of Briançon". In this litigation a group of activists who participated in a demonstration on the border between Italy and France were tried; and (3) the case of the NGO PROEM-AID, a Spanish Search & Rescue NGO accused of smuggling of migrants by Greeks authorities. The paper shows the differentiated application of judicial persecution in the context of the border between France and Italy and in the Aegean as a maritime border. It argues how the practices of judicial prosecution can be analysed from the paradigm of the spectacle, understanding prosecution as a concrete technique within the broader processes of the "politics of exhaustion".

Paper 3: Participating politically: where and how? Political experiences of mobile Spanish and Latin American-Spanish migrants in London

Author(s): Anastasia Bermudez. Universidad de Sevilla & CEDEM-ULg

Abstract:
Recent intra-EU, South-North mobilities in the context of the latest economic 'crisis' has highlighted how migration as an experience is becoming increasingly complex and uncertain, even in the context of EU citizens moving 'freely' within EU borders. An aspect of this that is receiving increased attention is the diverse precarities experienced by EU migrants from the South in northern European countries, not only in relation to labour market insertion but also in terms of access to social services and politically. This paper focuses on the case of recent (since 2008) migration from Spain into the UK and more particularly London, and includes research with both 'native' Spaniards and Latin American-Spanish citizens (naturalised migrants) and their political participation vis-à-vis different national (and supranational) contexts. The transnational literature on migrant political participation has tended to analyse political membership and activism in relation to the home and/or host countries. However current mobility patterns show the need to widen the spectrum to take into account both patterns of political belonging and participation developed by migrants with political membership in at least three national contexts (and at the supranational level), and the diverse political spaces that emerge in conditions of 'free' mobility combined with growing precarity and anti-migrant politics. As such, this paper aims to contribute new aspects of migrant political participation within academic and political debates at the European level.

Paper 4: Migrant subjects against mobile subjects: migration strategies and patterns of political participation among Spaniards living in Brussels

Author(s): Emma Martín-Diaz, Francisco Cuberos. Universidad de Sevilla, Universidad de Sevilla

Abstract:
The city of Brussels has become a favourite destination for a new Spanish migration whose experience connects directly with the economic and financial crisis of 2008. This population presents a clearly differentiated sociodemographic profile to the migration flows of Spaniards who settled in the Belgian capital during Fordism, throughout the sixties and seventies of the past century. However, the new Spanish migration is in turn diverse in its composition, and presents among its members a plurality of insertion strategies. These strategies seem to reflect in some cases a profile closer to the traditional category of migrant, linked to unidirectional and permanent mobility, while in others it points to a self-perception as new mobile subjects. In this paper we discuss the basic characteristics these two profiles and their translation into differentiated strategies and forms of mobilisation at three levels: in access to employment, in the management of family relationships and in the modes of political participation. We analyse data produced in the context of recent research into new mobilities of Spaniards to the cities of London, Brussels and Berlin. We provide a comparative analysis of a variety of particular experiences gathered among Spanish citizens residing in the city of Brussels, with an emphasis on the relationship between national membership and political mobilisation. These experiences have been collected through an ethnographic-based methodology and based primarily on participant observation techniques and in-depth interviews. The results invite us to rethink new intra-European mobilities through theoretical clues that surpass classical theories of international migration.

37. Workshop Social network methods in migration studies: recent developments and challenges

Supporter: Elina Jonitz
Supporter email: WEBEX013@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Basak Bilecen and Raffaele Vacca
Discussant(s): Renáta Hosnedlová

Abstract/Information:

Participants: Ashton Verdery (Pennsylvania State University, USA) Giacomo Solano (Migration Policy Group, Brussels, Belgium) Gülcan Önel (University of Florida, USA) Janine Dahinden (University of Neuchâtel) José Luis Molina (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain) Louise Ryan (Dept of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield) Miranda Lubbers (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain) Renata Hosnedlova (Sciences Po Toulouse, France) Tolga Tezcan (California State University, USA) Tommaso Vitale (Sciences Po Paris, France)

38. Onward migration and multi-sited transnationalism: complex trajectories, practices and ties – Session 1

Supporter: Claudia Araujo
Supporter email: WEBEX017@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Jill Ahrens
Discussant(s): no discussant

Abstract/Information:
Research on transnationalism aims to understand the connections and practices of individuals, communities and institutions that transcend the boundaries of the nation-state. Thus far, empirical research on transnationalism has tended to focus on the cross-border practices, identifications and networks that encompass one origin country and a particular destination country. Yet, there has been a growing awareness that migrant trajectories can be more complex and fragmented – spanning multiple places, countries and regions. Seasonal workers engage in multi-directional moves to sustain their livelihoods. Refugees can traverse and settle in numerous countries in their search for protection. Highly-paid professionals are encouraged to move across several countries to advance their careers. Migrant families often establish multi-sited households and their geographical constellation can evolve over time. In this panel we examine the connections between onward migration and transnationalism. We consider how transnationalism shapes onward migration intentions and experiences, as well as how onward migration may affect transnational practices. We also address what is distinctive about the transnational lives of onward migrants, compared to one-step migrants or non-migrants. Finally, we reflect on the methodological implications of onward migration in terms of multi-sited transnationalism.

Paper 1: Twice Migrated South Asians in Canada

Author(s): Tania Das Gupta. York University

Abstract: Abstract: Indians and Pakistanis who have immigrated to Canada via the Gulf states are 'twice migrated', where the first migration is from a South Asian country to a Gulf country and the second migration is from the Gulf to Canada. On the basis of qualitative interviews with 34 twice migrated men and women conducted between 2004 and 2014, I identify different types of households among them, including: only wife and children moving to Canada while the father/husband remains in the Gulf; male children moving to Canada for education while parents remain in the Gulf; and migration back to the Gulf for the father/husband after the family has been in Canada. These three household types result in split-household arrangements across different political, economic and sociocultural regimes. This research reveals how the twice migrated use a two-step migration strategy and, in some cases, flexible household formations strategically for class mobility in both originating and receiving countries, to navigate around systemic racial/religious discrimination in the labour market and to maintain gender relations and social reproductive practices. In addition, it shows the rise of ambivalent identities in the transnational space, spawned by these strategic migratory moves and their labour market experiences in post-9-11 neo-liberal Canada.

Paper 2: The bonds of transnationalism and the freedom of mobility? Onward migrants in the context of Brexit

Author(s): Francesco Della Puppa, Djordje Sredanovic. Ca' Foscari University, FNRS/GERME/Université Libre de Bruxelles

Abstract:
The transnationalism and mobility approaches have both been developed in opposition to the older linear paradigm of migration theory, but with different focuses: on attachments within different countries in transnationalism, on multiple and open-ended moves in the mobility approach. Using interviews with onward migrants and migrants potentially planning an onward migration (in particular Bangladeshis who have migrated from Italy to the UK, EU27 citizens in the UK, and Britons in Belgium), in this presentation we explore the interaction between transnational bonds and open ended mobility. In a context charac-terised by Brexit and, as a reaction, by an increased appreciation for EU freedom of movement, most of our interviewees consider EU citizenship as allowing to plan mobility to any of the EU member states. However, the strength and the importance of transnational links can re-orient such open-ended plans, making a return migration to one of the countries of previous residence (including the country of birth for the EU citizens by birth) more attractive than a further onward migration. Conversely, onward migration in some cases has weakened transnational attachments, as the links with the first country of migration are in competition with those of the country of birth. Given these results we invite to reflect on whether trans-nationalism and mobility theory are simply convergent or if they describe phenomena that might actually be in partial opposition.

Paper 3: Methods for Understanding Translocal Figurations of Displacement

Author(s): Sarah A Tobin. Chr. Michelsen Institute

Abstract:
Forced migration studies often rely on research at single places and countries. Place-based or territo-rially-confined approaches are certainly well-suited to investigate how displaced people live and inter-act with others at certain localities and navigate through governance regimes of aid and asylum. They might, however, fail to capture the inherent multi-sitedness of many displaced people's everyday lives and their translocal connections across the globe. My paper will present the multi-sited methodology of the EU-funded Horizon 2020 project "Transnational Figurations of Displacement" (TRAFIG) and especially its implementation with Syrian refugees in Jordan. Our 3-year multi-country study assumes that translo-cal connectivity and mobility are among the key factors for moving out of protracted displacement (see Etzold et al. 2019 for details on the TRAFIG concept). As such the project is methodologically innovative, using a mixed approach itself (including ethnographic research, qualitative interviews, group consultations and a survey) and studies the means by which the refugees and IDPs themselves are connected and fol-lows their mobility trajectories to multiple places. It thus largely rests on multi-sited and mobile methods. In Asia, the study examines displaced persons from Afghanistan and Syria, their complex trajectories of displacement, their everyday lives and their translocal networks. Moreover, our flexible methodology allows us to follow refugees' transnational networks to other countries, potentially as far as Europe whe-re research will be conducted simultaneously. Inspired by figurational sociology we then seek to identify how particular power structures and dependency relations unfold in these 'translocal figurations of dis-placement' and how they change over time.

Paper 4: Transnational practices of Albanian labour migrants amidst economic crisis: exploring opportunities and constraints around onward migration

Author(s): Iraklis Dimitriadis. University of Milan

Abstract:
Scholars have recently paid attention to onward migration to and within Europe, focusing on migrants' motivations, and how they mobilise resources to settle in a new destination. At the same time, research on labour migrants coping with economic crisis has shown that they engage in transnationals to sustain their households. However, little is known about how onward migration and transnational practices are connected. Drawing on 61 interviews with Albanian male workers in Greece and Italy, and 4 representatives of immigrant associations, this article looks at Albanian migrant male workers' and their families' transnational practices to different destinations across Europe (including their home country). It argues that transnational experiences are not only about gaining income, but constitute a way to explore possibilities to re-emigrate. These regard men's fragmented and multi-sited practices within EU construction industry, whereas their family members move back and forth to Albania as a way to sustain household income or save money. It is suggested that these practices shape decisions and intentions around onward migration within the Schengen zone in which Albanians are free to circulate but not able to work, unless being EU long-term residents or citizens. The analysis also contributes to the debate on 'reactive transnationalism'; rather than being experiences of discrimination or low social status in destination country the drivers of transnational practices, economic factors seem to push households to engage in transnationalism. Second generations are of relevance in shaping transnational practices, as migrant families may investigate new places that could offer promising future for their offspring.

Paper 5: On the road again: onward migration and transnationalism among Portuguese-Guinean migrants in Peterborough (UK)

Author(s): Ambra Formenti. Universidade NOVA de Lisboa

Abstract: Abstract: In Guinea-Bissau, as in other African countries, international emigration has intensified in the last decades, due to persistent economic depression and institutional instability. In addition to the old routes to Senegal and Gambia, contemporary movements extend to Europe and beyond (Abranches 2013, Nafafé 2016). One of the main destinations is Portugal, where Guinean migrants have been attracted by labour demand in the construction sector since the 1980s. However, economic crisis in Portugal has recently led many Guinean-born citizens to continue their journeys, searching for better opportunities in northern Europe and benefiting from the acquisition of Portuguese nationality. In this paper I will explore the connections between onward migration and transnationalism, by focusing on the case of Portuguese-Guinean migrants living in Peterborough (UK). Based on ethnographic material, I will discuss how transnational ties and practices across various places – including Guinea-Bissau, the UK, Portugal and other sites in the Guinean diaspora – contribute to the emergence of specific forms of subjectivities, marked by "multiple identifications" (Ossman 2004) in terms of nationality, language, religion, leisure and food.

39. Inclusive society: beyond boundaries and across cultures

Supporter: Xenia Jones
Supporter email: WEBEX026@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Anna Wojtyńska and Elke Murdock
Discussant(s): Pamela Joan Innes and Unnur Dís Skaptadóttir

Abstract/Information:
Contemporary mobile populations tend to maintain socially embedded in diverse geographical localities distant places. Transnational practices pursued by migrants connect distant places and cultures, channel multi-directional flows of values, attitudes and ideas, contributing to growing diversity, not only in the destination countries but also the sending areas. Clearly transnational migration and multisided belongings poses various challenges to societies that were often constructed around the ideas of ethnic and cultural homogeneity; like those in the northernmost peripheries of Europe. These challenges may be more pronounced in small-town or rural areas with low population where confined geographical spaces incline individuals to more frequent everyday interactions and intercultural encounters. At the same, the small peripheral areas may have different capacities to deal with the demographic, social and cultural impact of increased immigration compared to bigger urban neighbourhoods. Thus, in this panel we are interested in how regional policies and local populations address these challenges and how they respond to and accommodate growing cultural, linguistic and ethnic diversity. How migrants and natives experience and mediate encountered cultural differences? Furthermore, we ask what does it mean for society to be inclusive? What is the role of local authorities in the receiving state, its public institution, host language training and labour market structure in integration process? In other words, what are the necessary conditions to ensure migrants' inclusion without enforced assimilation? In this session, we invite papers that address these questions of migrants' inclusion and practices of diversity in regards to peripheral areas, small-town or rural regions. [The panel consist of six papers by participants in research project "Inclusive societies? The integration of immigrants in Iceland". But we also welcome papers outside this network.]

Paper 1: How do municipalities in Iceland respond to growing numbers of students with immigrant background?

Author(s): Hermina Gunnthorsdottir, Hanna Ragnarsdóttir . University of Akureyri, University of Iceland

Abstract:
In this paper we present findings from a qualitative study on how municipalities organise and structure the support for students with immigrant background. The study is part of a larger research project, Inclusive Societies which aims to compare integration patterns of immigrants in Iceland in various municipalities across the country. The project's goal is to examine immigrants' situation in the Icelandic society with regards to language, employment, education, culture and satisfaction. Quantitative data have been collected in an online questionnaire with over 2000 responses from immigrants in Iceland and 3600 answers from Icelanders. In Spring 2019, qualitative data were collected in interviews in four municipalities with head of school offices, principals of schools, teachers and special education teachers on issues related to the education of students with immigrant background. In total 10 individuals have be interviewed and it is hoped that more interviews will follow in winter 2019/2020. The aim of this qualitative part of the project is to have an in depth understanding on how municipalities organise and structure the support for this group of students, if there is a policy in place and how it is implemented and followed. We are also interested in learning about good examples of multicultural education that other municipalities can learn from. In the paper we present preliminary findings on educational policies, support and training offered to teachers, challenges and opportunities in the education of students with immigrant background and recent actions taken by school authorities to meet this growing group of students.

Paper 2: Migrants' diversity, integration and potentials for rural resilience?

Author(s): Gry Paulgaard. UiT The Arctic University of Norway

Abstract:
The project takes its cue from a situation in 2015, when 31. 00 of the 1, 2 million refugee and asylum seekers in Europe, found their way to Norway. During a few autumn months, more than 5500 asylum seekers crossed the northernmost Schengen border in Europe, from Russia to a small municipality in northernmost region in Norway. The municipality, Sør-Varanger, have approximately 10 000 inhabitants. During one month, 3000 refugees arrived. The flow of immigrants posed a huge challenge to the local government. Nor the national or the local authorities were prepared for the unpredictable arrival numbers of people. Most research on the integration of migrants has focused on urban destinations. In contrast, this project focus on refugees settled in rural communities in the Northern and marginal edge of Europe. Many of these areas have long experienced significant outmigration. Fluctuations of refugees are likely to have great socio-economic impact on small, rural societies. The project explores into everyday life practices of refugees and examine what role local communities, social relations, nature, climate and material circumstances influence on the daily life. An important aim of this project is to investigate how refugees are met, how they experience local conditions and to what degree they become integrated. Both quantitative (register data and social network analysis) and qualitative (interviews, participant observation and visual techniques) research methods will be included. The project has an interdisciplinary approach, combining theories from cultural geography and social learning, in order to analyse how place constitute important contexts for migrants' experiences.

Paper 3: Language ideologies and language practice: The case of Icelandic language acquisition of immigrants and language schools in Iceland

Author(s): Lara Wilhelmine Hoffmann , Pamela Joan Innes. University of Akureyri, University of Wyoming

Abstract:
Prior research has discussed language schools as sites in which societal norms, values, and ideological stances concerning the language being taught, are presented and negotiated. In the case of Iceland, the Icelandic language is commonly framed as central to national identity and prior research has indicated that notions of linguistic purism and homogeneity are central in the discourse about language in Iceland. With immigration to Iceland increasing, the language acquisition of immigrants in Iceland is discussed in public discourse, for example in the media and on social media. We understand the discourse around language schools and the language learning of immigrants in Iceland as an area in which social changes are negotiated in Iceland-ic society and ideas about the integration and involvement of immigrants in Icelandic society, for example, are discussed. In the first part of this paper, we detect prevailing notions on Ice-landic language acquisition and language schools in Iceland amongst both Icelanders and im-migrants to Iceland. We refer to various qualitative studies that have been conducted by the authors in recent years. In the second part of this paper, we present results from a large-scale quantitative survey conducted amongst immigrants in Iceland and the local Icelandic popular-tion in 2018. The goal of this paper is to identify and examine disparities between the results of the quantitative and qualitative studies on language learning and the satisfaction with lan-guage courses amongst immigrants in Iceland.

Paper 4: Immigration – the host country perspective

Author(s): Elke Murdock, Ómar Hjalti Sölvason. University of Luxembourg, University of Akureyri

Abstract:
With 35. 5 immigrants per 1000 inhabitants, Iceland had the third highest number of immigrants/ inhabitants in Europe in 2017. Until the turn of the century, the foreign population percentage in Iceland was around 2%. In the last 5 years, this percentage has risen steadily to over 10% in 2018. How is this rapid rise in immigration experienced by the host country population? What is the attitude towards this increasingly plurally composed society? The Inclusive Societies – Iceland project investigated both, the immigrants' situation in Iceland, but also the native populations' attitude towards immigration and immigrants. It is important to take the host country perspective into consideration, as diversity ideologies will also determine the acculturation options for minorities. A quantitative survey was conducted among 3630 native Icelanders (51. 1% women, Mean Age = 50. 8, SD = 15. 6), spread across all regions of Iceland. The questions covered satisfaction with life in Iceland in different domains but included also specific questions about the attitudes towards immigrants and enquired about contact with immigrants. The results indicate that this culture contact takes place – with over two thirds of participants indicating that they have invited immigrants to their home a few (34. 4%) or many times (34. 4%). Slightly less participants have been invited to immigrants' homes (few times 33. 6%, often 27. 9%). Predictors for openness towards multiculturalism will be presented and discussed. We will also outline the domains with little and considerable variance among respondents concerning cultural practice and attitude to immigration and close with a discussion of policy implications.

Paper 5: Differentiated inclusiveness of labour market

Author(s): Unnur Dís Skaptadóttir, Anna Wojtyńska. University of Iceland, University of Iceland

Abstract:
Large part of contemporary international migration flows is labour-driven. Migrants' employment opportunities typically depend on labour markets structures and on labour shortages in destination countries. Recent studies indicate that most Easter European migrants in Europe tend to be concentrated in low skilled employment in services, construction and in manufacturing jobs. Research on migrants' position has to a large extend focused on urban areas. However, migrants' opportunities in the host labour markets may differ between metropolitan cities and smaller rural towns or villages; which may again affect their migration experiences and have consequences with regards to integration processes. In this presentation, we will provide more nuanced description of labour market position of East Europeans in Iceland, focusing on towns and villages outside the capital area, examining various variables such as age, education, wages and gender. Applying a comparative perspective, allows us to identify differences within Iceland, where the rural towns are commonly portrayed together and contrasted with capital region. The presentation is based on analysis of data collected in 2018 in a survey among immigrants in Iceland conducted by the project "Inclusive societies? The integration of immigrants in Iceland". In the survey immigrants were asked about various aspects of integration to Icelandic society and included questions regarding labour market position.

40. Reflexive Migration Studies Paper Sessions Session 1

Supporter: Anna Murdock
Supporter email: WEBEX007@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s):
Paper 1: Arts-based methods for self-reflexivity and dissemination

Author(s): Somita Sabeti. The Migration Research Center (MiReKoc), Koç university

Abstract:
As the scope of qualitative migration research is rapidly growing, the importance of self-reflexivity and ethical considerations becomes all the more pertinent. It seems as though this is a challenge that inevitably brings with it "difficult questions" that many qualitative researchers face when they enter the field – questions that need to be reflected upon well in advance and resolved in the research process and practice. The purpose of this paper is to open up to the possibility of creative exploration and art-based methods in qualitative migration research. Equally, I intend to contribute to the discussion about our duty as researchers to share our reflexivities and how the use of creativity could enhance this message, not only to our audiences but also to ourselves. What came to serve as an invaluable coping tool to solve all the "difficult ethical questions" that emerged along my fieldwork process was the use of arts-based methods or more specifically observational sketching. My research study sought to understand how young Afghan irregular migrants in Istanbul experienced 'migrant irregularity', how they coped with the limbo and how a sense of belonging was created. The observational sketching in my research study takes the form of a comic that shows events during the fieldwork, certain parts of the in-depth interviews, descriptions of theories and the researcher's situated perspective. The paper starts with an arts-based extract from my research study in Istanbul which touches upon human mobility from a historical perspective, followed by ethical discomfort throughout the fieldwork, how observational sketching was used as a tool for reflexivity, positionality, and awareness-raising, and lastly on the challenges and ways forward in the artful science.

Paper 2: Exploring the Missing Link – The Role of Media and Communication Theory in Migration Decision- Making

Author(s): Maria Gruber, Jakob-Moritz Eberl, Fabienne Lind, Hajo Boomgaarden. Department of Communication, University of Vienna

Abstract:
Today's public migration discourse is shaped by keywords such as "(digitally) connected migrants, " highlighting the role of smartphones during migration. Hence, it seems vital to establish thus far scarcely existing links between migration studies' and communication theories. The macro-level concept of push-pull factors has been criticized for not explaining individuals' motives for migration, arguing that migrants are not motivated by abstract concepts such as migration policies, but by the perception of a better future elsewhere. Various theories in migration studies' literature have established that information plays a fundamental role in migrants' decision-making. As such, the theory of migration networks postulates that information on destination countries gained through these networks reduces the costs and risks of migration. The concept of migration aspiration further proposes that information collected through mass media, social media, and social environments affected by so-called "migration cultures" influence individuals' decision to migrate. Models on information processing in communication theory may contribute to a better understanding of the linkage between information and migration decision-making, highlighting the underlying, but in migration studies barely addressed notion, that information first leads to perception and only then to individuals' aspiration and decision to migrate. While reflecting on migration theories, our proposed theoretical framework focuses on the concept of information literacy and examines the role of different types of communication (mass media, networks, interpersonal) in migration decision-making. Thereby, we also address the continuous nature of migration and the possibility to access all three types of communication via mobile devices during this process.

Paper 3: Reproducing Hegemonic Structures? A Critical Review of Current Paradigms in Migration Research

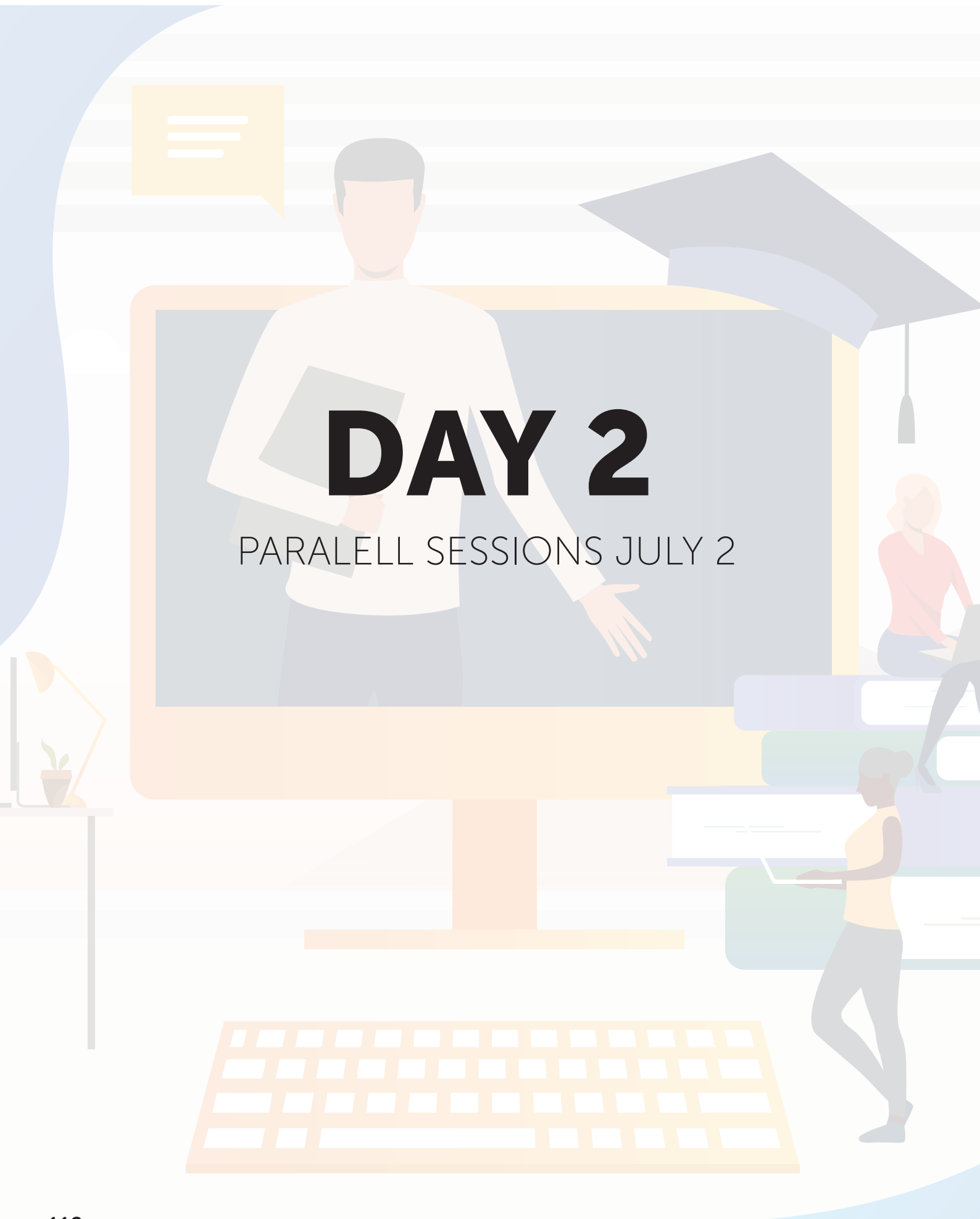*Author(s): Iva Dodevska. Université Paul Valéry Montpellier 3*

Abstract:
This paper joins recent debates regarding the tendency to reproduce hegemonic discourses in migration research, but goes beyond problematising the controversial issue of integration and the usual criticism against "methodological nationalism". The paper's aim is twofold. First, through analysing over 300 articles published in the past two years in several of the most prestigious journals on migration, it aims at a more comprehensive insight into the dominant paradigms in most recent migration research, seeking to identify the prevalent themes, research questions, discourses, levels and units of analysis. Second, through a critical analysis and a reflexive approach, it seeks to raise the question of the role of migration scholarship as an accomplice in the nation-states' politics of exclusion and to offer an alternative way forward. The analysis shows that migration research tends to legitimate the nation-states' concerns regarding migration, not only through normalisation of political discourses on difference and exclusion, but also through following (supra)national agendas in directing research. By doing so, it contributes to the essentialisation and minoritisation of groups of people, perpetuates the perception of migration as a "problem" to be dealt with, and suffers from a lack of appreciation of structural inequalities. The author goes on to propose a reflexive and decolonial perspective on migration, involving, among other things, more awareness of the relevance of the race/migration nexus, and a shift in focus from the question of why and how people migrate, to why and how they are constrained to do so.

Paper 4: Media framing of the refugee crisis in Serbia

Author(s): Ana Milojević, Aleksandra Krstić, Kristina Milić. University of Belgrade, Faculty of Political Science

Abstract:
The increase of the flow of people from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan seeking refuge in Europe since 2015 has caused severe pan-European crisis, which has been studied from various media angles, e. g. visualizing refugees (Chouliaraki & Stolic, 2017), managing refugees' voices (Chouliaraki & Zaborowski, 2017), representing (Franquet Dos Santos Silva & Brurås, 2018) or media framing (Caviedes, 2015). Discourses of the crisis have been shaped by political agendas and processes of simultaneous politicization and mediatization of immigration (Krzyżanowski et al. , 2018). The aim of this paper is to broaden our knowledge about the patterns of mediatization and politicization by analyzing media frames of the refugee crisis in Serbia. Therefore, we analyzed six daily newspapers and four national TV stations from 2015 until 2017 and, following relevant studies (Benson & Wood, 2015; Kim et al, 2011), pre-defined: "problem" frames – problems for political system, society and refugees; "causal" frames – (un)legitimate causes to migration; and "solution" frames – humanitarian/defensive measures. Results demonstrate that "legitimate" refugees are mostly portrayed as problem for refugees but in external political systems and societies, which exercised defensive solutions, while Serbia government's response was highly "humane". Serbia is represented as a transit country, experienced in hosting refugees from ex-Yugoslavia and pro-EU oriented after 2000. Such characteristics allow specific mediated politicizing of the crisis. Namely, mainstream political actors have exploited crisis generated framing contestations at the European level to portray internal solutions as "good" in comparison to "bad" external management of crisis, in order to marginalize internal oppositional frames and avoid dealing with policy impacts of the crisis.

DAY 2

PARALELL SESSIONS JULY 2

85. Transnational Migrant Entrepreneurship: Exploring Diverse Spatial Mobilities and Connections across the Globe – Part A

Supporter: Carolin Mueller
Supporter email: WEBEX024@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Yvonne Riaño and Laure Sandoz
Discussant(s): Natasha Webster

Abstract/Information:
Contemporary social and technological transformations have greatly intensified the cross-border movement of people, ideas, objects and capital, thus creating new opportunities for global interconnectedness. Such profound changes generate new pathways for migrants to organize and perform their entrepreneurial activities across transnational spaces. In this panel, we interrogate the pertinence of long-established paradigms in migration studies to capture the complexity of spatial movements and global connections created by contemporary transnational migrant entrepreneurs. While recognising the great potential of the "mobilities paradigm" to tackle this question, we also acknowledge some remaining challenges. First, there is an unexplored potential to uncover the diversity of spatial mobilities and transnational connections created by migrant entrepreneurs beyond the spatial binary "country of origin" and "country of destination". The multiplicity of connections with different locales across the globe and the ways and forms of connection are still poorly understood. Second, we have insufficient understanding of how social inequalities are entangled with different capacities of spatial mobility among migrant entrepreneurs, thus addressing the question of how and why some individuals become transnational entrepreneurs, whereas others do not. Third, the potential of the "intersectional" perspective, which examines how gender, class, ethnicity, nationality, age, and migration experience shape the different capacities of spatial mobility of migrant entrepreneurs, has not been sufficiently addressed. By addressing these gaps, this panel aims at gaining a deeper understanding of how contemporary transnational migrant entrepreneurs develop economic, social and cultural practices across national borders.

Paper 1: Multifocality and opportunity structure: towards a mixed embeddedness model for transnational migrant entrepreneurship (Moroccans)

Author(s): Giacomo Solano, Veronique Schutjens, Jan Rath. Migration Policy Group, Brussels, Belgium, Utrecht University, the Netherlands, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Abstract:
This presentation addresses transnational migrant entrepreneurship, which refers to migrants involved in cross-border entrepreneurial activities. Previous models and concepts have partially failed to recognise the role of differential groups and places in pursuit of opportunities by transnational migrant entrepreneurs. This is due to the tendency to either focus on the country of destination only or to a dichotomous thinking – in terms of the countries of origin and residence. Furthermore, this is also linked to the inclination to conceive of migrants as members of a coherent ethnic or national group. To contribute to fill this gap, we propose a new model building on the mixed embeddedness approach, which is by large the most advanced and employed theoretical framework that is applied in the field. The proposed model combines the concept of multifocality, covering the simultaneous involvement of migrant entrepreneurs in both multiple places and multiple groups, with group modes of behaviour as one additional dimension of the opportunity structure. To provide an empirical application of the proposed model, we present the case of Moroccan transnational entrepreneurs in Amsterdam. Our findings show that the role of multifocality in place, in combination with group modes of behaviour, is critical when it comes to pursuit of opportunities.

Paper 2: The transnational dimension of the Pakistani ethnic economy in Barcelona

Author(s): Berta Güell. Universitat Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain

Abstract:
The city of Barcelona has become a nodal point of the transnational social space of the Pakistani diaspora, together with Manchester, Birmingham, Paris or Oslo. With the closure of the borders in the North of Europe since the mid 1970s, new diasporic nodes were created in the south of Europe, including Barcelona. Many of the Pakistani migrants who currently reside there have become "transnational villagers" (in terms of Levitt 2001) who undertake family, work and social practices that span the national borders and connect them to their home country. The Pakistani community stands out for being highly entrepreneurial, especially in the food and telecommunication sectors, and has created ethnic niches thanks to the strong use of ethnic and class resources. This communication aims to shed light on the transnational dimension of the businesses that comprise these two economic sectors in terms of capital, products and people. This is done through the lens of the "mixed embeddedness approach" and a mixed methods research design that includes the interplay of key variables at the micro (entrepreneurs), meso (businesses) and macro (host society) levels. A local favourable structure of opportunities with few entry barriers combined with the transnational flow of capital and resources among the networks of the community explains the consolidation of the Pakistani ethnic economy in Barcelona in a context of crisis.

Paper 3: Having the mobility capital to move across national borders: A valuable resource for migrants' businesses?

Author(s): Yvonne Riaño, Christina Mittmasser, Laure Sandoz, Etienne Piguet. University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Abstract:
In their attempts to conceptualise the relationship between transnational mobility and social inequality, many scholars have argued that individuals with the capacity to cross national borders have more opportunities to develop their life chances than those who are bound to nation-state frame and space. We thus raise the following question: to what extent, and under what conditions, does the ability of moving across national borders constitute an asset for the businesses of individuals with migration experience? We coin the term "spatial mobility capital" to highlight the spatial dimension of mobility, draw attention to its transnational dimension, and emphasize the power relations involved in spatial mobility processes. We define spatial mobility capital as the capacity of individuals to control their own mobility, or immobility, across national borders according to their own needs and aspirations. Having the ability to decide whether to move or not, across what spaces, and when to move, is at the core of the proposed concept. The empirical study underlying this research focuses on three country cases: Switzerland, Spain and Colombia. We combine biographical and semi-structured interviews, using geographical and mental maps, participatory MINGA workshops and ethnographic observations. Beyond classical representations of migration and entrepreneurship, this research highlights the multiple connections and mobility pathways that transnational business-makers develop across space and across groups, as well as the opportunities and constraints that structure their access to resources situated in multiple locations. Hence, it deepens our understanding of how mobility patterns intersect dynamically and shape social positions across borders.

43. Aspirations, capabilities and social mobility

Supporter: Zicheng Zhang
Supporter email: WEBEX011@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Laura Morosanu
Discussant(s): Laura Morosanu

Abstract/Information:
This is panel ½ of GenSeM's guaranteed slots

Paper 1: Wandering at a Crossroad: An Exploration of Gendered Mobility Aspirations in the Study-to-work Transition of Chinese Graduates at Dutch Universities.

Author(s): Yanbo Hao, Maggi Leung . Department of Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Utrecht University, Department of Human Geography and Spatial Planning, Utrecht University

Abstract:
This paper unpacks gendered impacts on mobility aspirations, decisions and experiences of Chinese graduates from Dutch universities. We focus on the study-to-work transition period, during which students undergo other life-phase transitions. Graduation does not only mean looking for work. It represents also a critical juncture when graduates pay more attention to gendered meanings of and responsibilities in their possibly transnational adult life. Departing from being a dependent child and the mostly privileged student migrant status, graduates ponder more deeply the various and changing positions they are at vis-à-vis other members of their family and societies that they are embedded in. Building on Barbara Risman's three-level framework of gender analysis, this paper brings forth the role gender and sexual orientation play in Chinese students' post-graduation mobility as manifested at individual, inter-relational and international levels. We illustrate the importance of gender at the three analytical levels, and show how processes at the three levels intersect. We draw on our findings of an online survey with 96 respondents, semi-structured interviews and 'story completion' research method with 25 Chinese graduates from Dutch universities, and three interviews with parents of such students in China. Our findings underline how gender influences students' mobility expectations, how gender roles in a love relationship confine, extend or redirect migration plans, and how gender identities and 'rules' in different geo-cultural settings affect young Chinese graduates' mobility aspiration and practices. Our paper also highlights the importance of temporalities by showing how gender ideologies, identities and roles change over one's life course.

Paper 2: The aspirations and career pathways of migrant women in the UK domestic cleaning sector.

Author(s): Nicola Chanamuto. University of Lincoln

Abstract: Abstract: Gender and sexuality must be considered as central elements of the migratory experience. Gender identities and relations are indeed shaped, challenged and transformed through the process of migration. Within migration studies, increasing attention is being paid to the gendered nature of feminised labour regimes, global care chains, precarisation and informal labour markets. Yet the way in which migrants' experiences of work are gendered needs to be better understood. This paper explores how gendered power dynamics might influence migrant women's decisions around work. The discussion is based on current doctoral work examining the experiences of women migrants working as domestic cleaners in the UK. The local domestic cleaning sector is particularly interesting because here we can see both gender- and ethnicity- based hierarchies expressed in the international division of reproductive labour. Based on current qualitative longitudinal research from 2017 to date, the paper draws on the thematic analysis of semi-structured interviews with a sample of domestic cleaners. Initial findings suggest that gender identities and relations play an important role in shaping women migrants' decision-making. This includes the

choice to take up, cease, avoid or continue cleaning work. Speaking to the relative lack of existing literature on ambition and aspiration amongst low-wage migrant workers, the paper makes particular reference to women migrants' career pathways, goals and hopes for the future.

Paper 3: Same Destination, Diverse Satisfaction: The Case of Thai Marriage Migrants in the UK.

Author(s): Pattraporn Chuenglertsiri . IPSR, Mahidol University

Abstract: Abstract: This paper explores the different experiences of Thai marriage migrants in the UK. It argues that women's differentiated experiences, expectations and aspirations are result of pre-migratory gendered and socio-economic classed positions of women. Thai women constitute the majority of migrants in the UK. The unequal development and rural-urban divide in Thailand push women to find upward social and economic mobility for themselves and their family. Many of them choose the route of transnational marriage migration. Moreover, economic motivation is not the sole driver of Thai women's migration; traditional gender roles, values and norms, and gendered power dynamics in the family in the home country also motivate women to search for a more 'liberating' and equal society. Based on 31 in-depth interviews with Thai marriage migrants in the UK, the result indicates that women from diverse socio-economic background assess their satisfaction of living in the UK in different ways. While women from rural and poorer background tend to find their life in the UK materially and emotionally fulfilling; women from well-educated, middle-class background seem to find life in the host country more challenging as they faced with deskilling and blocked employment opportunities. They also feel more emotionally and mentally distressed as a result of distant from their birth family. This paper points out that women's experiences cannot be generalised since their socio-economic classes determine their diverse migratory expectations and aspirations to return to their homeland.

Paper 4: The Search for a Better Gay Life? Thai men and their relationships with (much) older Western partners in Thailand.

Author(s): Sarah Scuzzarello, Paul Statham. Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex, Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex

Abstract:
Western men, or farang, account for 80% of transnational migration flows to, and form increasingly recognizable communities in, Thailand. Allured by social imaginaries of Thailand as the world's sexual playground, and apparent openness to gay relations, many men move or retire to Thailand in search of a younger partner. Some elderly men see in this relocation the opportunity for sexual liberation as they engage freely and openly in sexual relationships with much younger Thai men. They constitute part of a gay scene. In this paper, we study the consequences of relationships with older Westerners for the life chances, social mobility and wellbeing of gay Thai men, a largely ignored group in scholarship. Earlier research on heterosexual relationships between Westerners and Thais has focussed on Western men's changed masculinities (e. g. Lafferty and Maher 2014; Thompson et al 2016), often in relation to mia Farang or 'Thai brides' (e. g. Angeles & Sunanta 2009, Sunanta & Angeles 2012, Plambech 2008). Little is known about the intimate encounters between Thai men and elderly male farang and how this might shape the status of the Thai man, within the gay community, with his family (e. g. , possibility of remittances), and in Thai society. Based on deep biographical qualitative interviews with Thai gay men (in Thai language) who are in a stable relationship with a Western elderly man (N: 11), we analyse how this can shape an individual's life chances and trajectory. A further smaller sample of interviews (N2) have been conducted with western gay men to further understand these relationships.

44. Methodological Approaches and Tools in Migration Research Paper session 2

Supporter: Patricia Nabuco Martuscelli
Supporter email: WEBEX006@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Fiona Seiger

Paper 1: Understanding the individual consequences of emigration from highly-developed countries: Aim, scope and design of the German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS)

Author(s): Jean Philippe Décieux, Marcel Erlinghagen, Nils Witte, Andreas Ette. University of Duisburg-Essen, Bundesinstitut für Bevölkerungsforschung

Abstract:
International migration increasingly shapes the distribution of social positions and individual life chances in western knowledge economies. But while immigrant populations have been studied extensively, surprisingly little attention has been paid to the processes, patterns and consequences of emigration from those countries. This is primarily due to a lack of adequate data about emigrants, since they are excluded from most population censuses and surveys. The German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study (GERPS), a longitudinal survey funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and developed in close support of the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), aims to address this lack of adequate data for studying emigrant populations. Our presentation focuses on the aim, scope and design of this new and unique data base and discusses its potential for analysing the individual consequences of emigration from highly-developed countries. Based on the example of emigration from and remigration to Germany, GERPS collects longitudinal data along four dimensions of social inequality: employment and income, well-being and life satisfaction, family and partnership as well as social integration. The presentation discusses methodological as well as substantive results of the first two waves of these new data. Methodologically, it discusses the effectiveness of a register-based sampling frame and indicators of data quality. Substantively, it illustrates the potential of these data by comparing emigrants and remigrants with internationally non-mobile individuals with respect to positive as well as negative effects of migration on economic and social capital.

Paper 2: Scaling down Migration Regimes. Research on migration in the context of small communities.

Author(s): Hanne Schneider. Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany

Abstract:
The so called 'local turn' in migration studies has found its way into empirical research in various localities in recent years e. g. by applying approaches such as the regime theory in empirical research at the local level. As the concept of migration regimes is predominantly used for research in cities up to now, this paper aims to adapt local migration regimes to smaller scales such as small towns and villages. From a spatially sensitive perspective, this paper suggests taking into account the specifics of small communities within the research design such as the limited numbers of actors, access to local discourses or the absence of policy-makers on the ground. The paper reviews current methodological and theoretical approaches to capture local migration contexts and presents specific challenges for these concepts and for practical field work addressing smaller localities. Furthermore, the paper illustrates how to adapt theoretical approaches to a framework of local migration regimes in this context. Therefore, it uses empirical observations from a joint research project in 40 German communities ('Future for refugees in Rural Areas in Germany').

Paper 3: Using a peer research approach in a study on unaccompanied minors in Italy

Author(s): Rita Bichi, Emanuela Bonini, Giulia Mezzetti. Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan , ISMU Foundation, Milan

Abstract:
This paper analyses the methodological challenges posed by a multi-method research on unaccompanied minors in Italy and their transition to adulthood. Biographic interviews were chosen as the most suitable tool for studying the factors facilitating or obstructing their integration in Italy; however, this choice needed to be adjusted to the peculiarities of the target group, as unaccompanied minors represent a particularly vulnerable category. Therefore, the research employed a peer research methodology, whereby former unaccompanied minors conducted interviews with the aid of a young researcher. Working in pair ensured the establishment of a good relational context among peers while guaranteeing the respect of methodological quality standards. The role of the peer researcher was indispensable for reducing the distance and facilitating the mediation, thus proving crucial for constructing a relationship of trust and establishing an interview setting that the interviewee could feel safe and welcoming. Yet, while the fact that the interviewee and the interviewer could understand each other (because they had shared similar experiences) added significant value in the data collection process, it could also mean that the peer researcher and the interviewee may take for granted some aspects of the issues discussed. The role of the young researcher, therefore, proved also necessary, in that it ensured that none of the topics of the research went unexpressed or undeclared. The paper discusses the benefits and the possible limitations of this methodological approach and provides recommendations on how to use it in research on migration and especially on migrant children.

45. Adolescents from a migrant background, families and teachers in Europe: contributions and challenges for adaptation (Session I)

Supporter: Anna Murdock
Supporter email: WEBEX007@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Pablo Pumares and Beatriz González-Martín
Discussant(s): Feliciano H. Veiga

Abstract/Information:
Over the course of this century, many European countries have been the focus of main important migratory flows from many different origins. In parallel to the increase in the size and diversity of the foreign population, there has also been an increment in the number of families and children and adolescents of foreign origin. This has had a direct impact on the presence of foreign schoolchildren in the classrooms, which already represent significant percentages. In this way, schools become a multicultural space where adolescents from different ethno-cultural groups socialize and interact, where teachers and families must be coordinated one each other to support their socio-educational development. The positive and enriching aspects of this multiculturalism are complemented by the challenges faced by schools, their teachers and the families of these adolescents, so that social integration becomes a fact. In addition to facing life between two different cultures, adolescents of immigrant origin find themselves in a critical stage of personal development and crystallisation of identity. All this can further complicate their migratory process. Thus, adolescents of immigrant origin have to face simultaneously the challenges of their age, and the changes demanded by their transition to a different culture. In this stage, the family context of the adolescents (e. g. , perceived family support, familiar ethnic socialization, or parent-adolescent communication) plays a significant role in the process of adaptation of adolescents in the host country. So, the main objectives of this panel are to analyse:
1. The adaptation of adolescents of foreign origin in Europe
2. The influence of the family context on the adolescent's adaptation
3. The influence of the attitudes and expectations that teachers have on the adaptation of adolescents of immigrant origin

Paper 1: The FAMILIA project: an action research for the of social taking charge of vulnerable migrant families with children in difficult conditions.

Author(s): Federico Trentanove, Giulia Troiano, Graziano Serragiotto. Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Ca' Foscari University of Venice, Ca' Foscari University of Venice

Abstract:
The research focuses on the social unrest derived from transnational migration and transnational families of migrant children who live in the municipality of Prato and Ravenna. We approached the study taking into account both internal and external factors. As internal factors, we looked at the hardships that migration can cause to every single member of the family. As external factors, we wanted to understand how the social patterns of migration and the particularities of the contexts make migrant families vulnerable. Furthermore, the research aims to develop and test a complex and integrated model of taking charge: complex because it wants to act on multiple factors, at many levels with different interventions; integrated because it wants to bring together and coordinate all the participants of the taking charge (children, parents, community, citizenship, health and social services, teachers and third sector operators). We used qualitative and quantitative research tools within an action research model that includes observation, evaluation and reformulation steps. The research, still in progress, has brought out some characteristic aspects of the onset of this unrest in children like prolonged detachment of children from parents, economic instability, precarious housing situations, lack of parental awareness and parental tools, characteristics of the work and reception system of the territory. From the first results, some experimented practices seem to be successful: the integrated taking charge, the empowerment of families, the work on awareness and the building of true intercultural dialogue. The research was conducted within the European

project FAMILIA.

Paper 2: Unknitting tensions and challenges of the adaptation of adolescent immigrants to the Spanish school system through the professionals' lens

Author(s): María-Jesús Cabezón-Fernández, Pablo Pumares, Beatriz González-Martín, Isabel Cuadrado Guirado. CEMyRI (Centre for Migration Studies and Intercultural Relations) University of Almeria (Spain), CEMyRI (Centre for Migration Studies and Intercultural Relations) University of Almeria (Spain), CEMyRI (Centre for Migration Studies and Intercultural Relations) University of Almeria (Spain), CEMyRI (Centre for Migration Studies and Intercultural Relations) University of Almeria (Spain)

Abstract:

The Spanish schooling system has developed a toolkit of actions to ameliorate the adaptation of immigrant adolescents to Spanish education since 2000. From specific programs to solve the unawareness of the language to initiatives oriented to achieve an optimal degree of social cohesion and conviviality. Nevertheless, these challenges are still present when analysing the adaptation of the newly arrived immigrant minors and adolescents with migratory backgrounds born in Spain. In this qualitative research , we have conducted 16 in-depth interviews to teachers and social services members in the region of Almería (Spain), to try to unknit the threads that influence on the adolescent's adaptation in the schools. From their discourses, the adolescent migrants are constrained by the household issues (precarity regarding long working days and low wages of incomes); the school system and its environment (transition from the primary to the secondary school, prejudices and stereotypes from the autochthonous population); and neighbourhoods boundaries (segregation; absence of diverse role-models to follow). As a result, adolescents may present a low degree of self-confidence or the scarce either professional or educational expectations translated into disruptive behaviour or/and repeated absences or definitive abandon of their education. The communication issues among families and teachers, the adaptation of teaching materials and methodology or the scarce formation on multicultural aspects by teachers worsen their adaptation to the Spanish society.

Paper 3: An "invisible" issue? Religious identities among students, parents, and teachers in multicultural schools

Author(s): Mariagrazia Santagati , Maddalena Colombo . Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Milan), Centre of Initiatives and Research on Migration, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore (Brescia)

Abstract:

Social sciences have often forgotten the religious dimension in studying integration (Kivisto, 2014), neglecting its role in shaping and building identity of new generations in multicultural environments. This paper deals with this under-investigated topic, presenting an empirical study carried out in lower secondary schools in Northern Italy ("Migration and Religious belonging": Zanfrini, 2019). Drawing on 14 focus groups (7 with 74 adolescents aged 11-14, 7 with 69 adults, parents, teachers and principals), the study explores the process of religious identity formation of students, within the inter-generational and inter-ethnic relationships in public schools, examining the emergence of religion as a source of personal and social identity. The analysis of religious identities, defined as religious group membership independently from beliefs and practices (Benadusi et al. , 2017), is explored through spontaneous and non-spontaneous declaration of belongings, and shows interesting insights of what students and adults think. Different processes of religious identity affirmation emerge, in particular the dynamics and the passage from hidden to declared identity, from ascribed to chosen identity. Students and adults agree that the religious dimension is not so important and relevant in public schools (also because educational integration is linked to the disappearance of religious identity, according to Esser, 2010), it is quite a private and personal matter, taken for granted, not declared, hidden in multicultural schools. From a subjective point of view, it is a sort of "invisible issue", a deep and crucial cultural/familiar dimension per se, since it affects the construction of

students' identity.... (incomplete, abstract too long)

Paper 4: The sons and daughters of migrant workers in agriculture in southern Spain. An approach to successful educational trajectories

Author(s): Isabel Cutillas, Natalia Moraes. University of Murcia (Spain), University of Murcia (Spain)

Abstract:
The studies carried out in Spain about the educational trajectories and the incorporation of young people of migrant origin to the educational system have been fundamentally focused on their insertion in the first and secondary educational levels (Cebolla and Garrido, 2010; García Castaño y Rubio, 2014). In fact, there is little research that aims to investigate how there has been the incorporation of these young people to the university. This is mainly due to the fact that the sons and daughters of migrant families in Spain have begun to access, very recently and with many difficulties, higher education. In addition, research has focused on analyzing the factors that influence the educational failure of these young people, but we know little about how they are producing what we can understand as trajectories of school success. The objective of this paper is to contribute to the knowledge about these processes, analyzing the speeches, perceptions and representations of young children of migrants, with successful educational trajectories, in the Region of Murcia (Spain). We focus primarily on this work in the relationship between origin, sociability, inter-ethnic relations and discrimination or rejection, and how they relate to perceptions around their educational trajectories. This paper is the result of two qualitative research projects, on the one hand, the doctoral thesis "School trajectories of the sons and daughters of migrant families in the agricultural territory of the Region of Murcia" and on the other of the Erasmus + Project: "REFUGIUM: building shelter cities and a new welcoming culture. Links between European universities and schools in Human Rights".

Paper 5: Psychological and sociocultural adaptation of Spanish adolescents and adolescents from immigrant origin living in Spain

Author(s): María Sánchez-Castello , Antonio J. Rojas, Pablo Pumares, Jorge L. Ordoñez-Carrasco. University of Almeria (Spain), University of Almeria (Spain), University of Almeria (Spain), University of Almeria (Spain)

Abstract:
Despite the long tradition of receiving immigrant population in Spain, is little known about the adaptation of immigrant-origin adolescents who live in this country. Studies of young adaptation in Canada, USA and in other European countries show different results. Some of these studies found worse adaptation results in young immigrants (vs. Natives), while others found equal or even better adaptation results. This last effect is denominated 'immigrant paradox' in the literature. The aim of this work is to compare the psychological and sociocultural adaptation of immigrant-origin adolescents versus native. The sample consists of 1805 adolescents (M = 15. 04; SD = 1. 43), of which 1122 were Spaniards and 583 were immigrant-origin adolescents: 360 Moroccans, 186 Ecuadorians and 137 Romanians. Participants filled out a questionnaire regarding their life satisfaction (as indicator of psychological adaptation), their school adjustment and their perceived academic achievement (as indicators of sociocultural adaptation), and socio-demographic variables. A MANCOVA using the adaptation indicators as dependent variables (and perceived socioeconomic status, sex and age using as covariates), and group as independent variables was conducted. Results show that the group has a significant effect on adolescent's adaptation. Adolescents from Ecuadorian origin have the worst adaptation results. However, Spanish adolescents and Romanian and Moroccan origin adolescents show similar adjustment values. Our results show support for the immigrant paradox but only for two immigrant-origin group. Adolescents from Ecuadorian-origin, contrary to what one would suppose (for their common language with the Spaniards or other similarities), are those that show worse adaptation results. Other variables (from family context, acculturation process, or intergroup attitudes and relationships) may shed light on these differences.

47. De-centering approaches to mobility and migration studies through studying villages

Supporter: Chiazor Sandra Anomi Odiaka
Supporter email: WEBEX010@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Janine Dahinden
Discussant(s): Janine Dahinden

Abstract/Information:
Mobility and migration scholars have studied changing social dynamics and people's transnational lives in big, urban settings (Glick Schiller & Çaglar, 2011), in neighbourhoods within these (Wimmer, 2004) and smaller cities (Dahinden, 2013) – settings clearly marked by a flux of people, goods and ideas on the move (Cresswell, 2006). However, few studies in these two fields have taken one-step further and explored how processes of globalisation and transnationalisation take form in villages, which, in common sense understandings, are often associated with backwardness, limited movement and connectivity, and strong attachment to place (Barcus & Shugatai 2018; Gieling et al. 2017). We contend that villages are also affected by these processes – sociocultural, economic and political transformations are nowadays so interdependent that they reach all places, despite them being categorised 'urban' or 'rural', 'small' or 'big' (Glick Schiller & Schmidt, 2016). This panel tries to de-center mobility and migration research by looking at villages (Anderson 2019). Some scholars even propose that 'scaling down' is advantageous because it can make visible social dynamics and complexities otherwise obscured in super-diverse settings (Wessendorf, 2013; Woods, 2018). It raises the question if these transformations are lived differently in villages, including what mobilities are present and how they relate to the organisation of social life as well as people's life trajectories.

Paper 1: Changing Mountains: Tracking Mobility and Socio-cultural Diversity in the Spanish Pyrenees (Cerdanya and Val d'Aran)

Author(s): Montserrat Soronellas, María Offenhenden. Rovira i Virgili University , Haute École Spécialisée de Suisse Occidentale

Abstract:
In the framework of the research project, "Becoming local in mountain areas: diversification, gentrification, cohabitation. A comparison between Swiss Alps and Spanish Pyrenees" (funded by Swiss National Foundation), in this paper we will present partial findings from ongoing ethnographic research carried out in Cerdanya and Val d'Aran (Spanish Pyrenees). In the last decades, the decline of agricultural activities and the engagement in a postindustrial economy based on leisure and tourism in Cerdanya and Val d'Aran has led to new ways of inhabiting the mountain. The presence of international, national, permanent, temporary and multi-local residents in these rural areas entail socio-cultural diversity as a factor of production of the locality in a global context, changing local social dynamics and structures, creating new forms of social and cultural otherness, and challenging the traditional representations of mountain villages as small isolated communities. Migrants, both national and international, are currently involved mainly in the tertiary sector, particularly in services for tourists and second-home owners, and are essential economic and social agents in these rural areas, contributing to the development and reproduction of the local communities. Drawing on biographical in-depth interviews and (participant) observation, in this paper we aim is to identify this "newly" arrived population in Cerdanya and Val d'Aran, taking into account the intersection of class, gender, age and origin as significant dimensions to understand their migratory trajectories, experiences, and imaginaries about mountain villages.

Paper 2: How studying villages enable researchers to de-nationalise, de-urbanise and de-migrantisize migration studies?

Author(s): Oliver Pedersen , Emmanuel Charmillot. University of Neuchâtel , University of Neuchâtel

Abstract:
This paper presents a methodological approach that enables researchers to go beyond three biases in migration and, to some extent, mobility research: sedentariness, urbanist and migrantisation. First, sedentariness, pertains to how departing from a nation-state logic assuming sedentariness as the default state of being views migration as something exceptional. Second, the urban bias, describes an over-representation of studies on migration and mobility set in urban contexts, ignoring that other places are also affected. Third, migrantisation, captures a tendency to take migration as a category of analysis without questioning its emergence, complexity and consequences. We propose that by adopting a spatially defined unit of analysis rather than focus on a particular category of people (migrants/non-migrants, movers/non-movers), researchers are able to elucidate the social processes that might intersect with experiences of migration and mobility. In practice, this involves studying 'all' types of mobilities to identify which ones are significant (imaginatively and in everyday life), while equally accounting for local contexts (economic, social, political, historical). Limiting the inquiry on geographical terms affords researchers the opportunity to 'de-urbanise", "de-nationalise", and "de-migrantisize" migration studies. To round off this conceptual argument, we briefly present two different case studies: one conducted on Suduroy in the Faroe Islands and another in Val-de-Travers in Switzerland. Here we conducted ethnographic fieldwork and qualitative interviews to approach the different (im)mobilities, uncover which relations these localities develop with others (regionally, nationally or transnationally) and understand the ways people organise their lives around in and around these.

Paper 3: Still, stuck or embedded? The village as a place of multiple mobilities

Author(s): Annett Steinführer, Tialda Haartsen, Aileen Stockdale. Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institute, Groningen University, Queen's University Belfats

Abstract:
In many European countries, rural areas are first and foremost considered as spaces of outmigration. Particularly young adults are faced with education and job offers elsewhere contributing to a 'mobility imperative' (Farrugia 2016). This norm of having to leave the village to gain the necessary skills for a successful life is formulated by peers, parents, teachers and other key persons. Under the mobility lens, younger adults who stay (as well as all other socio-demographic groups ageing in place) are commonly seen as immobile and 'stuck' in their traditions, norms and behaviour. In this paper, we sketch a more complex picture of current mobility processes in villages. We focus on the residential biographies of villagers and discuss which patterns of residential mobility (including return migration) and immobility are to be found at different life course stages and among different social groups. We question the dichotomies of mobility/leaving and immobility/staying and argue that other types of mobility are prerequisites to enable staying. Other mobilities include cardependency to access service provision, commuting to the workplace, and digital mobilities. Village residents' work-life arrangements require at least a regional mobility which leads us to question if the village is an appropriate scale for rural mobility studies. Moreover, we allege that a sole perspective on the individual is insufficient: mobility and staying practices are expected to vary between different household members. In the paper we present preliminary findings from a large standardized questionnaire survey that was conducted in three European countries (Germany, the Netherlands and Northern Ireland) in late 2019 as part of the STAYin(g)Rural research project. This international project seeks to shed new light on contemporary rural stayer types and staying processes across the life course, and focuses on three life course stages: young adulthood, family formation and post-retirement.

48. Conducting Empirical Research with Older Migrants: Ethics and Methodological Issues

Supporter: Greeshma Johnson
Supporter email: WEBEX016@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Basak Bilecen and Tineke Fokkema
Discussant(s): Ruxandra Oana Ciobanu

Abstract/Information:
Recent years have witnessed an increase of empirical research involving older migrants. Main research areas include their transnational lifestyles (Gustafson, 2008; Klok et al. 2017a) and grandparenting (King et al. , 2014; Nedelcu and Wyss, 2019), well-being (Bolzman et al. , 2004; Fokkema and Naderi, 2013), as well as issues of identity and belonging (Burholt et al. , 2016; Klok et al. , 2017b; Näre et al. , 2017; Zontini, 2015). Moreover, edited collections are devoted for transnational ageing investigating first-generation migrants' lived experiences of ageing, the processes and meanings of old age across national borders (Ciobanu et al. , 2017; Horn and Schweppe, 2016; Karl and Torres, 2016). All such great volume of research pinpoint to unique experiences and lifestyles of older migrants in a variety of contexts while acknowledging that older migrants are an extremely heterogeneous group. What brings all of them together is their methods of data collection as well as data analysis. The analysis and collection methods are based both on quantitative surveys and qualitative ethnographic fieldwork conducted by manifold researchers who are at their different career levels and with different ethnic/national and linguistic backgrounds and research traditions. Nonetheless, neither ethical issues in the fieldwork nor methodological idiosyncrasies that occur in research process with older migrants received the attention they deserve. Filling this gap, in this panel we aim to raise questions about methods and methodologies of conducting research with older migrants. We mainly address the issues of categorization, response rate, selectivity, possible language barriers and ethical issues such as confidentiality and asking sensitive topics in the fieldwork in quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-methods research designs.

Paper 1: Challenges of quantitative empirical research with older migrants: the example of the German Ageing Survey

Author(s): Helen Baykara-Krumme, Daniela Klaus, Claudia Vogel. University Duisburg-Essen, The German Centre of Gerontology Berlin, The German Centre of Gerontology Berlin

Abstract: Abstract: Despite an increasing research interest in the experiences and lifestyles of older migrants and numerous fascinating research endeavours in recent years, our knowledge of this group is far from satisfactory. One important reason is the lack of adequate quantitative survey data which would allow for representative descriptions and profound analyses on relevant topics of aging in minority and migration contexts. We argue that it is crucial to improve this area for a descent representation of older migrants in scientific research and – subsequently – in related political and public debates. We think it is important for this discussion to gain impact, to look into existing data bases and describe how they address the issue of migration so far (both in terms of design and migration-specific items in the questionnaires), to be able to develop claims for future surveys. In this paper we discuss the contribution of the German Ageing Survey, with a focus on 1) how the issue of older migrants has been addressed in the sampling and the development of the questionnaire in the various (panel) surveys since 1996, and 2) whether there are migrant-specific methodological challenges (e. g. panel attrition) and if so, how they affect the selectivity of the sample. Finally, we aim to exemplarily address one empirical topic that is highly prevalent in research on older migrants and considered in the German Ageing Survey at least to certain extents, namely, the transnational networks of migrants, how they develop over time and how they affect the (subjective) well-being of older migrants.

Paper 2: Targeting older migrant populations in survey research

Author(s): Verena Seibel. University of Groningen

Abstract:
In this paper, I contribute to the current debate on how to target older migrants in large-scale surveys by analyzing response rates among nine different migrant groups and a native control group in Germany, focusing on respondents of 55 or older. I thereby use data from the MIFARE project, which not only contain information on contact and cooperation among older migrants but also include an incentive experiment. I discuss several challenges with regards to sampling older migrant populations, how sampling strategies affect coverage error and sampling error and to what extent incentives decrease non-response rates among older migrants. First, the likelihood of contacting older migrants within survey research is significantly larger than for younger cohorts. In addition, among those contacted, older migrants have on average a higher response rate than younger migrants, particularly among migrants from Western origin countries. Whereas among younger cohorts women are more likely to participate in survey research, the opposite is true for older migrants. This gender discrepancy has to be considered, when designing surveys for older migrant populations. Second, older migrants respond quite differently to incentives than younger migrants. Third, strong differences are found between migrant groups: Response rates among older migrants are highest among migrant groups from the US and lowest for migrants from Eastern Europe and Turkey. This research shows that whereas surveying older migrants seems less problematic than often anticipated, differences between men and women as well as between different ethnic groups need to be considered when designing surveys targeting older migrants.

Paper 3: Researching ageing migrants in the UK: ethical and methodological considerations

Author(s): Magdolna Lorinc, Majella Kilkey, Obert Tawodzera. University of Sheffield, University of Sheffield, University of Sheffield, University of Sheffield

Abstract:
While research on older migrants and transnational ageing is proliferating, there is relatively little written about the practical and ethical considerations such research entails (Quine & Browning, 2007). In this paper, we critically reflect upon our experiences of conducting longitudinal qualitative research with ageing migrants in the UK and explore the methodological and ethical issues we have encountered. As part of the large ESRC-funded Sustainable Care Programme, we conducted two rounds of interviews with ageing migrants from the Caribbean, Ireland and Poland. We interviewed 45 participants aged 65 to 92. For the second round, we conducted walking interviews with 9 participants. Meeting the strict sampling quota in the limited timeframe available was one of our key challenges. To overcome this, we employed targeted networking to build connections with NGOs and negotiate access to our target populations. Many NGOs, however, had to reduce their services and were run by unpaid volunteers due to austerity measures. Using help from severely underfunded organisations raised ethical dilemmas. This paper discusses our strategy on how to avoid potentially exploitative research practices and instead 'give back' to community partners. We reflect upon our positionality as researchers from diverse migration backgrounds ourselves, and its impact on recruitment. We also explore issues around anonymity when working with gatekeepers, and in less diverse localities with small migrant populations. Finally, we examine the practicalities and technical challenges of a longitudinal research design and walking interviews with very old people, as 60% of our participants were over 80 years old.

Paper 4: Being the "outsider": A reflection on methodological and ethical issues in studying older migrants

Author(s): Rowan ten Kate. University of Groningen

Abstract:
Several challenges mainly emanating from possible distrust and cultural and language barriers between the researcher and the researched (Court & Abbas, 2013; Flick et al. , 2017). Moreover, ethical considerations for data collection with multiple languages are rarely discussed (Perry, 2011) and standard procedures of informed consent do not always apply to certain groups (Fluehr-Lobban, 2014). In particular, studying older migrants, the "outsider" status of researchers needs to be considered beyond the role of differences in cultural background and language (Ryan, 2015). Against this background, this paper focuses on the research question: What are the methodological and ethical considerations an "outsider" researcher has to make in studying old first-generation migrants? The paper is based on the experiences of the fieldwork of the author who recently conducted pilot interviews and planning to do an ethnographic fieldwork including semi-structured interviews and participant observations with first-generation Turkish and Moroccan migrants aged 50 and above. The author is an "outsider" in terms of language, culture, and age group. Based on exploratory fieldwork, this paper focuses on methodological and ethical issues of conducting qualitative research among old Turkish and Moroccan migrants in the Netherlands. The paper aims to reflect on the fieldwork experiences on explaining informed consent, ethical concerns, establishing rapport, language barriers in interviews and participant observations, and how to ask culturally sensitive questions from the perspective of an "outsider" researcher. In particular, the use of interpreters and their influence on the interview and the resulting data quality will be considered. Using a reflexive approach, the author also considers her own role in co-constructing knowledge with participants (Berger, 2015).

Paper 5: An innovative research design to study transnational practices and (im)mobilities of ageing populations: A Swiss case study

Author(s): Livia Tomás, Mihaela Nedelcu, Eric Crettaz, Laura Ravazzini. University of Neuchâtel, University of Neuchâtel, University of Neuchâtel, University of Neuchâtel

Abstract:
The mobility of ageing populations has attracted much interest in the last years. While attention has been paid to older migrants, this phenomenon concerns both migrant and non-migrant populations. This paper is based on an ongoing research project studying the variety of transnational practices and mobility patterns of the elderly in Switzerland. It discusses how the use of new sample strategies can help to cover different categories of migrant and non-migrant populations. The paper grounds on a comprehensive mixed-methods research design that combines two new quantitative surveys and two qualitative fieldworks targeting different populations. The first survey conducted in Switzerland and addresses the transnational practices of citizens and non-citizens aged 55+. The second survey aims to investigate the transnational practices of Swiss citizens abroad. The qualitative fieldworks are conducted in Spain and Morocco. While they combine different contact channels (e. g. consulates, surveys' volunteers, snowballing) to find potential interviewees, the 'old-age and survivor's insurance' (OASI) serves as a selection criteria. Hence, we interview elderly people who receive their OASI from Switzerland and spend at least three months per year in Morocco/Spain. We argue that the use of a research design combining various sample strategies allows to go beyond nationality as the main selection criteria; thus, overcoming methodological nationalism. Such an approach brings a refined understanding of mobility strategies of ageing populations and considers the diversity of analytical categories related to the intersections of mobility and ageing. This paper also points to the challenges of applying such a innovative mixed-methods research design.

49. Acquiring citizenship: drivers and consequences on everyday life

Supporter: Tamar Todria
Supporter email: WEBEX009@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Pieter Bevelander
Discussant(s): Livia Elisa Ortensi

Abstract/Information:
Research recognises the acquisition of the citizenship of the new country of settlement as a crucial step in migrants' integration. Naturalisation formally transforms an alien into a member of a community and may enhance the sense of belonging to the community, shaping migrants' identity. Becoming a member of the community has many vital implications on migrants' life. Naturalisation allows migrants to overcome bureaucratic problems, to relax limitations on family reunification, to obtain advantages such as mobility opportunities. This practical approach to naturalisation, that gives value to the rights and advantages associated with citizenship, led scholars to introduce the concept of instrumental citizenship. Integration in the labour market is one of the most important dimensions in this process; however, the effects strongly depend on the labour market characteristics, as well as, the regulation of citizenship acquisition in each country. The papers included in this panel allow a broad discussion on the most recent research results in the European contexts. The selected studies focus on different aspects of citizenship acquisition taking into account both the drivers and the effects of citizenship and are differentiated in their geographical scope. The paper by Barbiano and Ortensi analyses drivers, interest and the process of citizenship acquisition in Italy, a country where the phenomenon is recent. Fellini and Guetto analyse the crucial issue of the citizenship-job market nexus using quasi-experimental design to analyse Romanians' and Bulgarians' labour market outcome before and after the 2007 EU enlargement. Tegunimataka et al. Discuss how citizenship policy affects employment propensity in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden. Finally, Leclerc et al. Broaden the reflection on citizenship benefits analysing the relation between naturalisation and mental health in the Netherlands. Organizers: Elisa Barbiano di Belgiojoso, Livia Ortensi, Maarten Vink

Paper 1: Becoming an Italian citizen: a matter of interest and balance between gains and losses

Author(s): Elisa Barbiano di Belgiojoso , Livia Elisa Ortensi. University of Milan-Bicocca , Alma Mater Studiorum University of Bologna

Abstract:
Italy, along with other countries at the periphery of Europe, became an attractive destination country from the early '90s for its model of 'low regulation' of migration and job market. Despite restrictive laws, an increasing number of migrants is currently meeting the requirements to apply for Italian citizenship leading to a growing number of naturalisations. At the same time, a debate about revising the law in force is recurrently gaining momentum. The proposed revision of this law aims at relaxing the requirements for migrants arrived as children and second generations to ensure them an earlier integration. Drivers of naturalisation in Italy are currently under-researched, while this information is urgently needed to inform the debate and the process of policymaking. To fill this gap this paper relies on the most updated data on interest and intentions about naturalisation using data from the 2018 and 2019 wave of Observatory on Integration and Multiethnicity of the Italian Region of Lombardy (ORIM). At the same time, the paper revisits available evidence on the migration-naturalisation nexus in Italy. The provisional results show that interest in naturalisation cannot be taken for granted because reasons exist not to apply for citizenship. Moreover, applying for Italian citizenship seems more a choice of convenience than a decision built on the sense of belonging to Italy or the desire of having civil rights.

Paper 2: Legal Status and Immigrants' Labour Market Outcomes: Comparative Evidence from a Quasi-Experiment in Western and Southern Europe

Author(s): Ivana Fellini , Raffaele Guetto . University of Milano-Bicocca, University of Florence

Abstract:
Improved legal status has been found to be associated with better employment chances and higher wages for immigrants, although causal effects remain difficult to ascertain due to severe endogeneity issues. This paper contributes to the debate on the "citizenship/legal status premium" in the labour market by providing quasi-experimental evidence based on the 2007 EU Eastern Enlargement, following which immigrants from Romania and Bulgaria exogenously acquired the EU citizen status. The paper also contributes to the literature on legal status effects, mainly focused on single-country studies, by comparing "older" destination countries of Western Europe with "newer" ones of Southern Europe. Using data from the European Labour Force Survey, we compare with a Difference-in-Difference approach Romanians' and Bulgarians' labour market outcomes – specifically employment chances and occupation held – with those of immigrants with other non-EU nationalities who did not change their legal status. Our quasi-experimental design is implemented in the time spell from 2005 to 2008, selecting as pre- and post-treatment periods, years from 2005 to 2006 and from 2007 to 2008 respectively. Analyses are implemented comparing Western (AT, BE, DE, FR, NL) and Southern European (IT, ES, GR) countries. Our results show that while improved legal status is associated to higher employment rates in Western European countries, the association is null or even negative in Southern European countries, where immigrants are more strongly urged to be employed. However, improved legal status is more strongly associated with better job quality in Southern Europe, where immigrants are usually segregated in low-skilled jobs.

Paper 3: Naturalisation in context: the long-term and conditional impact of citizenship policy

Author(s): Maarten Vink, Anna Tegunimataka, Floris Peters , Pieter Bevelande. Maastricht University, Lund University, Maastricht University, Statistics Netherlands , Malmö University

Abstract:
Naturalization is often regarded as an important means in the process of immigrants' integration in the destination country labour market. The literature has, however, shown that there is large variation regarding the labour market outcomes associated with naturalization dependent on context. We investigate the extent to which differences in the labour market premium of immigrant naturalization are associated with the different conditions under which citizenship can be acquired. We address the question: does citizenship policy condition the labour market premium of naturalization and, if so, how? We draw on register data from the Netherlands, where the introduction of civic integration requirements in 2003 is associated with a nearly 20-percentage point drop in naturalization rates after 7 years of residence in the Netherlands. We apply a distributed fixed-effects model to assess trajectories of employment propensity in relation to timing of naturalization. We find that for naturalized immigrants who became eligible after the citizenship reform, employment propensity increases faster before naturalization, suggesting that additional requirements pushed these migrants to an early acquisition of skills that benefited them on the labour market. However, after naturalization, the growth trajectory in employment propensity flattens, suggesting that there is no long-term benefit in employment propensity. Moreover, we observe that becoming eligible to naturalize is associated with increasing employment propensity only before, but not after the naturalization reform. We conclude, tentatively, that civic integration requirements push naturalizing immigrants to early acquisition of skills, but due to the selective effects of such requirements this may come with the price of leaving immigrants behind for whom it is more challenging to meet these requirements.

Paper 4: Naturalisation and refugees' mental health in the Netherlands

Author(s): Christophe Leclerc , Maarten Vink , Hans Schmeets . Maastricht University, Maastricht University, Maastricht University and Statistics Netherlands

Abstract:
Immigrants are often exposed to important mental health risk factors, both prior and during the process of migration. After having arrived in their destination country, they also remain vulnerable to several types of post-settlement stressors. Acculturation, loss of social networks, absence of contacts with relatives, perceived discrimination and poor working conditions constitute important forms of stress that can negatively impact their psychological well-being. Immigrants' mental health is also dependent on their legal status. Undocumented immigrants or immigrants holding a temporary visa may face anxiety due to fear of deportation and/or limited access to the labour force. We argue that naturalisation may ameliorate some of these mental stressors both on the short and long term. Because naturalisation can act as positive signal for employers and housing market actors (Peters et al. 2017; Peters 2019), it can potentially affect immigrant's mental health status through better labour market outcome and better access to the housing market. Moreover, stressors such as legal vulnerability and structural discrimination should diminish after immigrants have completed their naturalisation procedure. Finally, naturalisation may be perceived as a sign of inclusion within a broader social and political community which can reduce some of the psychological stressors experienced by immigrants. This paper addresses a scholarly gap by investigating the relation between naturalisation and spending on mental health related medicines for refugees who have settled in the Netherlands using Dutch register data. We intend to follow individuals between 2009 and 2016 and will analyse this relation with an individual fixed effects model.

50. Discrimination in the labour market

Supporter: Fee Krumeich
Supporter email: WEBEX003@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Didier Ruedin
Discussant(s): Marco Pecoraro

Abstract/Information:
The objective of this panel is to provide evidence of ongoing discrimination in the labour market. The panel brings together researchers who tackle discrimination in the labour market from various disciplines and using different methods. A new meta-analysis provides evidence of the continuing discrimination in hiring, while survey experiments, field experiments, and large-scale quantitative analysis of survey data provide novel insights on the nature of discrimination in specific cases. Jointly, the papers in the panel demonstrate that discrimination in the labour market is persistent, and affects children of immigrants as much as immigrants themselves: Citizenship is no protection against discrimination, despite wide-spread policies designed to prevent discrimination. The studies combine insights from research on racism with research on discrimination, two strands of the literature that have for long been studied without reference to one another, despite evidence of increasing diversity of migration experiences. This allows the papers to explore avenues for immigrants and members of ethnic minority groups to alleviate discrimination even in the absence of effective policies.

Paper 1: Racial and Ethnic Discrimination in Swiss labour market

Author(s): Robin Stünzi, Rosita Fibbi, Eva Zschirnt. NCCR on the move, Swiss Forum for Migration Studies, EUI

Abstract:
Studies in hiring discrimination of children of immigrants increased sharply in the last twenty years in European countries as the settlement of migrants gives rise to increasing shares of second generations. This paper contributes to the recent flourishing of studies on this topic in Switzerland by extending the experimental approach concerning European-origin groups to children of African immigrants. This first assessment of hiring discrimination for 'visible' minorities in Switzerland reveals that Swiss citizens of African descent need to send 30% more applications to receive an invitation for a job interview when applying for apprenticeship level occupations. This finding is properly assessed once compared with results from similar studies concerning second generation groups in Switzerland, Europe and the United States. The paper further explores theory-driven hypotheses (ethnic penalties, taste and statistical discrimination, social distance, social dominance and ethnic ranking) on the basis of multivariate analyses. Finally, it focuses on ethnic hierarchies, their similarities and differences observed in some relevant countries and discusses the specific profile of ethnic hierarchies emerging from various recent studies on discrimination in Switzerland.

Paper 2: Cummulative discrimination as a mediator of current discrimination in the labour market

Author(s): Eva Van Belle, Didier Ruedin. Swiss Forum for Migration Studies, Swiss Forum for Migration Studies

Abstract: Abstract: Correspondence experiments have consistently found hiring discrimination against job candidates with a migration background. While these experiments are very suitable to disentangle discrimination from disadvantage at a specific point in time, in reality it is unlikely that an immigrant- and native candidate have the same life path up to that point. By ignoring this, the findings of correspondence experiments are likely an underestimation of true discrimination. Moreover, past discrimination could causally impact future discrimination. Indeed, past discrimination could negatively influences outcomes, which in turn justifies future discrimination/disadvantage. On the other hand, a person who has been confronted with discrimination might develop resilience, which in turn might lower future discrimination. In this paper, we take a life-course perspective to investigate whether cumulative discrimination and resilience can mediate and/or moderate hiring discrimination for job applicants with a migration background. We aim to do this by means of a survey experiment, where we ask employers to rate a series of résumés which vary systematically on a number of factors, including their origin, cumulative disadvantage and signalled resilience. This allows us to establish a causal relationship between origin and hiring probabilities and to determine whether this relationship depends on past experiences of discrimination.

Paper 3: The dynamics of discrimination

Author(s): Daniel Auer, Thomas Tichelbäcker, Didier Ruedin. WZB, Princeton, Neuchâtel

Paper 4: Tired of being "The Others": Coping Strategies against Discrimination and Racialized Inequalities
Author(s): Zenia Hellgren. GRITIM-UPF

52. Migration-Related Diversity in Higher Education

Supporter: Meghan Rens
Supporter email: WEBEX018@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Nicolai Netz and Christof Van Mol
Discussant(s): Christine Lang and Elif Keskiner

Abstract/Information:
Higher education institutions play a crucial role in shaping individuals' educational trajectories and in determining their later professional and social positions in society. While higher education has long remained a 'refuge' for white middle-class predominance when primary and secondary education had already become highly diverse in social and cultural terms, this is increasingly changing. The number of young people from immigrant families and international students in higher education has risen steadily over time. Higher education institutions have actively contributed and responded to these trends by developing 'diversity' and 'internationalisation' strategies. Yet, students with immigrant and international backgrounds are, for instance, still more likely to, for example, experience learning difficulties (or even dropping out of higher education) and discrimination which points to inequalities in the opportunities to successfully complete higher education. Moreover, student diversity is still hardly reflected in more diversity in the teaching staff and, especially, among professors and leading researchers. Research on higher education often looks either at the educational trajectories and social mobility of (descendants of) migrants or at international students. However, both student groups may be confronted with similar challenges in higher education institutions, which generally presuppose students to be familiar with the academic language and to have parental support both in cultural and economic terms. This panel aims at bringing these perspectives together by focusing on the role of higher education institutions in shaping educational opportunities and inequalities between and within groups of students with different types of migration experience.

Paper 1: Opportunities and barriers for higher education reflected in experiences of refugee students in universities in Germany

Author(s): Lukas Engelmeier, Yasemin Karakaşoğlu, Paul Mecheril, Noelia Paola Streicher. University of Bremen, University of Bremen, University of Bielefeld, University of Bielefeld

Abstract:
In our paper, we discuss phenomena of both formal and informal barriers and opportunities in accessing and continuing higher education (HE) for refugee students. By analysing qualitative data, gained through group and individual interviews with refugee students at universities and universities of applied science in Germany, we explore the field of higher education from the perspective of students who are labelled as ´refugee students´. We focus on these experiences, not to analyse the students' shortcomings, but to shed light on the structures and institutional cultures in German Universities they are facing. In doing so, we leave a rightfully criticized deficit perspective in research on refugee students aside. Instead, we reconstruct the students' negotiation (Fuentes 2016) of the university and their role and position within. In our data, we find discourses and practices in the students' encounter with universities that are likely to hinder equal participation for refugee students. Some of these experiences show similarities with those of other non-traditional students. Others, for example the recognition of knowledge from previous university experiences in the global south, is very specific. Finally, the above-mentioned leads us to the antinomies embedded in the university system itself, e. g. the national orientation of the German University conflicting with the aim of internationalisation or the development of target group measures for refugee students opposing diversity mainstreaming approaches. Through the analysis of refugee students' experiences in HE we gain general knowledge on the structures, traditions and practices of the HE system in dealing with educational challenges in the transnational educational space. This means a turn in the perspective from the needs of refugee students to the incomplete internationalisation of HE.

Paper 2: 'Invisible' International Students: British Migrant Young People as International Students?

Author(s): Sophie Cranston. Loughborough University

Abstract:
While research on international student mobility in the United Kingdom has gained considerable traction in the past decade, there remains a group of students who remain relatively 'invisible' within these discussions—the children of British migrants who 'return' to the United Kingdom for higher education. This is a group of young people who are British passport holders, but have spent some, or part of their lives, living outside the United Kingdom. This paper will look at two logics through which British migrant young people are rendered 'invisible' as international students. The first is institutional. Using an analysis of policy documents, the paper will explore how the concept of 'international' is produced differently in relationship to fee and visa status. The second is experiential. Drawing upon ongoing interviews with British migrant young people in UK universities, the paper will look at the different ways that they position themselves as 'international' and 'home' students. This will demonstrate how distinct migration backgrounds have an impact upon how the international is perceived. By exploring these two logics, the paper will look at how British migrant young people are various positioned outside and inside of the internationalisation and diversity strategies of higher education institutions in the United Kingdom. Through this, the paper will demonstrate a need to further theorise how diversity and internationalisation are understood within research in education.

Paper 3: Multi-Level Perspectives to Education Pathways of Congolese Refugee Youth in the USA

Author(s): Ana Paula Pimentel Walker, Odessa Gonzalez, Mieko Yoshihama. University of Michigan, University of Michigan, University of Michigan

Abstract:
A majority of refugees worldwide are children and adolescents, according to UNHCR, and the proportion of minors is higher among those from African. In the USA, a country that has been receiving an increasing proportion of refugees from Africa, however, high schools and colleges struggle to provide adequate educational support for youth and young adults of refugee and immigrant backgrounds. For resettled refugee youth, higher education is an invaluable pathway for envisioning and preparing for a renewed life trajectory. Unfortunately, numerous obstacles and challenges inhibit them from pursuing higher education and career development, such as interrupted schooling, economic pressures for early employment, language barriers, and psychosocial trauma, just to name a few. Without school policies and programs, refugee youth face structural and institutional challenges.   To address this inequality in education, we have initiated a participatory action research (PAR) project involving Congolese refugee community leaders, a student-run grassroots organization for refugee youth, and university administration, faculty and student members in a Midwestern city. The aims of this PAR is multi-fold and include empirically investigating and documenting refugee youth higher education pathways (e. g. , lifecourse trajectories, drivers an barriers, promising interventions at the individual, institutional, and societal levels), strengthening the capacity of refugee youth, families, and community leaders, and implementing and evaluating collaboratively developed interventions. Data collection methods include focus groups, life-history calendar interviews, surveys, and participant observation. This presentation will discuss findings from our ongoing community assessments, as well as the processes and outcomes of the recent higher education-pathway workshop.

Paper 4: The brain-drain paradox: Higher education in the crossfire of competing developmental visions for Africa

Author(s): Desire Yamutuale. Peel District School Board

Abstract:
This proposal tackles the brain-drain paradox as exemplary for the competing visions/understandings of potential solutions to the developmental paradigms. While some regard the issue as salutary to some extents, others have raised the alarm to contest skims for further engulfing the continent into the 'darkness'. As a token to such antagonistic views is the awarding of scholarships to a number of African students to study at some of the best Canadian universities which, in itself, appears to respond to the needs of training human capital for the African continent that suffers from lack of quality tertiary education capacity, in relation to the neoliberal orthodoxy embedded in the Canadian higher education policies enshrined by the government that allow private funding for academic activities to attract and retain some of the bright minds on earth to offset the demographic and manpower imbalances in order to remain competitive at the world stage. Therefore, using the paradigmatic pull and push factors, structural migration determinants as well as the human capital theory to frame our understanding of the brain drain paradox in higher educational policies, I intend to unpack dispositions sustaining practices in the African and Canadian landscapes in order to elucidate empirical trends prevailing in internationalization activities. This study relies on data drawn from Statistics Canada, UNESCO, and the African Union, resulting in the contention that the brain-drain issue acts as a wedge that defies the assumptive vision of university or higher education as serving the public and common good. However, when examining the prevalence of internationalization activities in HE, it is rather a neoliberal understanding that emerges in the competition for talents to respond to the present and pressing needs of each landscape.

53. Onward migration and multi-sited transnationalism: complex trajectories, practices and ties – Session 3

Supporter: Javier Gutiérrez
Supporter email: WEBEX029@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Jill Ahrens
Discussant(s): no discussant

Abstract/Information:
Research on transnationalism aims to understand the connections and practices of individuals, communities and institutions that transcend the boundaries of the nation-state. Thus far, empirical research on transnationalism has tended to focus on the cross-border practices, identifications and networks that encompass one origin country and a particular destination country. Yet, there has been a growing awareness that migrant trajectories can be more complex and fragmented – spanning multiple places, countries and regions. Seasonal workers engage in multi-directional moves to sustain their livelihoods. Refugees can traverse and settle in numerous countries in their search for protection. Highly-paid professionals are encouraged to move across several countries to advance their careers. Migrant families often establish multi-sited households and their geographical constellation can evolve over time. In this panel we examine the connections between onward migration and transnationalism. We consider how transnationalism shapes onward migration intentions and experiences, as well as how onward migration may affect transnational practices. We also address what is distinctive about the transnational lives of onward migrants, compared to one-step migrants or non-migrants. Finally, we reflect on the methodological implications of onward migration in terms of multi-sited transnationalism.

Paper 1: To What Extent are the Transnational Mobility Trajectories of Migrants Relevant for their Entrepreneurial Careers? The Case of Zurich

Author(s): Christina Mittmasser, Yvonne Riaño. University of Neuchâtel, University of Neuchâtel

Abstract:
In many European cities, economic and political actors promote entrepreneurship as an opportunity for migrants and refugees to improve their livelihoods in place and to foster the local economy. Yet, studies have shown that the activities and networks of self-employed migrants increasingly extend beyond national borders. This paper questions to what extent past and present mobility paths and transnational connections are relevant to the entrepreneurial careers of migrants, and how they shape imaginaries of the future. It studies the transnational practices of 37 migrant entrepreneurs of diverse backgrounds living in Zürich (Switzerland) and uses ethnographic observations, biographic interviews, and migrants' drawings of their transnational mobilities on geographical maps. The results clearly demonstrate the need to move beyond traditional views of migration as a one-time movement from an origin to a destination country. The migration trajectories of the studied individuals span several countries. Not only are circular and onward mobility patterns recognisable in their past trajectories, but these entrepreneurs currently travel and move goods, capital and ideas across various national borders, thus capitalizing their multi-sited experiences for business. However, the capacities and strategies of migrants to use their transnational resources for economic purposes are not equal as they are influenced by migration policies, gender norms and economic structures. Inequalities between different groups of migrants shape the local, transnational and virtual spaces available to them, as well as their freedom to choose whether to spatially move or not. This paper contributes by highlighting the spatial dimension of social inequalities in transnational fields.

Paper 2: Bees & Butterflies: Polish Migrants' Transnational Anchoring, Mobility and Risks post-Brexit

Author(s): Paula Pustułka, Agnieszka Trąbka. SWPS University, Warsaw, SWPS University, Warsaw & Jagiellonian University, Krakow

Abstract:
The result of the Brexit referendum and subsequent uncertainty regarding its actual consequences, particularly for the EU citizens living in the UK, constitute a major point of reference and a social risk for many Polish migrants. Drawing on two qualitative research projects with a dataset of 71 semi-structured interviews, this paper aims at analysing the impact of Brexit uncertainty on Polish migrants in the UK, taking into account their return or onward mobility and motility as well as strategies aimed at keeping the possibility to lead a transnational lives, even after Brexit happens. The main objective of the paper is to offer a data-driven and temporally-agile typology of the orientations migrants adopt towards mobility in the face of uncertainty. With four ideal-types of bumblebees, honeybees, butterflies and cocoons, we argue for the necessity to capture both the diversification of people's reactions and strategies, and possible directionalities of their onward mobility, transnational orientations and social anchoring over time.

Paper 3: Post-graduation mobility trajectories of non-EU students in Denmark

Author(s): Mette Ginnerskov-Dahlberg, Karen Valentin. Uppsala University, Aarhus University

Abstract:
Scholars have increasingly established that student migration is not merely a question of pursuing an education abroad and returning to one's country of origin with a foreign diploma. Rather, key to student migration, and linked to the promises and expected returns of education, is a strong inbuilt future orientation, which often becomes a driving force in onwards migration among international students. Hence, mobility trajectories of international graduates are dynamic and colored by an array of transitions involving shifting geographical locations, legal arrangements, changing employment, responsibilities, and, indeed, personal relations that exceed the boundaries of the nation-state. Pressing questions then are how do students' mobility trajectories unfold following their graduation? How do personal relations or diasporic entanglements affect their decision making process of where to migrate? How do structural factors such as migration policies affect their migration possibilities? And to what extent is onward migration and related prospects of professional progress in new places motivated by expectations of educational returns in both economical and symbolic terms? Drawing on two longitudinal ethnographic studies among non-EU students in Denmark, this paper will discuss how international graduates in their attempt to simultaneously develop a career, make a living and return investments made into their education inevitably orient themselves toward a transnational space.

Paper 4: Temporal and gendered dimensions of intra-EU mobility among Somali families

Author(s): Marloes de Hoon, Ilse van Liempt. Maastricht University, Utrecht University

Abstract:
This paper adds to a relatively new body of literature, exploring the patterns of and motivations for intra-EU mobility of (non-EU) migrants. These mobilities (often referred to as onward migration) are increasingly understood as a response to constrained access to work, networks and institutions in the country of previous residence. The role of children in these relocations has received less attention thus far. While offspring are generally theorized as a 'biding' factor, some research suggests that children are actually central in onward migration decision-making of parents, as it opens-up new educational opportunities and may consequently foster intergenerational social mobility. Moreover, families do not necessarily move together, but instead children can decide to move on their own account or stay while their parents

migrate again. We present a case study to unveil when, with whom and under which circumstances children migrate onwards. The relocation of Dutch Somalis to the United Kingdom provides a rich and suitable case, because of the relatively high onward migration rates among both single persons and families and the great variety in family composition and the presence, age and number of children upon arrival in the Netherlands. Although onward migration among Somalis has been extensively documented, both qualitative contributions as well as quantitative research designs have largely overlooked temporal, gendered and intergenerational dimensions of onward migration planning. Using a mixed methods design, we pay particular attention to the age of the children at arrival and the gendered patterns of diffuse migration outcomes within (nuclear) families.

56. Migration Politics and Governance Paper session 3

Supporter: Elina Jonitz
Supporter email: WEBEX013@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Alka Kumar

Paper 1: Gendered Migration Bans on Women Migrant Domestic Workers: A Comparative Analysis of Labour-Sending States in Asia

Author(s): Sophie Henderson. University of Auckland

Abstract:
Increasing numbers of women in Asia are independently migrating abroad for work, particularly in the domestic work sector. While this offers new economic opportunities, it also exposes them to situations of disadvantage and rights violations. As a knee-jerk response to highly publicised cases of abuse, labour-sending states in Asia are actively enforcing gendered migration policies that ban women domestic workers from migrating abroad. The primary rationale for such bans is to ensure safer migration and protect women domestic workers from exploitation overseas. However, evidence suggests that the bans actually heighten their vulnerability to abuse in practice by prompting them to migrate through irregular and precarious migration channels. This article analyses migration bans and restrictive policies on domestic workers in four country case studies: Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Nepal and India, and compares the embedded gender norms and paternalistic politics underlying the bans in each country. It employs a theoretical model of circular policy making in order to contend that the four sending governments are continuing to implement migration bans despite knowing their lack of effectiveness in protecting women from abuse. Rather, the discriminatory restrictions violate women migrant domestic workers' rights under international law by driving them underground and reinforcing their risk to trafficking and violence. This article proposes alternative measures to the migration bans on women domestic workers, which address the causes and sources of exploitation without restricting their freedom of movement and right to work.

Paper 2: Social (im)mobility, integration and informality in urban spaces for marginalised migrants

Author(s): Drashti Thakkar. University of Oxford

Abstract:
The recognition that cities and towns are the preferred sites of settlement for the displaced and the migrant is fast growing. There is also a growing literature that acknowledges the significance of local governance structures and city based organisational field in affecting integration. What this paper seeks to explore within the intersections of the above literatures is the trend of migrant mobility within the city. With increasingly more governments opting to disperse migrants, urban spaces characterised by precarity and flexible governance continue to see more migrant inflow of an undecided nature. These migrants settle in 'floating social clusters' with the city's urban poor and disenfranchised in superdiverse and transitional neighbourhoods. A study of social mobility from such an 'arrival city' into the larger city seeks to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the role of these neighbourhoods in affecting integration. Do they become enclaves of the disparate, prone to racial and ethnic hatred and sanitisation, or do they allow people to access legitimacy at a neighbourhood level where they may accumulate human capital and move onto improved lifestyles becoming better integrated within the bigger city. Exploring the characteristics of two such locations, each, in London and Mumbai the paper analyses integration and social mobility opportunities within different national-local contexts. The findings point to a connection between various contextual structural and transnational factors. Significantly, labour and entrepreneurial opportunities in receiving neighbourhoods, their status within the informality-illegality spectrum as well as the level and length of typical dependency on alternate sovereign agents to secure access to city services affect the prospects of the urban space functioning as a toehold or a trap.

Paper 3: Fortification and Campization of European External Borders: interlocking of migration and labor regimes in violence protection

Author(s): Dimitra Dermitzaki. Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung (DeZIM)

Abstract:
The complex of migration and governability raises questions and challenges regarding the agreement of certain models of government in a framework of multilateral relations such as that of the European Union, where national law and EU law converge. Besides the perspectives and considerations on border policy and the externalization of joint EU external borders and thus the further promotion of isolation, mechanisms of interlocking forms of governability/regimes are of central importance. Using the example of the EU-Turkey Action Plan in the context of the historical development of European asylum and migration policy in the post-war period, for dist migration up to the expansion of neo-liberalism from a historical materialist approach concerning both theory and methodology, the hegemonic governmental logics applied will be pointed out and analyzed. The focus will be on how migration regimes, labour regimes and border regimes intertwine and thus mutually condition each other as mechanisms of governability. At the same time, however, within the framework of contextual conditions of a capitalist mode of production, this paper achieves the analysis of not only the isolation and disruption or restriction of mobility, but in particular the decoupling of prosperity from its place of production and thus origin, to the place of its accumulation, i. a. Europe. The hegemonic isolation from the semi-periphery and the periphery in relation to territorial, value-oriented and material aspects of life is further discussed in the paper.

Paper 4: Governance and usage of health politics: a multiperspective view on the interaction between political regulations, organizations and migrants

Author(s): Andrea Rumpel. University of Duisburg-Essen

Abstract:
Health politics can be seen as part of migration politics. The welfare state system controls the access of migrants to social services, tries to regulate migration thereby and produces mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion (Ataç & Rosenberger 2013). In this context the field of health is often an unremarked but relevant part of social politics and therefore part of the politics of belonging (Yuval-Davis 2011). Especially in the case of refugees, legal status positions affect their access to the German health care system, which is implemented within a multi level governance system in which large range of variations of local practices take place. Within this system refugees are confronted with borders and boundaries such as language differences or different conceptions of health and sickness. At the same time, health politics address its users in a normative way with specific demands and define who is sick and/or healthy. However: mechanisms of exclusions as well as borders/boundaries do not automatically lead to one-dimensional exclusions. There are rather overlapping mechanisms of in- and exclusion (Mezzadra & Neilson 2012) and an interaction between the regulations, organizations and migrants itself. In my contribution, case studies in various German municipalities and the ex-ample of substance use, illustrate how relevant field actors shape the local landscape of the municipal addiction care system. Furthermore, the results of my narrative (biographic) talks to substance-using refugees themselves underline their agency and how they act within the Ger-man health care system, how they deal within these structures and create opportunities for themselves to participate the "community of value" (Anderson 2013).

Paper 5: Civic integration policies in Austria and Czechia: bottom-up or top-down?

Author(s): Anna Lukešová. Department of European Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University

Abstract:
In migration studies, the multi-level governance (MLG) approach is gaining bigger and bigger attention with the rising understanding of how the role of local actors is essential in this domain. The same applies to a specific area of migration studies focused on civic integration policies (CIP). These special policies, encompassing language and civic courses and tests designated for third-country nationals, are spreading around Europe since the turn of the millennium and represent a subject of an already vast academic literature. This paper, serving as a prototype for a Ph. D. thesis, intends to look at the CIP through the glasses of MLG approach in the region of Central Europe, which is considerably omitted in the CIP debate. The paper aims to uncover the relationship of different levels of governance in the process of policymaking and implementation of CIP in Austria and Czechia. It questions how civic integration policies are governed in these countries and whether we can trace a bottom-up or top-down approach to CIP. The article's hypothesis presupposes that in Austria, the regional and local level enjoys more space to shape integration policies due to the federal system of the country's governance, compared to the non-federal disposition of its Czech neighbour. Thanks to this research, new knowledge about the current development of the CIP in the Central-European area is also brought forward.

87. Methodological Approaches and Tools in Migration Research Paper session 3

Supporter: Francesco Sarti
Supporter email: WEBEX019@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Francesco Sarti

Paper 1: The Effect of Refugees on the Labour Market Outcomes in the Hosting Countries

Author(s): Cevdet Acu. University of Exeter

Abstract:
Massive refugee movements are subject to an ongoing debate related to their impact on key economic variables in host countries including economic growth, employment, consumer prices, public finance, education, crime, and health. This study empirically investigates the impact of the Syrian refugees on the labour market outcomes in Jordan. Given the disruptive nature of population displacements, assessing the impact of the influx of refugees into a certain country is imperative to understanding the negative or positive changes. This paper follows a different strategy from the previous attempts to better explain the causal relationship between the Syrian refugee influx and the labour market outcomes in Jordan. The Jordanian case is particularly interesting for several reasons. Refugees, firstly, were clustered around the cities with refugee camps constructed and controlled by the government. The influx started in January 2012 and a very large number of (622, 865) refugees had crossed the border by the end of 2014. Until 2014, these refugees were waiting on the Jordan-Syria border for an early resolution of the conflict and hoping to go back home, but it later became clear that early resolution was not a possibility. Previous studies were not concerned with this issue, so the main goal of this paper is to use this forced immigration as a natural/quasi experiment to analyse the effect of Syrian immigrants on the labour market outcomes of natives. Hence, this research will focus on the Syrian refugees' impact on the labour market outcomes in Jordan by implementing difference-in-difference estimate.

Paper 2: Online Migrant Surveys with Targeting in Social Networking Sites

Author(s): Anna Rocheva, Evgeni Varshaver , Nataliya Ivanova . Group for Migration and Ethnicity Research; RANEPA

Abstract:
Conducting a migrant survey, a researcher faces a number of challenges including lack of sampling frames, status of migrants as hard-to-reach population, necessity of multilinguality, etc. In an attempt to address these challenges, scholars come up with multiple methods and one of the most recent developments is an online survey with targeting in social networking sites (SNS). Considering its multiple advantages, we have been working with this method since 2016, during which time we have conducted five surveys of first- and second-generation migrants in Russia. In this presentation we develop ideas discussed at IMISCOE 2019 and aim at describing the challenges and limitations as well as suggesting possible solutions. These solutions include checking the accuracy of targeting, data cleansing specific for this type of surveys, external validation, dropout rate analysis, weighting and last but not least – presentation in the 'fuzzy style' which implies transition from providing exact figures to delineation of tendencies and expert assessment of reliability of different sources of our data. We illustrate these solutions on two cases – a survey of first-generation migrants from Uzbekistan in Russia (N=375) and a survey of second-generation migrants from five countries of Central Asia and South Caucasus, Ukraine and non-migrant youth (N=12524).

Paper 3: Surveying Immigrants from Muslim Countries in Germany: Methodological Issues in Onomastics

Author(s): Anja Stichs, Katrin Pfündel. Federal Office for Migration and Refugees Germany

Abstract:
Surveys on immigrants are usually limited by lacking an appropriate sampling frame, because public statistics are missing or unavailable. Thus, sampling procedures for rare populations have to be used. An increasingly popular technique for immigrants is sampling by personal names (onomastic procedure). Even though there exist several case studies that sample immigrant populations by the ono-mastic procedure, little is known about the reliability of this approach regarding the differentiation of immigrants with similar names. For a recent survey within the study series "Muslim Life in Germany", conducted by the Research Centre of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, we use an innovative two-step procedure to establish a sampling frame for immigrants from Muslim countries. First, we generate a representative national sample by selecting roughly 300 local resident registration offices. Second, we identify names, which match our specific study population using onomastics. Notice that our sample is not restricted to any place of birth or religious affiliation. This paper contributes to literature by evaluating the reliability of onomastics for similar immigrant populations, in other words, immigrants from five Muslim-majority regions (Turkey, Southeast Europe, Near East, Middle East, and Northern Africa). Subsequently, we describe the implementation of the method and evaluate the realised sample: we compare characteristics of target persons whose names have been correctly assigned to a specific region of origin group with characteristics of non-target persons who were falsely assigned to a group. For our analyses, we use different data sources: nationalities recorded by the resident registration offices, name-based classifications from onomastics, and the migration background identified in the screening interviews.

Paper 4: Classifying the diversity of urban diversities. An inductive exploration in Europe

Author(s): Asya Pisarevskaya, Zeynep Kasli, Peter Scholten. Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:
The local turn in migration studies has stimulated attempts of comparative research on urban level. Comparative approach usually requires a theoretical framework, according to which entities are categorized as representing similar or different ideal types. With regards to urban diversity previous studies have singled out some specific conceptual categories as 'superdiverse global cities', 'majority-minority cities', 'hyperdiverse cities', 'inclusive cities', 'cities of refuge' which (in)directly suggest the theoretical existence of counterparts: 'nondiverse provincial, 'minority-minority, 'exclusionary and 'non welcoming' cities. Going beyond such dichotomies the "comparative theory of locality", by Glick Schiller and Çağlar (2009), suggests to consider a scale of cities based on the dynamics of post-industrial economic restructuring, along which they take a position in terms of available immigrant integration pathways. Our paper enters in a dialogue with the above mentioned categorizations aiming to offer a new perspective on classifying cities in relation to migration and diversity. Using quantitative classification methods on over 166 European cities from France, Germany, the Netherlands and Italy, we search for a new meaningful classification of the existing urban diversity configurations based on indices of migrant diversity and segregation. Furthermore we explore to what extent the variables indicating the economic positioning of the city (GDP per capita, income, unemployment levels and type of economic sector) provide a refinement of such diversity-segregation classification. A thorough classification, we argue, is necessary to go beyond one size fit all solutions for urban governance of migration-related diversity towards most fitting policy options informed by the different needs that are incurred by the observed urban diversity configuration.

101. Transnational social protection policies and practices (Part II): actors, strategies, and policy outcomes

Supporter: Claudia Araujo
Supporter email: WEBEX017@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Carole Wenger and Roberta Perna
Discussant(s): Roberta Perna

Abstract/Information:
In a context of increasing mobility worldwide, migrants' access to social protection is regularly at the center of heated social and political debates. In this context, several countries have stated to encourage policy initiatives aiming at restricting migrants' access to welfare entitlements by imposing rather strict eligibility conditions for accessing social benefits. Although these top-down policy initiatives raise important concerns regarding migrants' overexposure to economic hardship, they also lead to the emergence of new bottom-up transnational pathways for coping with social vulnerability. Drawing on an interdisciplinary perspective, the papers presented in this panel discuss these recent changes regarding the interplay between migration and welfare. To do so, we focus not only on the social protection supply that state authorities offer to migrants, but also on migrants' welfare demands, the role of solidarity networks across borders, community-based responses to social risks and the intervention of non-profit organizations and courts in shaping migrants' social protection pathways. The panel offers a fruitful ground to reflect on the emergence of transnational welfare programs in the context of migration, structural social inequalities and rights, thus contributing to current debates on transnational social protection policies and practices.

Paper 1: Claiming Social Assistance in Court. Irregular Migrants, Public Institutions and the Law in French-Speaking Belgium

Author(s): Sophie Andreetta. Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology

Abstract:
Mainly focused on the vulnerabilities of migrants with a precarious legal status, current scholarship on irregular migration insists on their daily tactics and informal strategies of survival outside of, or hidden from the state. Through the specific case of social assistance in French-speaking Belgium, this paper explores the ways in which irregular(ized) migrants mobilize public services in order to gain access to healthcare or financial assistance, sometimes even taking their request to court. Building on ethnographic fieldwork within welfare bureaucracies, legal aid offices and NGOs, I ask what kind of claims these migrants make to the state and its institutions, how they build their cases and understand their (social) rights. I use case-studies in order to show the crucial role of lawyers, legal aid clinics and social workers in helping migrants bring their case to court in order to question the restrictive character of recent policies and administrative guidelines, on which the (negative) decisions of local welfare offices are based. These case-studies will help reflect on irregular migrants' relationship to, and engagement with the state, and delve into the role and the effects of the judicialization of social assistance in a context where litigants are excluded from political representation.

Paper 2: Understanding Senegalese migrants' transnational engagement through body repatriation practices

Author(s): Félicien de Heusch . Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM), University of Liege

Abstract:
The aim of this paper is to present a research focusing on transnational forms of engagement around Senegalese migrants' death. From the incipient stages of the research, body repatriation has emerged as an important preoccupation among Senegalese migrants. This challenging transnational practice reveals how solidarity networks are deployed to insure a bottom-up 'funerary social protection'. By focusing specifically on the cases of Belgium, Spain and Senegal the research will address the following questions: how do Senegalese migrants' community and family networks construct transnational relationships of solidarity around body repatriation? How do social movements emerge, and home and host state authorities (dis)engage around Senegalese migrants' deaths? Based on a multi-sited ethnography, the research focuses on the diversity of responses implemented by the heterogeneous Senegalese migrants' community associations in different North-South European settings. In particular, the paper will show how transnational multi-level states engage or disengage according to the type of death. Finally, the research raises the issue of the political and religious management of Senegalese transnational necropolis. In a nutshell, this paper will provide a better understanding of transnational expressions of social protection around death: a core concern not only for Senegalese migrants, but also for other migrant communities in the context of restrictive European welfare regimes.

Paper 3: Sending States' Private Actors as Social Protection Providers for Diasporas: The Case of Turkish Clinics in Germany

Author(s): Inci Öykü Yener-Roderburg. University of Strasbourg/University of Duisburg-Essen

Abstract:
Health services geared towards immigrants is a research topic traditionally studied from the perspective of receiving societies. Existing literature focuses on examining the role of health in migration decision; the impact of migration on health; and the barriers and opportunities to accessing health in destination countries. In this context, the role of sending societies is rarely taken into consideration and, when it is, it is mostly seen as an actor engaging in different forms of bilateral and multilateral agreements with receiving country actors to respond to specific needs of its citizens abroad. In this paper, we examine how the diaspora has become a market opportunity for sending states' private actors. Looking at the specific case of a Turkish clinic chain Dünyagöz, or Worldeye in Germany, we show how the diaspora's difficulties with the German health system and the development of a health tourism policy in Turkey triggers private investments in destination countries. In doing so, this paper also highlights how diasporas' social protection needs becomes a politicized issue between sending and receiving states. This paper relies on data collected through qualitative fieldwork conducted in Germany and Turkey with private health providers, civil servants active in the field of health and diaspora policies, and immigrants.

55. Migration Politics and Governance Paper session 5

Supporter: Carolin Mueller
Supporter email: WEBEX024@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Maria Schiller

Paper 1: Landing. How the arrival of migrants challenges urban spaces and policy around the Mediterranean

Author(s): Martina Bovo. Politecnico di Milano (IT)

Abstract:
The contribution draws from an ongoing Ph. D. research in Urban Planning Design and Policy, investigating the relationship between recent migration and the city, with a specific focus on arrival territories and populations around the Mediterranean Sea. Within an understanding of migration as a trajectory, made of continuous points of arrival and departure, the research assumes the framework of arrival, or landing, as a relevant perspective for different reasons. After landing on new territory, migrants start using urban services and spaces but are often very much constrained in doing it, various kinds of constraint (legal, spatial, etc) emerge from the different territories. Hence, the presence of landing migrants represents a policy issue for at least two reasons. On the one hand, it is becoming structural in many areas, on different coasts of the Mediterranean. On the other hand, these populations are often considered merely temporary and their presence is hardly addressed as a structural issue in urban studies, which have dealt more extensively with already-settled immigrants. Within this framework, the work chooses a Mediterranean perspective, by considering two urban areas crossed by the same route: Palermo (IT) and Tunis (TN). Such a point of view does not only recognize the historical (cultural and migrational) relation among the two territories, but also seems to be a key point for the understanding of current flows in this region. Here, the work looks at landing migrants and their use of the territory, focusing on those spaces and services that turn to be immediately accessible and usable, and which often aren't the result of any reception policy. In this sense, the paper argues that the dynamics of the use of such spaces strongly challenge certain categories of urban policy and approaches of public action.

Paper 2: Refugee Admission from Below. Private Sponsorship and Relocation Initiatives

Author(s): Helge Schwiertz. University of Osnabrück, Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS) / Sociology

Abstract:
Refugee admission politics are not merely set up unilaterally by state institutions 'from above', but they are also shaped 'from below'. A decisive factor are movements of migration, as 'autonomy of migration' approaches emphasize. Alongside migrant networks and communities, however, initiatives by citizens, the majority of whom have no migration experience, also play an important role in social conflicts over refugee reception and protection. With two qualitative case studies, we therefore focus on private sponsorship and relocation initiatives in Germany, which are part of a more comprehensive research project in which we examine both the engagement for legal escape routes and the direct support of refugee movements. In the wake of the European crisis of refugee reception politics from 2015 onwards, the initiatives in both cases do not primarily advocate a policy change, but the implementation of existing state admission policies. In the first case study, initiatives support private individuals who are willing to 'sponsor' a refugee. While these initiatives often consider themselves apolitical, the initiatives of the second case study develop political campaigns to promote the reception of refugees in their cities within the framework of the EU's Relocation Programme. Drawing on migration regime and citizenship concepts, we analyse the potentials as well as the limits of these initiatives in relation to dominant politics of closure and different political scales.

Paper 3: Local Migration and Integration Policy in Sweden – Processes and Outcomes

Author(s): Gustav Lidén, Jon Nyhlén. Mid Sweden University, Stockholm University

Abstract:
Consequences for Swedish municipalities due to the European migrant crisis were dramatic and resulted in substantial policy change. In this text, that consists of the introduction chapter of a forthcoming book project, we build on this event. We derive from the growing interest in the crucial role played by the local level within the policy sector of migration and integration policy. Such an interest is motivated by an increased understanding among scholars on how subnational polities actually deal with local policy efforts in relation to the reception and inclusion of immigrants. From our perspective, this involves two types of different but related types of policies and we distinguish between policies that (i) regulate and distribute the admission of immigrants into local societies and (ii) policies that regulate the social integration of immigrants in their new society. These two dimensions of policy are though interdependent and they will partly be analyzed integrated. Although this book has, the ambition to add general theoretical knowledge it reaches such knowledge from analyses of the local level in Sweden. Sweden is worth studying both for being an important host country for immigrants and since policy making at the local Swedish arena has not been studied comprehensively from an explanatory perspective. The theoretical starting point is taken in theories on governance perspective accounting for both horizontal and vertical relations among involved actors that are combined with the emerging literature that propose how and why local governments take action in this issue. We will do this by employing a multi-method approach that draws from both quantitative and qualitative data. This involves descriptive and explanatory analyses of the constitution of both types of policy in the 290 municipalities as well as in-depth case studies that have the possibility to get closer to processes of how policies are reached, implemented and what output they will deliver.

Paper 4: The comparative assessment of migration policies. How do policies affect migration and integration dynamics?

Author(s): Giacomo Solano. Migration Policy Group

Abstract:
Over the last twenty years, there have been many undertakings at systematically assessing policies on migration and migrant integration (Bjerre et al. , 2014; Gest et al. , 2014 ; JRC, 2018; Solano and Huddleston, 2020). Several researchers have developed indexes with the goal of analysing trends and differences in migration policies, including admission policies, citizenship acquisition, and integration policies (labor market, education, social inclusion, health, etc.). Some researchers have dealt with the link between policy outputs (the implemented policies), and policy outcomes (e. g. , the share of employed migrants). However, a consensus about the influence of migration polices is far to be reached (Czaika and de Haas, 2013; Düvell 2005; Hatton 2005; Helbling and Leblang, 2019; Mayda 2010; Ortega and Peri 2013). On the one hand, the effectiveness of migration policies has been widely contested. Over the past decades, many scholars have argued that efforts by states to regulate and restrict immigration have often failed On the other hand, this skeptical view is contrasted by other researchers who pointed out that migration policies have been increasingly effective in influencing the migration and integration dynamics. This presentation aims of taking stock of previous undertakings on migration indexes. On the one hand, the presentation illustrates previous and ongoing undertakings on policy indexes (e. g. , DEMIG, IMPIC, MIPEX, MiTSoPro); on the other hand, it critically summarises the state-of-the-art on the link between those indexes and policy outputs (integration outcomes, migration trends) through which it is possible to estimate the effectiveness of the assessed policies.

57. Participatory Workshop: Techniques for reflexively teaching migration studies on-line.

Supporter: Anna Murdock
Supporter email: WEBEX007@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s):

9. Transnational Migrant Entrepreneurship: Exploring Diverse Spatial Mobilities and Connections across the Globe — Part B

Supporter: Lina Nafie
Supporter email: WEBEX015@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Yvonne Riaño and Natasha Webster
Discussant(s): Laure Sandoz

Abstract/Information:
Contemporary social and technological transformations have greatly intensified the cross-border movement of people, ideas, objects and capital, thus creating new opportunities for global interconnectedness. Such profound changes generate new pathways for migrants to organize and perform their entrepreneurial activities across transnational spaces. In this panel, we interrogate the pertinence of long-established paradigms in migration studies to capture the complexity of spatial movements and global connections created by contemporary transnational migrant entrepreneurs. While recognising the great potential of the "mobilities paradigm" to tackle this question, we also acknowledge some remaining challenges. First, there is an unexplored potential to uncover the diversity of spatial mobilities and transnational connections created by migrant entrepreneurs beyond the spatial binary "country of origin" and "country of destination". The multiplicity of connections with different locales across the globe and the ways and forms of connection are still poorly understood. Second, we have insufficient understanding of how social inequalities are entangled with different capacities of spatial mobility among migrant entrepreneurs, thus addressing the question of how and why some individuals become transnational entrepreneurs, whereas others do not. Third, the potential of the "intersectional" perspective, which examines how gender, class, ethnicity, nationality, age, and migration experience shape the different capacities of spatial mobility of migrant entrepreneurs, has not been sufficiently addressed. By addressing these gaps, this panel aims at gaining a deeper understanding of how contemporary transnational migrant entrepreneurs develop economic, social and cultural practices across national borders.

Paper 1: Approaching 'translocal': Articulations, Presentations and Interpretations of the Local in Nordic Scholarship on Migrant Entrepreneurship

Author(s): Natasha Webster, Yasemin Kontkanen. Institute of Cultural Geography, Stockholm University, Sweden, University of Eastern Finland, Finland

Abstract:
Recent studies show that transnational spaces, social ties and resources, regardless their 'transnational aspect', need to be understood contextually. In entrepreneurship studies transnational analyses have largely remained embedded at the national levels. However, recent evidence indicates that entrepreneurs engage with multiple scales at once and importantly must establish their business within a local policy field. A lack of understanding of local relations has predominated in transnational studies of migrant entrepreneurship. Thus, there is a need for deeper consideration of local shaping of economic, political, social and spatial relations in migrant entrepreneurship. Nordic entrepreneurial conceptualizations are not an exception to this trend. Thus, the main question that we address is how the 'local' is articulated, presented and interpreted within the Nordic scholarship on migrant entrepreneurship. Using a systematic literature review of migrant literature focusing on Nordic countries, we examine the role of the local in Nordic conceptualizations of migrant entrepreneurship. Our findings indicate that the socio-spatial dimension is often neglected within these conceptualizations and 'local' is often understood in relation to regulating bodies of different scales.

Paper 2: Generational shift in transnational entrepreneurship: A case of elderly and second generation Nigerian immigrants in the UK

Author(s): Jude Kenechi Onyima. Middlesex University, London, UK

Abstract:
Transnational space is providing immigrants from the global South opportunities to retain multiple identities and enjoy multi-local living. Despite growing interest in multi-nodal migration pathways facilitated by transnational space, literatures have paid limited attention to how generational differences among transnational immigrant entrepreneurs affect their entrepreneurial decisions. The usual representation of immigrants in literature as first generation youthful adults, without considering growing population of elderly and second generation immigrants is likely to affect multidimensional conceptualization of transnational immigrant entrepreneurship. There is potential error in assuming homogeneity in transnational entrepreneurial ambitions and strategies of elderly immigrants- who view transnational entrepreneurship as livelihood strategy for retirement, and young adult immigrants who seek adventures and opportunities through transnational entrepreneurship. Similarly, transnational entrepreneurial pathways of first generation immigrants who usually hold strong desire to return home may be dissimilar to that of second generation, who have assimilated into their host society. Using cross sectional data from 16 Nigerian immigrants in the UK, this study compares transnational entrepreneurial ambitions and strategies of elderly and second generation immigrants to determine generational differences that seemed neglected in literature. Entrepreneurial and cultural opportunities in emerging markets, government policies to attract skilled professionals, and opportunities offered by innovations in digital technologies have successfully lured different generations of immigrants to transnational entrepreneurship.

Paper 3: E³: Electronic, Emotional, Extraordinary Translocal Commerce. Markets' contestation, digital labour and emotional petit capitalism of Chinese migrant women

Author(s): Beatrice Zani. Sciences Po Lyon, France

Abstract:
Chinese women's mobilities from China to Taiwan, from Taiwan to China and between the two countries, are increasingly dynamic, pluralized and polyform. At the physical level of body displacements, as well as at the virtual level of digital communications, they produce accelerated, orbital movements, hidden instantaneous economic transactions, and translocal, polyhedral emotional practices. These generate new bridges between the spaces and the temporalities of their pluri-migrations. Performed on the online application WeChat (Weixin) in the frame of time and space compression, women's e-commerce and transnational entrepreneurship transgress and transcend fixed and rigid boundaries drawing the contours of new creative spaces: an emotional petit capitalism emerges across the Taiwan Strait. Physical and virtual, material and emotional entrepreneurial practices connect the different spaces crossed by women during their pluri-migrations between China and in Taiwan and connect the diverse repertories of social and emotional networks transnationally located. Entrepreneurial practices take the form of multipolar economies where heterogeneous commodities, such as food provisions, clothes and cosmetics are commercialized and put on move on hidden, porous or lowly-legitimate material and dematerialized roads. E³-commerce represents a strategy against local and global hierarchies and inequalities, social contempt and economic marginalization which characterize the mobility regimes experienced by women. In this sense, entrepreneurship and social, economic, spatial and emotional mobilities enable women to "take their place" inside the diverse society they integrate to during migration.

58. Workshop Negotiating Borders: Local Migration Regimes, Citizenship and Civil Society Initiatives

Supporter: Zicheng Zhang
Supporter email: WEBEX011@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Helge Schwiertz and Ilker Atac

59. Workshop Book workshop – Transnational Return and Social Change. Hierarchies, Identities and Ideas, Anthem Press 2019

Supporter: Meghan Rens
Supporter email: WEBEX018@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Remus Gabriel Anghel and Margit Fauser
Discussant(s): Paolo Boccagni

Abstract/Information:
Workshop participants/discussants: Marta Bivand Erdal, Senior researcher, PRIO, Norway Izabela Grabowska, Professor, University of Warsaw, Poland Laura Moroșanu, Senior researcher, Sussex University, United Kingdom Eva Ostergaard-Nielsen, Professor, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain Description Return has long been considered the end of a migration cycle. Today, returnees' continued transnational ties, practices and resources have become increasingly visible. The aim of the workshop is to discuss the book 'Transnational Return and Social Change' and to critically address the relationship between return migration, understood here as transnational return, and social change. The workshop will result in an author-meets-critic session with colleagues from a number of countries and disciplinary backgrounds, as well as with the editors of the book itself. 'Transnational Return and Social Change' joins what is now a growing field of research and suggests new ways to understand the dynamics of return migration and the social changes that come along. It pays tribute to the meso-level impacts that follow the practices and resources migrant returnees mobilize across borders. It argues for the need to study the dynamics and impact of return migration by involving also more mundane forms of change, arguing that everyday processes and small-scale changes are as important as the macro-transformations for understanding the societal impact of migration. This volume thus inquires about the consequences of return for local communities, organizations, social networks and groups, focussing on the changes in social hierarchies, collective identities and cultural capital, norms and knowledge. It presents case studies of migration flows that connect Germany to Turkey, Romania and Ghana, the United Kingdom to Poland, multiple Western countries to Latvia as well as inner-African movements. Against this background, the book contributes new insights into the transnational dynamics of return migration and their societal impact in pluralized societies.

60. Revisiting Return Migration in Shifting Geopolitics Paper session 1

Supporter: Ray Aditya
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Chair(s): Fiona Seiger

Paper 1: Governing the Returns of Displaced Syrians: Issue Linkages, Narratives, and Practices

Author(s): Zeynep Sahin Mencütek. Centre for Global Cooperation Research, University of Duisburg-Essen

Abstract:
Drawing from the case of return initiatives of Turkey targeting Syrian refugees, this study unpacks the processes of the governance of returns with an emphasis on relations between narratives, policies and practices. Empirical evidence shows that the Turkish government adopt two phases in governing returns. The first phase observed ad-hoc, fragmented governing techniques that encourage the spontaneous self-organized returns of refugees. The second phase envisions the preparation for the large-scale repatriation operation that was given momentum in the fall of 2019 with the military incursion into Syria and global public diplomacy. In both phases, political actors used the tactical issue linkages through narratives, as early repatriation before peace-making requires to convince the domestic and international audience to this end. Turkish actors construct and disseminate strategic narratives in order to simultaneously set an agenda about returns, burden-sharing and border security. The study seeks to contribute to the literature by prompting a conversation between refugee returns and political narratives in relation to the international politics of host states in the Global South.

Paper 2: Return Migration Intention over Parental Concerns and the Value of Children: The Case of Second-Generation Turkish Immigrants in Germany

Author(s): Tolga Tezcan. California State University, Monterey Bay

Abstract:
How do parental concerns on children's future prospects impact return migration intentions of second-generation Turkish immigrants in Germany? This question is motivated by a theoretical framework, the Value of Children (VOC), which asserts that families invest money and time in their children who are the instruments to satisfy the needs of parents in turn. Although the influence of children's future welfare on return migration has been studied in different country contexts, no study exclusively focuses on the different factors comprising the parental concerns that determine the VOC and that, therefore, initiate return migration. In this study, three domains of parental concern over the VOC are utilized: (1) socio-economic concerns, (2) assimilation concerns, and (3) marriage concerns. Drawing on 32 in-depth interviews with second-generation Turkish parents, present study finds that these three parental concerns play a role in return consideration. Parents plan to return to Turkey while their children are still young and dependent, and before they are fully assimilated into German mainstream. Due to the ethnic penalties faced in Germany, Turkey is currently seen as the only country where children are able to get proper education and/or to find a decent job. Moreover, some parents realize that their children are being assimilated which expedites the return plan in attempt to carry out the Turkification process. Finally, some parents worry about their children's dating practices in Germany, future marriage preference, and spouse selection. This study concludes that, parents may opt to return if it leads to the relatively highest benefits from their children when compared to staying. More specifically, if the balance of "rewards" and "costs" deriving from the VOC yields more advantages in the home country, parental concerns emerge as a strategic tool to maximize the VOC and to initiate the return movement.

Paper 3: The Reintegration Policies and Practices in Assisted Voluntary Return from Europe and Their Political Implications: The German Case Studies

Author(s): Ryo Kuboyama. Senshu University

Abstract:
In the last three decades, European states, IOM and civil actors have been promoting Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) of rejected asylum seekers and irregular migrants. The reintegration policies and practices carried out in programs of AVR are attracting increasing attention, although they have been little researched and the definitions of reintegration into societies of origin are still ambiguous. Furthermore, any political implications immanent in this novel transnational governmental behavior have been not uncovered, while 'voluntariness' in reality and poor resettlement assistance have been politically criticized. First, the paper introduces the functions and strategies of the reintegration policies and practices of Germany with numerous asylum refusals stemmed from the recent asylum crisis, and the emergent roles of development aid actors. Thereon, the paper elucidates how political mechanisms and concerns operate in reintegration policies and practices, using the Foucauldian arguments of governmentalities. First, reintegration into sending societies and civic integration into host societies are two sides of a coin. In the age to empower self-government of individuals, both returnees and legal migrants and settled refugees are trained as active entrepreneurs of themselves in both societies. Both types of integration aim to discipline them to share the values of self-reliance, autonomy and independence: as development agents; and as active citizens. Second, to prevent the risks of deviances leading to secondary migration in Europe as well as remigration, returnees are transnationally governed and monitored by the devices of reintegration programs in future, which would develop as a modality of 'remote control' instruments.

Paper 4: Persistence in migration aspirations among Nigerian returnees from Libya and EU

Author(s): Mariia Shaidrova. University of Tilburg

Abstract:
The observation about migrants consistently engaging in high-risk migration when risks en route can be equal or exceed possible threats in the countries of origin is confronting. The political response to this confrontation is visible in reintegration programs for returnees (IOM) and information campaigns aimed at risk awareness (Aware migrants, Italy). Although several reports show the positive impact of reintegration programs on the well-being of returnees from Libya/Europe (EU-IOM Joint Initiative for Migrant Protection and Reintegration Report, 2019), my ongoing ethnographic observations among returnees, NGO workers, and their communities (family, churches) in Benin City (Nigeria) illustrate that returnees aspire to migrate again despite the available reintegration assistance. Furthermore, some returnees view the financial support and training as a temporary living solution, or even a possibility to undergo the journey again confirming the observation of Warren and Kerwin (2015). The researchers argued that improvement of the economic situation does not always shape aspirations to return or move out. This led me to explore what else might shape the persistence of high-risk migration among returnees. I preliminary identified the following factors: individual risk toleration (Williams & Balaz, 2012), "migration culture" (Cohen & Sirkeci, 2011), source preference (migrants consciously choose which source to trust), and religious determinism. The latter appears to be especially salient and manifests in both ritualism (juju) and Christianity. In my research, I use traditional ethnography with sending communities (Benin City, Nigeria) and the method of trajectories with returnees undertaking the journey again (Niger, Italy).

61. Book Release. Nostalgia and Hope: Intersections between Politics of Culture, Welfare, and Migration

Supporter: Lilly Brouwer
Supporter email: WEBEX023@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): OC Cristian Norocel and Anders Hellström
Discussant(s): Gabriella Elgenius

Abstract/Information:
After the fall of the Berlin wall and the end of the Cold War, there was a certain sense of optimism across Europe. Some 25 years later, everything seems radically dif-ferent. With the considerable inroads on mainstream politics by right-wing populist parties across the continent there is no shortage of gloom and worries. This notwith-standing, while there are numerous examples of retrogressive forms of mobilization, there are also many cases of progressive mobilization. In order to capture this dynamic complexity, we posit politics as a site of struggle, which constitutes an arena for con-flicting demands of the two master frames of nostalgia and hope. Following this log-ic of a polarized political terrain, the volume is divided into three sections that address both the right-wing populist politics across Europe (Section I), and poli-tics beyond party politics, either through retrogressive mobilization (Section II), or emancipatory initiatives (Section III).

Paper 1: Trouble in the Homeland: How Cultural Identity and Welfare Politics Merge in Contemporary Danish and Swedish Politics

Author(s): Anders Hellström, Mahama Tawat. Malmö Institute of migration, diversity and welfare (MIM), MIM and Higher School of Economics, Moscow.

Abstract:
This chapter explicates different discourses on immigration, culture and the welfare state in two so-cio-economically similar countries, Sweden and Denmark. It studies conventional discourses within mainstream political parties and the blogosphere and between the two. It shows that a discursive shift occurred in the mainstream political discourse in Denmark before the refugee crisis of 2015 whereby cultural diversity has been depicted as incompatible with social cohesion and perceived as a threat to the welfare system. The same line of thinking is prevalent in the blogosphere. In Sweden, by contrast, cultural issues have been continuously associated with redistributive policies in the mainstream political discourse. However, the debate is polarized. The rhetoric around welfare, culture and immigration varies according to ideological lines along the left/right cleavage. In the blogosphere, welfare chauvinism and opposition to multiculturalism appear to be as strong as in Denmark especially among far-right supporters.

Paper 2: The discursive denial of racism by populist radical right politicians accused of anti-Muslim hate-speech

Author(s): Katarina Pettersson. Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki

Abstract:
This chapter explores Finnish populist radical right politicians' discursive denials of racism against Muslims following the 2015 European "refugee crisis". The critical discursive psychological analysis of the politi-cians' Facebook accounts identifies four ways in which racism was denied: first, through constructing the statements as mere displays of undisputable facts and common-sense; second, through personal narratives and ontological gerrymandering that acted as "proof" of the politician's non-racist disposition; third, through transferring the discussion from issues about race to concern matters of cultural threats; and, fourth, through reversing racism to the politicians' political antagonists. The analyses show that in their discursive denial of racist hate-speech against Muslims, the Finnish politicians relied more on cultural arguments than welfare-protectionist ones. That is, the denials were primarily warranted through nostalgic

references to Finnish national identity, people and values, and rhetorical promises that the hope of saving these rests on resisting the cultural threat posed by Islam.

Paper 3: Nostalgic Nationalism, Welfare Chauvinism, and Migration Anxieties in Central and Eastern Europe

Author(s): Ov Cristian Norocel, Radu Cinpoes. Department of Gender Studies, Lund University, Kingston University London, UK

Abstract:
This contribution examines, in the Central and Eastern European context, the interplay between ideals of national specificity, and welfare chauvinist appeals, for the purpose of providing welfare provision to a narrowly defined ethnic group, as promoted by right-wing populist parties in the region. We suggest a comparative framework to account the various positions that such parties occupy in mainstream politics in Central and Eastern Europe. Our study deals with the case of a right-wing populist party becoming the main governing force, such as the Law and Justice Party (Prawo i Sprawiedliwość, PiS) in Poland; the case of a right-wing populist party as key opposition force, such as the Movement for a Better Hungary (Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom, Jobbik) in Hungary; and thirdly, the case of an unsuccessful right-wing populist party, such as the United Romania Party (Partidul România Unită, PRU). For our qualitative analysis we are drawing on the official discourses of these parties as articulated from the beginning of 2015 onwards, since it marks the beginning of what has come to be referred to as the European "refugee crisis". The aim of this chapter is to map out the various electoral strategies employed, more or less successfully, which juxtapose cultural protectionist appeals to welfare chauvinist proposals, and consequently shed light on the culture and welfare nexus in the Central and Eastern European context.

Paper 4: Challenging misconceptions: Civil society in times of crisis

Author(s): Martin Bak Jørgensen, Daniel Rosengren Olsen. Department of Culture and Global Studies, Aalborg University, Aalborg, Denmark , Institute of Communication and Psychology (Aalborg University)

Abstract:
In the following article, we analyse a contemporary Danish civil society organizations (CSO) in light of a growing political emphasis on crisis narratives. This situation, following Wodak (2015), we call a "politics of fear". In such an environment, demarcated by crisis scenarios and "TINA" politics, civil society must find new ways of imagining itself and of distilling "good sense" from "common sense" (Gramsci 1978). As a case we study, we analyse the Danish CSO "Venligboerne", which has obtained widespread recognition for its activities and initiatives. The CSO has created a space for itself in the contemporary social landscape as an interlocutor amidst the broad spectrum of organizations that constitute the refugee solidarity

movements (Toubøl 2017). We argue that this position can best be understood as a transitional space of learning between the various positions offered by the array of organizations within the network.

Paper 5: Steering civic movements and cultural repertoires in global cities: Latin American transnational political engagement in Brussels

Author(s): Larisa Lara-Guerrero, María Vivas-Romero. University of Paris VII, France & University of Liège, Belgium, University of Liège, Belgium

Abstract:
Migrants are active civic agents participating in transnational social movements. They create, transform, and exploit transnational networks to engage in political movements in their homeland and in their host-land. In this chapter, we demonstrate that migrants accumulate political and cultural knowledge, symbols, and practices as a result of their emigration experience. Using empirical examples of Latin American migrants living in Brussels, we argue that social remittances shape the way migrants: 1) develop their political and cultural repertoires of contention; 2) constitute their social identities and networks influencing the political behaviour; and 3) embody their ideologies, ideas and norms influenced in turn by the multiple cities where they have lived in. We conclude that Latin American migrants have managed to develop and sustain transnational fields of social and political mobilization to defend their political struggles and ideals from Brussels

62. Qualitative and participatory approaches to (comparative) migration research

Supporter: Ruan Schoeman
Supporter email: WEBEX005@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Steffen Pötzschke
Discussant(s): Evren Yalaz and Ricard Zapata-Barrero

Abstract/Information:
This panel brings together papers that offer methodological reflections concerning the use of qualitative or participatory approaches for migration studies, mostly focussing on issues of comparative research designs. The contributions include perspectives from various academic disciplines and third sector organisations, analysing migrants and natives, adults and children, and also taking into account the gender perspective. This panel is organized by the Standing Committee Methodological Approaches and Tools in Migration Research.

Paper 1: Incomparable? Social anthropological migration research linking the Global South and the Global North

Author(s): Tabea Scharrer. Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology

Abstract:
Even though comparison was a constitutive element of social anthropology in the beginning of the discipline, comparative approaches have undergone a steep decline, this is also true for anthropological migration research. This decline did not only result from project designs that often involve only individual researchers, but also from criticism that placed comparison in the realm of an outdated positivism (Candea 2016). Furthermore, comparative empiricial work about migration has focussed mainly on the Global North or (to a lesser extent) on the Global South. Ideas for integrating these different perspectives were challenged on the grounds that they were incommensurable. In my presentation I will challenge this thought and discuss how a comparative research taking into account the very different living conditions in the Global South and the Global North could look like in anthropological research. I will do so by using the example of Somali migrants living in the near, mid-distant and far diaspora (ie. In countries such as Kenya, Egypt and Sweden respectively) and by asking in how far such an approach is able to compare which factors (such as the social welfare system, legal structures, economic possibilities, but also class, gender and age of migrants) are actually important for the way (forced) migrants settle down in a new environment across different national and regional settings.

Paper 2: Multi-Sited Ethnography on Migration Trajectories

Author(s): Hannah Pool. Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies & Columbia University

Abstract:
Migration in its essence is about movement. Thus, the methodology of qualitative multi-sited ethnography has increasingly been applied to research trajectories in (forced) migration studies. Multi-sited ethnography allows to discern transnational social and economic interactions among people migrating together, and state, police, and humanitarian actors. Within my own research, I connect the trajectory of undocumented Afghan migrants from the country of origin, Iran and Afghanistan, with the country of destination, Germany, through the transit countries Turkey, Greece, and along the Balkan route. Drawing on a one-year field research this paper aims to answer the following questions on multi-sited ethnography in

comparative cross-national qualitative research: 1. How do the inherent power relations and dynamics between the researcher and those accompanied change if the entire planning is determined by their chosen route, locations, and sites along their trajectory?2. Which perspectives (gender/ age/ subaltern) become visible through movement in multi-sited ethnography? 3. How can changing environments and fields throughout the trajectory be compared? A. Spatial (urban vs. Rural; encampment vs. Free; border control by nature vs. State power)b. Legal (inside Schengen zone vs. Broader EU), c. Temporal (2015 vs. 2018; changing social relations over the course of one year)d. Research Relationship (Language and reunions)4. How can the ethical question of where researchers should follow and refrain be answered? 5. How does migration research become re-conceptualised when interviewees cannot move onwards?

Paper 3: Policy studies in transnational spaces: methodological challenges, barriers, and opportunities

Author(s): Vathsala Illesinghe. Ryerson University

Abstract:
Within the expansive field of migration studies, cross-national work examining the institutions and actors implementing immigration policy in countries of origin and destination are not substantive. Based on a multi-site study aimed at understanding South Asian women's experiences of migration from India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka to Canada, this paper describes the unique methodological challenges and opportunities for research in transnational spaces. Most of the immigration consultants, lawyers, and English language trainers in the destination and origin countries operated in an informal institutional context that was hard to reach and engage. More so than in the post migration space, migrants in pre and trans-migration spaces had realistic fears about jeopardizing their residency applications. Navigating the informal spaces and accessing migrants who moved within and across both informal and formal spaces required support from community connections. Within the formal institutional spaces, access was dependent on key gate-keepers and their wiliness to invest in this work, open lines of communications, and gain buy-in from others. Formal spaces governed by bureaucratic chains-of-command presented a different set of challenges; actors constantly moved in and out them and their engagement was not persuadable, nor predictable. Addressing these challenges required access to substantive resources and time as well as a familiarity with those transnational spaces gained from having lived, worked, and moved within them. Having those resources and connections created unique opportunities that made this work possible and feasible. Lessons learnt and implications for future similar research are discussed.

Paper 4: Speaking their minds or biting their tongues? Analyzing social desirability bias in focus groups on natives' attitudes towards immigrants

Author(s): Álvaro Mariscal de Gante Martín, Jorge Ruiz Ruiz, Sebastian Rinken. Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Institute for Advanced Social Studies (IESA-CSIC), Institute for Advanced Social Studies (IESA-CSIC)

Abstract:
Quantitative studies on attitudes towards immigration and immigrants are known to be affected by social desirability bias (SDB), i. e. , the divergence of stated from true scores due to concerns about the image cast when manifesting unfavorable views. In contrast, qualitative research methods and, specifically, focus groups are widely assumed to be less prone to such distortions; however, there are hardly any studies regarding this issue on migration-related attitudes. Arguably, this lacuna stems from the difficulty of discerning true statements from dishonest ones, or even detecting silenced viewpoints ("bitten tongues").   This paper relies on nine focus groups fielded in March 2019 in Spain in the framework of a government-financed research project (CSO2017-87364-R). Albeit many participants voiced discontent about the deterioration of living standards, working conditions and public services -in the latter case, even including grievances about what they perceived as immigrants' preferential treatment-, blame was placed on entrepreneurs and politicians. Yet, can we trust these statements to reflect actual attitudes?   Our hermeneutical strategy leverages a peculiarity of our empirical material: the accidental participation of persons with immigrant background in two of these focus groups enables us to compare the ensuing group dynamics with so-

cio-structurally similar natives-only reunions. Also, we pay attention to ambivalences between participants' statements at different points, seeking to trace their relation with "politically correct" admonitions, and to complaints about censorship of immigration-related criticism. We conclude that, despite the impossibility of external validation, there is scope for detecting SDB in focus groups on natives' views of immigration and immigrants.

63. Panel-1 Revisiting Granovetter: new conceptualisations of the social ties of migrants and their children in the labour market

Supporter: Xenia Jones
Supporter email: WEBEX026@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Ismintha Waldring
Discussant(s): Alireza Behtoui

Abstract/Information: We are organizing two panels to discuss the specificities of the social networks of migrants and children of migrants, focusing on those aspects which may have importance in limiting or enhancing social mobility. There is a long tradition of research into the significance of personal networks in finding jobs (Granovetter 1973). However there are many gaps in our knowledge of the networks of migrants and children of migrants (where social ties are formed, how they develop over time) and even more gaps in how such networks are used in entering work and developing careers (Keskiner and Crul, 2017; Eve, 2002; Ryan, 2016). The first proposed panel includes contributions from different country settings (UK, France, Germany). The papers engage with Granovetter's theory on social networks and it seeks to go beyond simplistic assumptions about ethnicity density and tie strength. Instead the papers in the panel propose a new conceptual framework, informed by a temporal lens, for understanding how the role of networks in migrants' employment seeking may be differentiated by skills and occupation (see paper by Ryan). Empirical case studies address the need to study the dynamics of an occupational con-texts which would shape the form of "ties" required throughout ones career (see papers by Keskiner and Waldring & Lang, Pott and Schneider). * Panel organiser is Ismintha Waldring (though the submission is done by Elif Keskiner for practical reasons).

Paper 1: Conceptualising migrants' use of social networks in accessing diverse sectors of the labour market: the role of skills and educational qualifications in the UK

Author(s): Louise Ryan . Dept of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield

Abstract:
There has long been debate about the different ways in which social networks may be utilised to access the labour market (Portes, 1998; Anthias, 2007; Lancee, 2010). Are networks more relevant for low skilled jobs than for high skilled and professional occupations (Sanders et al, 2002)? Are strong ties more useful for certain kinds of jobs, while weak ties are more relevant for other kinds of jobs (Granovetter, 1973; Geys and Murdoch, 2010; Patulny and Svendsen, 2007; Ryan, 2011)?In relation to migrants in particular, the role of network is well established in the literature, nevertheless there remain gaps in our understanding of how skills, education level, language proficiency, etc may influence the relationship between employment and network ties. In addition, it is important to adopt a temporal perspective (Ryan and D'Angelo, 2018). The strategies that migrants adopt to initially access the labour market in a new destination context, may be different from how employment seeking trajectories develop over time as the migrants become more familiar with the local context and gain more relevant work-experience. This paper explores these tra-jectories for migrants with different levels of qualifications and language proficiency. Taking the specific situation of London the paper brings together longitudinal data from a number of different projects with Irish, Polish and French migrants. I develop a new conceptual framework, informed by a temporal lens, for understanding how the role of networks in migrants' employment seeking may be differentiated by skills and occupation.

Paper 2: Are "weak ties" really weak? Social capital reliance among second generation Turkish lawyers in Paris

Author(s): Elif Keskiner, Ismintha Waldring. Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:
The paper studies social capital development and application among highly educated Turkish second generation working in the law sector in Paris. Previously we have demonstrated how social capital was a crucial resource in the professional pathways of Turkish second generation lawyers in Sweden, the Netherlands, France and Germany (Keskiner and Crul 2017; Rezai 2017). In this paper we take our inquiry a step further analyzing the strong and weak ties that descendants of migrants relied upon in their professional pathways. We use biographical interviews conducted with descendants of migrants in France in which they explicate their entire educational and professional trajectories. We concentrate on Turkish second generation with low-educated parents hence young people who did not receive direct professional resources from their parents. We see for this group the development of professional networks already begins in tertiary education and continues into their labour market careers. The paper aims to make contributions to several strands of the literature. Firstly, it contributes to the debate on temporality of networks (Ryan 2011) by showing how distinct forms of social capital became crucial in different phases of their careers and how they relied on both weak and strong ties strategically to overcome the glass ceilings in their sectors and move upwards in their pathways. Secondly, we aim to problematize the concepts of "strong" and "weak" ties in relation to their ethnic connotations. Our study shows that second generation lawyers were able to develop relations of trust with their so-called "weak ties" while the ethnic "strong ties" represented useful clientele.

Paper 3: Contexts matter: the role of weak and strong ties for the professional trajectories of migrants' descendants in Germany

Author(s): Christine Lang , Andreas Pott , Jens Schneider . Max Planck Institute-MMG Göttingen, University of Osnabrück; IMIS, University of Osnabrück; IMIS

Abstract:
Research on social networks of migrants and their descendants usually focuses on the ethnicity of the network contacts, starting from the distinction between 'ethnic' ties and ties to members of the population without migration background. Often, 'ethnic' ties are associated with strong ties, which might be a source of emotional support or immediate help for newcomers, whereas the weak ties that are found to be essential for the access to jobs (Granovetter 1973) are associated with contacts to members of the 'majority population' (e. g. Hagan 1998, Smith 2000, Haug 2010, Lancee 2012, Damstra & Tillie 2016). Drawing on findings of two qualitative studies on professional trajectories of migrants' descendants in Germany, this contribution suggests shifting the focus from this dichotomy to the occupational contexts to understand how different types of social ties play a role for the professional trajectories and social mobility of the second generation. We argue that both the form of ties that are important and their 'ethnic' dimension are contingent on the occupational context with its specific institutionalized modes of access and recruitment. We will show this by comparing the role of social networks in the access to two occupations, law and public administration. Our empirical material consists of 23 interviews with Turkish migrant descendants working in the law sector (as lawyers, attorneys and judges) and 28 interviews with migrant descendants of different national backgrounds working in public administration. While in the law sector, mainly weak ties built up during studies mattered for the access to jobs, in public administration, strong ties to relatives and friends proved to be crucial. In both cases, we can observe that ties to 'co-ethnics' become increasingly relevant for professional careers as people of migrant descent gradually achieve higher positions in these professional sectors.

64. Migrant Transnationalism Paper session 3

Supporter: Francesco Sarti
Supporter email: WEBEX019@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Nathan Levy

Paper 1: Transnational mobility strategies of South-Sudanese refugees in Northern Uganda

Author(s): Sarah Vancluysen. Institute of Development Policy

Abstract:
Transnational mobility of refugees between the host and 'home' country is an aspect that has been largely overlooked in the literature so far. Within the global refugee regime, mobility goes against the long favoured policy of containment; and UNHCR's durable solutions framework does not allow for (much) mobility either. However, based on in-depth qualitative field research in Northern Uganda, this paper describes how different forms of mobility enable South-Sudanese refugees to better cope with the harsh conditions of living in a settlement. For example, although registration in a settlement is a sine qua non condition to remain eligible for support, many of the refugees opt to live in neighbouring town centres – where better education, health and other services can be accessed. Furthermore, a relatively high degree of cross-border mobility can be identified between the Ugandan settlements and South-Sudan. Instigated by cycles of repeated displaced, transnational networks emerge as the South-Sudanese families find their members dispersed across Ugandan and South-Sudanese town centres, refugee settlements and third countries. In contrast to the often-used narrative of refugees as 'passive victims', the mobility strategies identified materialize their high degree of agency; allowing the refugees to be 'less exceptional' and hold on to certain aspects of 'normal life' such as being employed, cultivating gardens and visiting loved ones. This is all the more important as, due to the region's protracted instability, for many of the South-Sudanese this is not their first time to be living in exile.

Paper 2: Parties left behind? How migrants engage with political home country parties

Author(s): Raffaella Pagogna. Department of Geography and Regional Studies, University of Vienna

Abstract:
Contemporary migration processes are characterised by a mobility paradox: on the one hand there is increased reach and accessibility of communication, media and transportation technologies exposing many people around the world to very idealized images of wealth, prosperity and visions of the good life elsewhere. On the other hand, the vast majority of people in the Global South, especially on the African continent, are excluded from circuits of legal mobility, because of deepening marginalisation and restrictive mobility regimes. Growing access to different sources of information, and recently, access to social media that allows to easily share images from migration destinations and to connect with peers, tend to increase aspirations to migrate. The proposed paper examines the factors shaping aspirations to migrate and the role of information and communication technologies in Harar, Ethiopia. Being a hub for internal and international migration and having a considerable population living abroad, Harar City presents an interesting case to study migration aspirations. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork carried out between October and December 2019 in Harar, this paper seeks to analyse potential migrants' temporal and spatial horizons of expectations and possibilities, and how these horizons are linked to digital practices. An analysis of individual characteristics like gender, age, educational background, family migration history, social status and personality traits will be undertaken to scrutinize on a micro-level who wants to migrate and who wants to stay. Furthermore, social and cultural circuits will be examined in order to understand their role in crafting the underlying imaginaries of migration aspirations.

Paper 3: Local and Transnational Co-ethnic Social Ties as Coping Mechanisms Against Perceived Discrimination

Author(s): Ece Arat, Özge Bilgili. Utrecht University

Abstract:
Ethnic origin is an important determinant of perceived discrimination which refer to feelings of adverse and unequal treatment in intergroup interactions in a destination country. Research shows that perceiving discrimination has negative effects on minorities' life satisfaction. This study focuses on Turkish and Moroccan minorities in the Netherlands, two ethnic minority groups that are known to perceive high levels of discrimination. This study poses the question whether we can consider their locally and transnationally located co-ethnic social ties as coping mechanisms when they perceive discrimination in the Netherlands. Namely, we study the extent to which local and transnational social co-ethnic ties mediate the relationship between perceived discrimination and life satisfaction. Furthermore, we investigate whether this mechanism works differently for first- and second-generation minorities. Using the first wave of The Netherlands Longitudinal Life Course Study (NELLS), we reveal that perceived discrimination positively associates with more local co-ethnic social ties in the destination country and consequently links to higher life satisfaction for both generations. This also in turn positively relates to their life satisfaction. Moreover, we reveal that the more discrimination the second generation perceives, the more transnational co-ethnic social ties they have in their origin country which in turn positively relates to their life satisfaction. From a transnational migration perspective, the study highlights 1) the importance of considering co-ethnic ties as a whole, independent of where they are located and 2) the potentially increasing importance of transnational contacts especially for second-generation minorities.

Paper 4: "Away From The Sinking Paradise": Exploring Migrants' Place Attachment, Identity And Rootedness Between Homeland And Host-Land. The Case Of Tuvaluan Migrants In New Zealand.

Author(s): Amina Ghezal. University of Exeter

Abstract:
In a highly mobile world, place – the physical and socio-cultural territory that people inhabit – is changing, raising the questions of to what extent place matters in a mobile world. And, to what extent people identify themselves as "nationals" or "part of a place"? This research explores the interrelationship between migration, place attachment and rootedness between the homeland and the host-land, drawing on a case study of migrants from Tuvalu in New Zealand. It investigates the effect of losing the physical connection with the "home place"; escaping climate change and seeking a better future, on maintaining attachment to Tuvalu and Tuvaluan identity while aspiring to stretch roots in the host-place The preliminary content analysis of online media (Social media posts, videos, images, and magazine articles) indicates that Tuvaluan migrants strive to maintain an attachment to Tuvalu through retaining language, traditional practices and religious expression. There is a clear sense of commitment towards Tuvalu and the Tuvaluan identity, resulting from the fear of "sinking Tuvalu" due to sea level rise on one hand, and fear of the Tuvaluan identity dissolution as a minority group on the other hand. Climate change creates fear and uncertainty as it poses a real threat to the physical existence of Tuvalu and the longevity of sovereignty, unity and identity. Further research through interviews, questionnaires and ethnographic observations is currently being carried out in New Zealand with the Tuvaluan migrant communities to explore further perspectives on displacement, belonging, identity and climate change.

65. Paper session mobilities 3

Supporter: Ryan Grabijas
Supporter email: WEBEX008@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Ryan Grabijas

Paper 3: The value of host-country education for the labour market position of refugees: Evidence from Austria

Author(s): Lars Ludolph.

Abstract:

Paper 4: New Migrations, New Inequalities: Health Professionals on the Move in an Age of Turbulence.

Author(s): Joana Isabel Teixeira de Sousa Ribeiro.

Abstract:

66. Transmissions, Transformations, and Circulations of Values in Migration and Integration

Supporter: Greeshma Johnson
Supporter email: WEBEX016@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Brigitte Suter and Ingrid Jerve Ramsøy
Discussant(s): Brigitte Suter and Ingrid Jerve Ramsøy

Abstract/Information:
Questions of norms and values have become increasingly more salient over the last decade in political, and public debates. While academic scholarship on the rights and duties of migrants vis-à-vis the state and vice versa is prolific, explorations on norms and values in other aspects of migration scholarship are only just emerging. This panel seeks to explore the three interrelated fields of value transmissions, trans-formations, and circulations. An increasing number of states have become more explicit in the formu-lation of values and norms directed at newcomers. While the political dimension of civic integration programs has been studied, there is a need for studies of other relevant aspects of this practice, such the actual value transmissions by 'street level' course providers, including a focus on experiences and reflec-tions encountered in this process. Some scholars see values are acquired through socialization, whereas others argue that values can be transformed even at adult age. Related to migration, questions of value transformation have largely been discussed through the notion of social remittances, with a focus on the transmission between migrants and their sending contexts, while value transformations in regard to receiving contexts has received less attention. We understand migration as a transformative process, and take particular interest in how value transformation takes place as a result of migration. Finally, we seek to explore the dynamics of value circulations. The role of civil initiatives in migration has been widely acknowledged in the past years. While civil organizations are driven by norms and values in their acting, they also create a space in which values can circulate between the individuals encompassed in this space, amid obvious power relations (Graeber 2010; 2013). The panel explores these issues of value circulation as an economic practice of exchange across social power structures, such as class, 'race', and gender.

Paper 1: Manifestations, contestations and transformations of values in everyday notions of integration

Author(s): Carolin Fischer. Université de Neuchâtel

Abstract:
This paper illuminates how normative values contribute to shaping the interplay between borders and boundaries. To this end, I examine the widespread, though contested, notion of immigrant integration and the values inherent to it. I argue that normative ideas of integration not only constitute an important building bloc of contemporary immigration governance. They also exemplify how borders and bounda-ries interlock. Recent critiques target integration as a policy goal in the context of migration governance and as subject of scientific analysis. However, accounts that explore how those considered as migrant or ethnic others perceive and act upon notions of integration are largely missing. Based on qualitative interviews with migrant descendants in Zürich/Switzerland the paper examines how individuals, interpret, appropriate and modify notions of integration in their everyday lives. I pay particular attention to the way research participants engage with, contest and transform the values that underpin notions and politics of integration. This analytical entry point reveals how the interplay of borders and boundaries affects indi-vidual meaning- making, perceptions of self and other and the way people situate themselves in society and amidst its constitutive values. The paper contributes empirical insights to current conceptual debates that target important dynamics of inclusion and exclusion in modern societies.

Paper 2: The Circulation of Values in Integration Work in Sweden and Germany

Author(s): Brigitte Suter, Ingrid Jerve Ramsøy. MIM, MIM

Abstract:
This paper discusses the idea of a circulation of values related to the integration of refugees and migrants in Sweden and Germany. Primarily, it analyses narratives in interviews of different 'value agents', such as language and civic orientation teachers, civil integration servants, as well as actors from religious organizations who are involved in different forms of integration work. Secondly, we draw on selected documents and teaching material to understand the value agents' narratives within their institutional contexts. The paper focuses on how value agents make sense of the encounters between themselves and refugees/migrants, by exploring the different dynamics of boundary making visible in the research material. Theoretically, we draw on Lacan's (1977; 2006) notions of fantasy and desire in the processes of subjectification, and, relatedly, on the notion of boundary work (Barth 1969; Wimmer 2008). We also employ anthropological gift theory (Graeber 2013; Gregory 2015; Mauss 1990) in order to understand ways in which relationships between refugees/migrants and value agents, as well as refugees/migrants and the German/ Swedish society at large, are negotiated. We investigate the images of 'self' and 'other' present in the material and ponder which reciprocal obligations are understood to be necessary in order for 'the other' to become part of Swedish or German societies, respectively. This study is part of a larger Horizon2020 project 'Norms and Values in the European migration and refugee Crisis' (NoVaMigra, 2018-21).

Paper 3: Sexual Values of Germany and Europe? Commensurating Value in the Humanitarian Industries of Germany

Author(s): Armanc Yildiz. Harvard University

Abstract:
At the moment, there are various sexual education trainings geared towards asylum seekers and refugees in Germany, aiming to teach refugees "the sexual values of Germany and Europe. " Amidst discussions on integration and conflicting values, "Muslim values" or "European values" are invoked to be incommensurable (Dumont 2013; Otto and Willerslev 2013a, 2013b). Analytically, however, the value systems that are assumed to be incommensurable are constantly perforated through the movement of money, ideas, and people (Troillot 1991). In line with this commensuration and Marx's (1996) conception of exchange value, economic anthropologists consider value to be singular, abstract, authoritative (Appadurai 1988; Graeber 2001; Elyachar 2005; Turner 2008; Collins 2017). Instead of taking this emic conception as the analytic frame and looking at how "German values" and "values of the refugees" might be incommensurable, this paper analyses these tensions within a "global hierarchy of value" (Herzfeld 2003) in which what is competing is not different kinds of value but "templates of value" through which "value is both created and signified" (Munn 1992: 121). I unfold how claims of incommensurability and processes of commensuration operate together. I employ these seemingly distinct conceptions of value to examine what templates are taught in interventions into refugee sexualities and how the so-called "refugee crisis" produces new ways of imagining "proper" templates of value in Germany.

Paper 4: Migration, morality, and transformation

Author(s): Elise Hjalmarson. The Graduate Institute Geneva

Abstract:
Aspirations, projects, and trajectories toward a transfigured future. While migration is commonly associated with the pursuit of a 'better' life, the desires, aspirations, and imaginaries of those who move are frequently left unexamined. Rather, and reflecting the enduring legacy of economic rationality within migration studies, such a 'better' life is most often equated with the achievement of individual economic objectives. Without rejecting economic motives a priori, this paper builds upon a flourishing body of recent literature which foregrounds the moral, emotional, and embodied aspects of human movement. It locates value in the imaginaries and emotions—including hope, happiness, and hardship—of migration experiences, interrogating the multifarious—and at times, contradictory—regimes of value which meaningfully inform migration decisions. In the face of such ambivalence, how do transnational migrants appraise their own and others' aspirations, negotiate competing values, and weigh disparate possible futures—whether envisioned back home, in their present locale, or in some new place? Insomuch as it takes seriously the transformative dimensions of migration projects for self and future, this paper also explores the relationship between migration aspirations, values, and self-fashioning. The reflections it offers will be informed by the author's ongoing ethnographic fieldwork among Cuban and Ecuadorian migrants in Spain, where she is currently working on her doctoral dissertation project.

Paper 5: Policy versus practice: The circulation of Good Relations values in Northern Ireland

Author(s): Amanda Lubit . Queen's University Belfast

Abstract:
In Northern Ireland, the concept of Good Relations emphasizes values of cultural diversity by promoting contact and relationships "between persons of different religious belief, political or racial group. " Having grown out of the 1998 peace agreement, Good Relations is a concept prioritized and promoted in public policy, funding and programming. It assigns value to the idea of a diverse, peaceful and shared society. Although initially focused upon the two dominant communities of Protestants and Catholics, in recent years this concept has increasingly incorporated growing numbers of migrants and minorities. In the city of Belfast, a variety of programmes receive Good Relations funding by incorporating the values of diversity, peace and shared space into their activities. With Good Relations values as ideals, they arrange closed-group and public events that allow for different degrees of value circulation to occur between migrant, minority and native Northern Ireland populations. Using participant observation, as part of a broader ethnography on place-making and belonging, I have observed three particular types. First, certain public events fail to attract a cross-cultural audience (e. g. African culture night only attracting people of African descent) making the circulation of values impossible. Second, some events do bring together individuals from different backgrounds yet create an environment where participants fail to engage with one another, limiting the circulation of values. Third, other events attract diverse individuals and create rich opportunities for communication, sharing, and learning about one another, engaging in the Good Relations values of diversity, peace and sharing.

68. Student Mobilities from the Global South

Supporter: Isabel Cobo-Palacios
Supporter email: WEBEX021@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Prof. Dr. Carola Bauschke-Urban and Dr. Sascha Krannich
Discussant(s): Prof. Dr. Uwe Hunger and Dorina Dedgjoni

Abstract/Information:
International student mobility has become an increasingly important aspect of contemporary migration flows, particularly within the context of the changing landscape of global higher education. The number of foreign students enrolled in tertiary education worldwide has grown exponentially in the last two decades, from 2 million in 1998 to 5. 3 million in 2017 (OECD, 2019). According to the OECD, most of the internationally mobile students come from Asia, representing 56% of all mobile students across the OECD in 2017, followed by Europe as well as Africa and the Americas. However, despite the growing interest in international student mobility trends (Vincent-Lancrin 2009; de Wit et al. 2008), student mobilities from the Global South have been scarcely discussed, and many questions regarding causes and consequences of student mobility remain unanswered. Furthermore, the interplay of gender, class and ethnicity has been neglected, particularly regarding decisions, experiences, trajectories and outcomes of student mobilities from these countries. The panel 'Student Mobilities from the Global South' takes a look at the challenges and issues that international students from Asia, Africa and Latin America may face prior and during their mobile student lifecycle, as well as the different outcomes of these mobilities. Particularly within the context of student mobilities from the Global South, the contributions will mainly explore: a) mobility patterns (returning, staying, or other mobilities); b) the impact of gender, class, ethnicity and life course in shaping educational and career pathways, and c) the accommodation challenges of international students.

Paper 1: Are you just going to study or you plan to stay on? Trajectories of Angolan and Cape Verdean students in Portugal.

Author(s): Elisa Alves , Jorge Malheiros. University of Lisbon, University of Lisbon

Abstract:
International student mobility has been growing over the years, all around the world, with Europe and North America as major destinations of students from East Asia and the Global South. By 2018, the global total of international students exceeded 5 million. In this context, Portugal has been a traditional destination of Angolan and Cape Verdean students, mainly due to a colonial legacy that is still visible nowadays. Nevertheless, little is known about these students' socio-spatial trajectories and about the transformations of the migration-study project with the migratory experience. For instance, are initial plans of returning home being fulfilled or are they abandoned after graduation? And why is that?This paper draws on data gathered through 47 interviews with graduates or students in their final year of a bachelor or master program, and 36 follow-up interviews, enabling the tracking of their path and a comprehensive understanding of their trajectories. The results suggest that the projects of most of the interviewed students are both flexible and ambivalent. The willingness to go back home after graduation coexists with the idea of staying on to continue their studies or look for a job. However, this openness seems mostly marked by arising opportunities, rather than strict projects. Among those who are still in Portugal, some have initiated a new degree and/or found a job, quite often because the opportunity came (even when it means having an unskilled job). Among those who have returned, some initiated their intended careers, while others are resuming them. In line with economic migration theories, professional opportunities seem to be a decisive factor, more than family or the desire to 'give back' to homeland. The geopolitical position of Portugal and the freedom of movement in the EU are also relevant factors to decide to stay on, again considering a broader access to professional opportunities.

Paper 2: Navigating higher education: Mobilities and aspirations in the life trajectories of non-traditional students in Northeast India

Author(s): Katrin Renschler. Ruhr-University Bochum

Abstract:
Increasing migration within and across Northeast India has long been proclaimed as a source of the protracted conflicts, affecting the stability and development of the entire region in varying forms and intensity. The fierce competition for land, resources and mainly rural livelihood opportunities finds its expression in acute tensions between indigenous populations and more or less consolidated migrant communities. Against this background, the massive expansion of higher education, which is considerably promoted by governmental schemes, offers viable alternatives for the adolescent youth. Further spurred by increasing translocal connectivity and global integration, these students develop aspirations and future plans that would have been impossible within prevailing conflict and poor development. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork, conducted at the Northeastern Hill University in Meghalaya, this paper turns particular attention to the experiences of so-called non-traditional students of various social, cultural and regional backgrounds. Most of them represent the first generation of "tribal" students entering higher education. These students largely benefit from affirmative action plans (i. e. as members of "scheduled tribes" or religious minorities), facilitating easier university access as well as funding. Originating from different parts of India, their step into the system of higher education is intrinsically linked to spatial mobility. Moreover, socio-spatial mobility is further routinized during the course of study: students join excursions, they conduct field research in other places in India and they attend workshops and conferences all around the world. In doing so, students encounter and increasingly get used to different social and institutional contexts and constellations, reaching far beyond previous experiences.

Paper 3: Experiences and Challenges of Accommodating International Students in Germany

Author(s): Prof. Dr. Carola Bauschke-Urban , Dorina Dedgjoni. Fulda University of Applied Sciences, Fulda University of Applied Sciences

Abstract:
Universities worldwide are increasingly confronted with new institutional challenges, mainly as a result of the recent expansion of student numbers at both national and international level. Nevertheless, despite the ongoing processes of 'studentification' (Smith& Holt, 2007), the effects of student influx on contemporary urban development, and particularly the issue of how to provide housing for the growing number of international students, have been scarcely discussed. In Germany, due to the increase of university student numbers, fewer residence hall rooms are available per 100 students now than in 2012 (Deutsches Studentenwerk, 2016). Moreover, the share of international students living in residence halls is three times as high as the corresponding share of German nationals (35 % vs. 12 %) (Apolinarski& Brandt, 2018: 48). This paper draws on the findings of a German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) funded project "Migration, Diversity, and Social Change in the Engineering field" and looks at the housing circumstances of international students from Asia, Africa and Latin America, by taking the example of three Universities of Applied Sciences in economically dynamic regions of Germany. Furthermore, using a qualitative methodology, it examines how and why universities are increasingly turning to collaborative arrangements with private developers. Findings show that the higher education institutions have not yet succeeded in providing an answer to the international student housing question and that the accommodation provided by them, might become representative of the institution itself by adding or detracting to its reputation. Moreover, the attractiveness and the life quality at the residential location do not only play an important role on the current well-being of international students, but can also be essential for retaining international students within the country.

69. Migration Politics and Governance Paper session 4

Supporter: Tamar Todria
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Chair(s): Tamar Todria

Paper 1: Introducing 'illegal' movement into the West African region. A case study on Mauritania and Mali

Author(s): Sebastian Carlotti. University of Pisa

Abstract:
The introduction of 'irregular' migration in West African countries represented a major conceptual policy shift for societies that were historically characterised by intra-regional free movement. However, this transformation went along with severe allegations of racialized profiling of 'illegal' migrants which emerged in many West African societies, going as far as inflaming pre-existing ethnic conflicts. Nicholas De Genova's concept of the 'border spectacle' describes how the presumed 'illegality' of migrants is made spectacularly visible through media and politics in Europe, thus producing a criminalised and racialized portrayal of migrants. Nonetheless, this work argues that today's illegalisation of migrants has been extended beyond Europe's boundaries towards countries of migration origin, providing a much less spectacularised image of migrants. This paper will draw upon a collection of fieldworks conducted separately in Mauritania and Mali. First, it will be illustrated how each countries' social and ethnic composition is reflected in its internal and regional power relations. Thus, the content and inherent problematics of transferring the figure of a racialized 'illegal' migrant into the West African region will be highlighted. Finally, this paper will discuss how and why Mali and Mauritania reacted in fundamentally opposite ways to the concept of 'illegal' movement. Practice has shown that when illegalisation was achieved through racial profiling it proved to be particularly successful in countries with a history of ethnic conflict. On the contrary, this analysis concludes that the presence of established patterns of regional movement and cross-border habits made it neither desirable to introduce the policy concept of illegal migration, nor to adopt its potentially racialized portrayal.

Paper 2: Kafala in the Gulf countries, restricted expatriate system.

Author(s): Guezzen. EHESS

Abstract:
"Kafala" is a system that allows migrants to be brought in quickly to meet the demand for labor, while keeping some control over this migrant population, through specific regulations, and some exclusion of the legal framework of these workers in the Gulf States. The "kafala" system has produced structural inequalities and has led to multilevel societies, where the least skilled migrants are at the lower echelons of society. Through the interviews that have been conducted with Maghrebi migrants during an ethnographic survey (as part of my doctoral thesis on sociology in progress) it will be interesting to analyze how the legal norms are lived through the experiences of migrant women, in one of the most emblematic cities of the Persian Gulf, Dubai. In general, the "kafala" system appears as synonymous with modern slavery . I chose to analyze this system as a relationship between two people, even before being a working and migration relationship. We are not facing a state, or an institution whose function is to regulate the migration of people, but rather in interlinked relationships between individuals, relationships that are based on the migration of one of the people, then the work of the latter. Citizens in Gulf societies have the opportunity, the "advantage" granted by rent, to fulfill the function that in Western societies is exercised by the state. It is around this legitimacy that our thinking is articulated, and that tensions arise with regard to the privatization of migration and interactions between individuals. The Bedouin heritage, the youth of the States and the urgent need for manpower have contributed to grant a state prerogative to people for the sole reason that they are citizens of a country, without having any particular qualification or competence in the management and administration of people from countries geographically, culturally, and sometimes religiously remote.

Paper 3: Extending "remote control:" explaining the depth and reach of the UK's extraterritorial liaison network by comparing variations across Ghana, Egypt, Thailand the US and France

Author(s): Dr Nik Ostrand, Paul Statham. Sussex Centre for Migration Research

Abstract:
For several decades now, major destination states have been using a range of "remote controls" (Zolberg 1997) to regulate immigration and travel in advance of their physical borders. Many of these interventions involve governments reaching out beyond their territories and into the jurisdictions of other states, like posting liaison officers abroad. But intention is not effect, and there are differences in the extent to which destination states are able to implement "remote controls" in another country. Why, for example, does the UK have a liaison network in some locations and not others, and what accounts for variations in UK's extraterritorial reach across countries? The paper investigates these questions by comparing the UK's liaison networks in Ghana, Egypt, Thailand, the US and France. Drawing on original evidence from interviews with UK immigration officers, freedom of information requests and documentary research, we find the depth and reach of the UK's liaison networks depend on a number of conditions that have not been adequately recognised in the literature: the historical and political ties between the UK and given state, the interpretive agency and autonomy of UK liaison officers and the interests and motivation of foreign governments and their immigration and law enforcement authorities. This exposes how a range of actors and considerations shape the degree to which governments are able to exert power in foreign jurisdictions to address their immigration control goals. In doing so, the paper goes beyond classic depictions where governments from wealthy states co-opt other countries to carry out their agendas.

Paper 4: A World With No Name. Migration and Routes between Sicily and Tunisia

Author(s): Giuliano Beniamino Fleri. Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies of Geneva

Abstract:
While the attention of public opinion to the recent movements of asylum seekers and refugees in the Central Mediterranean construed the last decade as a foundational moment in the history of the Channel of Sicily, practices of border crossing and cultural encounters have always been a distinguishing mark of the region. All along the 20th century, the stretch of sea dividing Sicily and Tunisia has been characterized by significant levels of circulation and movement. Different historical dynamics shaped this borderland between Africa and Europe: colonial struggles, peopling, war, decolonization, migrations, militarization all have left a mark in the history of the region embracing Sicily and Tunisia, contributing to its formation as a transnational space. The present proposal delves deeper into the history of connections and migration linking the opposite shores of the Channel of Sicily in the second half of the 20th century and brings together three elements often seen as unrelated: the significant presence of Sicilians in Tunisia, the emergence and development of Tunisian migrations towards Sicily and the recent establishment of dangerous migration routes in the Central Mediterranean. These three different phases of human movement through the Channel of Sicily are connected through a nexus which so far, has not been highlighted.

71. Privileged mobilities paper sessions 2

Supporter: Gabriela Petre
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Chair(s): Gabriela Petre

Paper 1: 'Spaniards in Paris'. Virtual ethnography of a community of young Spanish emigrants in France

Author(s): Belén Fernández-Suárez, Adrián Soto González, Tatiana López González, Miguel Egea Padilla. International Migration Sociology Team A Coruña, Spain, University of A Corunna, Spain, University Carlos III, Madrid, Spain

Abstract:
In this paper we will analyse the new wave of Spanish emigration to France in the context of the economic crisis that struck Spain in the period 2008-2014. This phenomenon of intra-European migration has articulated a network of support, information and socialization through the creation of an imagined and connected community in Facebook. Thus, the virtual groups of "Spaniards in…" enhance weak ties, creating a vague associational fabric gathering this migratory group. Social networks allowing the virtual interaction of individuals have caused an increase in social capital, thus breaking the problem of distance. These groups can be understood as "digital diasporas", meaning a collective of disperse immigrants sharing their belonging, a certain hybrid identity and some common cultural codes. These virtual communities take also part in the processes and mechanisms for inclusion and exclusion of a certain "virtual citizenship", as the debates on membership (separating the Spaniards born in Spain from the those who are descendants of immigrants) are recurring in these Facebook groups. In order to analyse these processes, we have conducted a virtual ethnography of the Facebook group "Españoles en París" ("Spaniards in Paris"). This paper will also present some deontological and methodological reflections on how to conduct virtual ethnographies, dealing with questions such as: How to deal with the enormous amount of information? How to get the consent to participate in the research from all members of the Facebook group? Which is the best analytical approach to deal with the collected data? This paper is part of a larger research project dealing with the phenomenon of recent Spanish emigration to Europe.

Paper 2: Flexibilizing the Emotional Gravity of Place: Mobile Managers and their Spatial Imaginations

Author(s): Anna Spiegel. Bielefeld University

Abstract:
This paper is situated within the ongoing debate about how belonging, understood as establishing emotionally charged attachments to places, is reconfigured by mobility under conditions of flexible capitalism. Specifically, emotional attachments of the newly emerging transnational economic elites towards place have been ambiguously discussed. However, most research on privileged mobilities has so far focussed on belonging created through social relationships and social practices. This paper instead emphasises the imaginative and aspirational dimensions of place in the transnational careers of high-ranking executives (expatriate managers) assigned to foreign subsidiaries to perform coordination tasks within their Multinational Corporations (MNCs). Building on intensive ethnographic case studies, the paper explores localities as imagined places and asks how managers imagine and see the places of their assignment and thus what makes these localities relevant and interesting from the perspective of the mobile managers. Taking up Ulf Hannerz' concept of anthropologists' "white spots", and foreign news correspondents' "trouble spots" (Hannerz 1990, 115), the paper elaborates four different modes of spatial imaginations for expatriate managers: 1) 'distinction spots', 2) 'resonance spots', 3) 'difference spots' and 4) 'power spots'. The paper shows that these different types of spatial imaginations oscillate between longing for belonging and the attempt to control and enclose belonging: on the one hand, belonging has to be constantly resisted and

monitored, in order to make it compatible with the demands of flexibility and self-optimization; on the other hand belonging to a career place has to be created biographically as a career asset, this however creates emotional and other attachments which are difficult to control.

Paper 3: Dimensions of privilege: young Australian and Nordic migrants in the UK

Author(s): Saara Koikkalainen , Erica Consterdine.

Paper 4: On the migrants or with the migrants? Art, academia, and challenges to participatory action research in the knowledge production process

Author(s): Anna Rosinska.

Abstract:

Paper 5: European border at Spanish enclave of Ceuta, and its impact on the urban development of border districts

Author(s): Maria Paz Agúndez.

Abstract:

74. Reflexive Migration Studies Paper Sessions Session 2

Supporter: Ruan Schoeman
Supporter email: WEBEX005@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Laura Stielike

Paper 1: Pathways to housing and homelessness among asylum seekers in Barcelona

Author(s): Olatz Ribera-Almandoz, Blanca Garcés-Mascareñas. CIDOB (Barcelona Centre for International Affairs)

Abstract:
Over the last decade, the number of asylum applications in Spain has increased from 3, 000 in 2009 to 54. 000 in 2018. Despite an important rise in budget and reception places, the state-led reception pro-gramme has proved incapable of providing an effective response to the exponential growth in arrivals. The long delays during the asylum procedure, the scarcity of material resources and saturation to sta-te-organised accommodation, and the widespread lack of affordable housing in the country frequently result in high levels of housing instability, residential exclusion and segregation. Drawing on the final re-sults of the CASASIL Survey on Refugee Housing Conditions, as well as on semi-structure interviews with the main actors involved in the Spanish reception programme and with asylum seekers living in and near Barcelona, this article analyses pathways to housing and homelessness among asylum seekers, particu-larly during the initial stages of their settlement. It argues that the material and non-material limitations of the reception programme have contributed to the creation of a dual system in which the high degree of assistance and intervention provided to some asylum seekers at certain stages contrasts with the de facto abandonment of others. For the latter, housing integration is ultimately left to market forces, thus trans-ferring the responsibility for procuring accommodation onto asylum seekers themselves. While in other European countries a similar market-oriented transfer of responsibilities has been mostly profit-driven and part of an active 'politics of discomfort' (Darling 2011), we consider that in Spain it has been the conse-quence of a logic of temporality and exceptionality that has often led to abandonment. In both cases, however, the result has been an insecure and fragmented housing system that contributes to the already high levels of disorientation and precariousness of those accommodated.

Paper 2: Migration, Global Justice, and Remittances

Author(s): J. Matthew Hoye. Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Abstract:
Soon, migrants will remit upwards of $1 trillion annually. That money goes to alleviating harms associated with injustice, such as poverty, hunger, poor health care and education, and slow economic develop-ment. However, global justice literature does not account for the enormous contribution that the world's migrants do to alleviate poverty. Instead, global justice theory is largely unconcerned with or often dismis-sive of this titanic contribution to reducing harm. The "remittances challenge" investigates this incongruity and reveals a paradigmatic failure of liberal global justice theory. I claim that liberal global justice theory has reached the point of paradigmatic crisis. First, analytically, it makes ever more nuanced theoretical investigation which ignore or resist counterinstances. Second, normatively, it generates normative outputs which do and would increase injustice. I make two arguments and address one counterargument. The major argument is that the political ontology grounding liberal global justice theory is inapt for analysing remittances, and thus skews, misreports, mischaracterizes, denigrates, and misunderstands remittances. The minor argument is that the agency debate distils the political ontological problem, which is seen in the global migrant poor not being afforded any positive standing in global justice theorization despite meeting the criteria of various theories of agency and demonstrably doing the work of injustice alleviati-on. I then address the brain-drain counterargument showing that it does not hold, and that it exemplifies the failings of contemporary liberal global justice theorization.

Paper 3: We can't let them die in our mountains . Voluntary support for migrants: how does 'solidarity' contribute to perform the European Migration Regime.

Author(s): Léone Ruiz, Janine Dahinden . Maison d'analyse des processus sociaux, Neuchâtel University, Maison d'analyse des processus sociaux, Neuchâtel University

Abstract:
This article contributes to better understanding the logics that currently underlay the European Migration Regime. Previous research has shown that the Migration Regime is not only produced by the state and its street level bureaucrats, but that migrants also contribute to its logics. However, scholar discussed much less the role of volunteers in these processes. This gap is surprising, given that over the past few years, the migratory situation in Europe resulted in an unforeseen amount of people becoming volunteer. Most of this voluntary engagement seeks to support migrants wishing asylum and protection within the European space. This paper aims to highlight the ways volunteers are a product of the Migration Regime but also how they are entangled with the dynamics of the Migration Regime. Our arguments are based on an ethnographic case study in a 'shelter' being located in a specific site of "after border crossing" within the European Union. It highlights the meaning-making and actions of actors involved in supporting the mobility, accommodation or settlement of migrants across and within Europe. We show that volunteers frame their actions with an empowering rhetoric of solidarity. This form of moral economy results on the one hand in a de-politicisation of their actions and migrant support. On the other hand, this framing allows them to successfully negotiate with a wide range of actors – from state institutions to activists support networks. It allows them to develop multiple tactics to support the migrants in a context of a growing illegalization of such support. The case study of volunteering in this shelter's particular context reveals that the paradoxes and the tensions volunteers navigate are part of processes that tend to contribute to perform the Migration Regime(s) apparatus.

Paper 4: Migration Consultants: The New Hubs of Humanitarian Control

Author(s): Lucia Bonilla Lara. University of Porto

Abstract:
As the field of migration becomes increasingly politicized, international humanitarian agencies – already key, established actors – are increasing in relevance. Furthermore, within this context, the role of temporary workers and consultants of international organizations (IOs) has been far from a salient concern. These employees are engaged in research tasks within crucial areas: public policy implementation, community development projects, and technical assistance. Voices from reputable international organizations, such as those belonging to the UN system, remains to be considered a legitimate source of information for practitioners in all fields – especially migration, which requires sources providing constant, swift and credible information. The critical question here is how and by whom this knowledge is produced. In this sense, within IOs, large swathes of the processes of knowledge creation, production and dissemination are carried out by temporary workers, called "consultants. "The precarity of labor for migration researchers and analysts says much about the way in which the academic endeavor is being understood and applied. The aim of this proposal is to analyze how temporary researchers, hired under the role of "consultants, " influence the migration policy cycle, particularly through the means of knowledge creation. In this sense, by looking at case studies, experiences of consultants and the narratives produced by the organizations they represent, this paper aims to critically question the processes of knowledge creation within the migration sphere. Finally, it is through the study of these individuals and their practices –key motors of the migration knowledge hub- that a possibility of reflexivity within this field arises; thus, proposing new models of understanding human mobility.

Paper 5: Indians in Nepal as a Labour Migrants'

Author(s): DEEPAK CHANDRA BHATT. Far-western University, Nepal

Abstract:
Background: Labour migration between Nepal and India is of typical importance and practiced historical-ly. There are no studies available about work-related migration from India to Nepal. This study explored the status of Indian labour migrants in Nepal by their characteristics, causes of migration, working condi-tions and patterns of remittances. Method: Indian labor migrants working in Mahendranagar municipality were the respondents; identified with snowballing approach. Before going to data collection, researcher collected information about the migrants' nature of jobs from different sources like municipality and ward offices, Chamber of Commerce and Industries, and Contractors. At least six months stay at their destina-tions was an inclusion criteria. Indian migrants who were involved in businesses, entrepreneurs and petty trades were excluded. A face-to-face survey was undertaken at their places of work. Results: The survey found 924 Indian labour migrants working in ten different sectors in Nepal. These people migrated from bordering districts of India for work. Most of the Indian workers in Nepal were semi-skilled labourer. They are satisfying with their jobs and working conditions in Nepal. Meanwhile Bhimdatt municipality recorded people from 2630 HHs as currently working in India. On average, an Indian worker earn average NRs 30, 000 (260 USD) per month. Study shows that Indian labour migrants in Nepal earn higher amount than Nepali workers in India. Conclusion: The cross- border migration between Nepal and India should be comparatively analyzed. Because of the lack of semi-skilled workers in the municipality, an amount equi-valent to 3 million USD is being spent on the Indian migrant workers.

75. Migration Citizenship and Political Participation Paper session 3

Supporter: Patricia Nabuco Martuscelli
Supporter email: WEBEX006@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Angeliki Konstantinidou
Discussant(s): Angeliki Konstantinidou and Daniela Vintila

Paper 1: Voting with their feet? The political drivers of noncitizens onward mobility.

Author(s): Salomon Bennour, Anita Manatschal. University of Neuchâtel – SFM

Abstract:
Migration studies have been largely criticized for a too static perspective on mobility patterns. To circumvent this bias, mobility studies help to grasp more diverse mobility patterns – such as circular or return migration. However, little is known about the effects of policy reception contexts and their influences on these mobility behaviours. Therefore, this study aims at apprehending the non-citizens' mobility responses to regional integration and naturalization policies. The main argument made here claims that more inclusive policy reception context tends to make non-citizens more immobile. The multilevel analyses rely on three main data sources from Switzerland, where a pronounced variance in regional policies exist. First, the STATPOP registry data (2010-2016), from the Federal Statistical Office, contains the entire resident population of Switzerland. These big data ensure the exhaustivity of the analyses. Second, the first main independent variable draws on a comprehensive index ranging cantonal integration policies regarding the ease and difficulty to access civic, political, socio-structural and cultural-religious rights and obligations. Third, the Swiss Citizenship Index also ranks cantons according to their inclusiveness regarding citizenship requirements. This article addresses an important gap in the literature, which is the lack of understanding on how policy reception contexts influence mobility patterns. First findings indicate that inclusive regional integration policies decrease directly emigration from Switzerland. Over time, inclusive policy contexts seem to make immigrants staying more in the cantons they live in.

Paper 2: 'Wledna' / 'Our boys': Design, digital space & social justice for missing migrants of the Mediterranean

Author(s): Odessa Gonzalez Benson, Vadim Besprozvany, Elena Godin, Bader AlBader. University of Michigan School of Social Work, University of Michigan School of Information

Abstract:
With an on-campus exhibit and online platform and in partnership with a Tunisia-based migrant advocacy organization, this study examines representation and voice of missing migrants of the Mediterranean. Seeking safe and dignified lives, migrants crossed from Tunisia and other MENA countries into Italy and Europe via the Mediterranean Sea route in recent years. Many do not live to reach their destination. The Italian government and the international community manage rehousing, or burial, of migrants without due process; deaths are tallied as mere statistics and bodies are not identified nor given due respect. Meanwhile, behind each missing person is family, friend, community. This research explores how families navigate that space that toggles between loss and hope, and what it means to pursue action and advocacy, as families search for the loved ones and search for answers. First, we discuss an art exhibit, featuring information and data visualization works created by university students. Second, we discuss an online platform, that draws from interviews, archival research and exhibit materials. The site aspires to transform data into a tool to motivate policy change and generate awareness and action; and to create an accessible platform for advocacy and validation. The two projects aims to counter narratives that depict missing migrants as statistics, and to humanize the migrant, as beloved to family, friends and community. Our interdisciplinary, transnational team, comprised of faculty, students and activists, aims to bring social justice and advocacy together with design and technology into a powerful and meaningful synthesis in public scholarship.

90. Shrinking regions as welcoming spaces: opportunities and challenges of attracting migrants for revitalization

Supporter: Reyhan Baykara
Supporter email: WEBEX012@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Karin Geuijen and Maggi Leung
Discussant(s): Annelies Zoomers

Abstract/Information:
The panel is related to a new Horizon 2020 project WELCOMING SPACES. Its point of departure are existing examples of 'welcoming spaces' for migrants – refugees and other migrant groups – in 'shrinking regions' that are undergoing demographic and economic decline in Europe. Such initiatives in (co-)creating 'welcoming spaces' and building new types of government-citizen-migrant engagement are often citizen-driven, but can equally be the outcome of initiatives by local governments, NGOs, businesses, or they can be migrant-initiated. Going against 'anti-migration' currents, most initiatives are often highly contested. Their success seems to depend on combinations of collective action, multi-stakeholder collaboration and institutional innovations. Given the local scale of most of these initiatives, the dispersion in space and political sensitivity, much of what is happening around these 'welcoming spaces' remains under the radar. The possibilities for upscaling such initiatives are hence under-explored. WELCOMING SPACES consists of both academic and societal partners:
- Utrecht University and National Association of Small Settlements(LVKK) (Netherlands);
- Siegen University (Sabine Meier) and partner organisation (Germany);
- University of Coruña (Laura Oso) and CEPAIM Foundation (Spain);
- University of Bologna (Pierluigi Musaro, Melissa Moralli, Maurizio Bergamischi and Valeria Piro) and Forum of International and European Research on Immigration (FIERI) (Italy);
- Warsaw School of Economics (Marta Pachocka and Pavel Kubik) and Ocalenie Foundation (Poland). This panel aims to answer the following questions: How can revitalisation, inclusive and sustainable development in shrinking regions be achieved while providing opportunities for migrants to build meaningful lives? In this way it studies possibilities of connecting different migrant experiences and groups of people.

Paper 1: Volunteers as Scale Makers? Pathways of Migrants´ Emplacement in Shrinking Small Towns

Author(s): Sabine Meier. University Siegen

Abstract:
Following Çağlar and Glick Schiller the concept of emplacement invokes a sense of placemaking. Sociospatial practices of emplacement unfold between the socio-economic restructuring of places and the migrants´ and old-established inhabitants´ everyday efforts to get ahead. People (have to) build a life in a certain place and within multiscalar networks of power that means within institutionalized and informal networks of differential political, cultural and economic power. Çağlar and Glick Schiller developed this argument on the basis of empirical research on downscaled urbanized areas, but it is argued here that it is a good starting point to look also into processes of emplacement of small towns. Because even though projected socioeconomic restructuring is often absent, small-scaled or less visible there, sociospatial practices of emplacement are situated within various social hierarchies and a locality which whether or not provides suitable opportunities for migrants. This paper deals with voluntary work and sociability within shared spaces of residence as different processes of emplacement. On the one hand, it is argued that volunteers are effective scale makers. They not only enable social inclusion by creating shared spaces in small towns, but also provide access to job opportunities or further education for migrants. On the other, both volunteers and migrants have to deal with characteristics of ´their´ small towns and with

socially produced spatial scales that entail barriers and restrictions of action. Focussing on two cases, the following questions will be discussed. First, how sociospatial practices of volunteers and migrants (here: officially recognised asylum seekers) constitute processes of emplacement; second, how these processes are linked to socio-economic characteristics and processes which (have) shape(d) these towns and the surrounding region.

Paper 2: New welcoming spaces? Concepts, plans, and conflicts in diversifying neighborhoods

Author(s): Madlen Pilz. Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin;Institut für Sozialwissenschaften Lehrbereich: Diversity and Social Conflict

Abstract:
Welcoming spaces are shaped as much by structural conditions and governance concepts as by the social practices of its residents. In this paper we discuss, how the strategies for producing welcoming spaces of local governmental and non-governmental actors are received by the residents of these spaces. We base our paper on our own empirical studies of previously shrinking neighborhoods in East German cities (in Schwerin, Halle, Cottbus, Dresden) that have become arrival spaces for refugees during the last five years. This development has produced two effects. On the one hand it enlarges the cultural diversity of these urban spaces and on the other hand it has led to an alerted discourse on social segregation. For this paper we will contrast first the perspectives and concepts of non/governmental actors with second the perspectives and experiences of residents with recent, older and no experience of migration. Focusing on the fields of urban planning, and (concepts of) integration and social cohesion we will discuss our findings against the backdrop of the following questions: in which way does urban planning meet the needs of which residents? Which different understandings of integration form the ground for communal and people's action within the neighbourhood? Which conflicts shape the relation between both the city's administration and the residents on the one hand and between different residents' groups (as a result of planning and integration practices/politics) on the other?By bringing these perspectives together we argue that the welcoming quality of spaces depends on a constellation of factors on the structural, institutional and individual level.

Paper 3: Not only the two sides of the same coin: the role of tourism and migration in local sustainable development

Author(s): Pierluigi Musarò, Maurizio Bergamaschi , Paola Parmiggiani , Melissa Moralli . Department of Sociology and Business Law, University of Bologna, Department of Sociology and Business Law, University of Bologna, Department of Sociology and Business Law, University of Bologna, Department of Sociology and Business Law, University of Bologna

Abstract:
In the last decades, Italy has been experiencing a negative demographic trend, one of the lowest among European countries. A negative trend that affects mainly rural areas, and especially the so-called 'aree interne', which are particularly difficult to reach (e. g. , some areas in the Apennines and the Alpes, small towns in southern Italy, small islands, etc.). Among the consequences, the growing depopulation, the lack of services and infrastructures, cultural desertification and higher unemployment rates. Only in recent years, the arrival in these areas of migrants and refugees (often hosted in reception centers and/or working in the agricultural and artisanal field) help to maintain an already fragile and shrinking context. Nevertheless, if migration could have positive impacts for communities and territories, it is usually depicted in negative and stigmatizing terms. At the same time, the Italian 'aree interne' are focussing on tourism, and especially slow/sustainable tourism, for the promotion of territories and local cultures. It is depicted as a driver to promote the growth of territories, even those which are poorly known, and makes them valuable tourism destinations. Although tourism and migration are the two sides of the same coin – which can be

defined 'mobility justice' – the narratives are often in contradiction. Examining the link between narratives, representations and actions, this paper will shed light on how alternative representations of migration and tourism can be co-constructed by social actors and how these dynamics can lead to local development processes. The analysis will show the processes of de-construction, re-construction and enactment of alternative narratives concerning migration and tourism, while also promoting social inclusion and sustainable development.

Paper 4: Refugee settlement and the revival of local communities: Lessons from the Riace model

Author(s): Ester Driel . Utrecht University, department of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences

Abstract:
The high influx of migrants and refugees in Italy since the 1990s resulted in a complicated and emergency-based reception system where facilities often lack sanitary and socio-economic services, and lead to a negative public attitude toward refugees. An innovative approach to address these challenges while at the same time combatting poverty and mafia in a depopulated area was developed in Riace, a town in southern Italy. The purpose of this article is to examine to what extent Riace's reception program (1) supports the successful settlement of refugees, and (2) affects the local community and the attitude of the local population towards newcomers. Based on extensive ethnographic fieldwork conducted in 2015 to 2017, this article discusses 'the Riace model': an approach whereby original inhabitants and refugees are together responsible for community development. This promoted refugees' socio-economic inclusion and created a supportive attitude towards migrants amongst locals who are proud of their hospitality. The Riace model and the way in which it is embedded in a national reception system can serve as an example to other European countries. However, there are also future challenges that relate to insecurity about the continuation of government funding and competition over local opportunities.

Paper 5: 'From That Moment Onwards, We Became the Cerberus Inside the Camp': Local Political Leadership and Policy Innovation in Refugee Reception

Author(s): Tihomir Sabchev. Utrecht University

Abstract:
The role of political leadership in migration governance has received little scholarly attention to date. At the same time, the recent influx of refugees into Europe and the subsequent events suggest that local political leadership might be an important factor in the way refugee reception is organized. In an attempt to address this gap, I present evidence from a qualitative comparative case study of two municipalities located on the opposite sides of the metropolitan area of Thessaloniki, which hosted a large number of forced migrants after the closure of the Balkan route to safety. While the two municipalities share a lot of similar characteristics (history, demography, economy, far-right presence, etc.), they significantly differ in terms of local political leadership, with a center-right mayor serving his first mandate on the one side and a center-left mayor serving his 5th consecutive mandate on the other. When in 2016 the central government suddenly opened reception centers in both municipalities, local politicians faced extremely negative and even violent reactions by local residents. The study demonstrates that even in cases where local authorities lack legal competences and financial resources, strong political leadership can be crucial in mediating conflicts, enhancing policy innovation, and ultimately improving the living conditions and integration prospects of refugees.

76. Immigration, Immigrants and the labour market in Europe Paper session 3

Supporter: Celine Couronne
Supporter email: WEBEX004@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Anders Neergaard
Discussant(s): Stefania Marino

Paper 1: Individual wage effects of emigration from Germany

Author(s): Nils Witte , Jean Guedes Auditor. Federal Institute for Population Research

Abstract:
Career aspirations are dominant drivers of international migration. Usually, research shows such aspirations to fulfill. However, most studies have analyzed international migrants moving from less economically developed regions to more developed ones. This paper examines how emigration affects individual wages. Empirically, we focus on emigrants from Germany, a highly developed country, who move to various countries of destination. We rely on data from the first wave of the novel German Emigration and Remigration Panel Study conducted in 2018/19. For reference, we further consider wage changes among non-migrants using the two most recent waves of the German Socio-Economic Panel. In a first step, we compare emigrants with non-migrants. We weight the non-migrant reference population using entropy balancing to match the socio-demographic composition of the emigrants. Difference-in-difference estimates indicate average hourly wage increases that are roughly 8 euros higher among emigrants compared with non-migrants. In a second step, we test human capital models of wage changes in the context of migration. Characteristics of employment and of employers are among the strongest predictors of the wage changes. Posted workers and workers in big companies enjoy much higher wage increases compared with self-initiated movers and those working for smaller employers. Destination country characteristics are also important but sensitive to price-level adjustments. At the individual level, women have lower wage increases than men, while age and education are not systematically related with the wage change. Our findings indicate that we need to adapt theories of migrants' labor market outcomes when we study emigration from highly developed countries because they were designed in the context of emigration from less developed countries.

Paper 2: Routes to a Legal Work Status: The Case of Ukrainian Labour Migrants in Poland

Author(s): Marta Kindler, Monika Szulecka. Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw, Institute of Law Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences

Abstract:
The role of networks in migrants' economic activity and their impact on economic integration are major topics in literature (Danzer & Ulku, 2011; Drever & Hoffmeister, 2008; Van Meeteren, Engbersen, & Van San, 2009). Research concerning legal aspects of economic adaptation of migrants has confirmed the importance of social networks in these processes (Engbersen, Van San, & Leerkes, 2006; Szulecka, 2017). However, rarely in literature we find an answer to what is the 'position' of social networks in migration among other mechanisms facilitating access to a legal work status. This paper builds on this body of literature by bringing together research on migration, migrant industry (Castles, 2004; Gammeltoft-Hansen & Sorensen, 2013; Garapich, 2008) with theories of social networking (Fuhse, 2009, 2015) and structuration (Giddens, 1979, 1986). We analyse social networks and institutions offering wide range of formal and informal intermediary services. We ask what are the links between social networks and employment agencies in migrants route to (or away from) a legal work status and which mechanisms can be identi-

fied as the leading ones. As recent research has shown the role of employment agencies in migration to Poland has increased. However, they do not easily replace social networks (Górny & Jaźwińska-Motylska, 2019; Górny et al. , 2018). Referring to both quantitative and qualitative data from two studies conducted between 2016-2018, the study under discussion concerns practices leading to legal work status of the largest group of migrants in Poland, i. e. Ukrainians, in the context of social networking and development of intermediary services.

Paper 3: Ukrainian migration to Czechia and the EU "Can it match up to our hopes?"

Author(s): Dušan Drbohlav, Dagmar Dzúrová, Eva Janská, Zdeněk Čermák. Charles University, Faculty of Science, Geomigrace, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Geomigrace, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Geomigrace, Charles University, Faculty of Science, Geomigrace

Abstract:
- Our presentation focuses on a Ukrainian labour migration to Czechia and, possibly, other EU countries be it already arranged or intended. An analysis is based on our unique questionnaire survey which was carried out with altogether 1, 000 respondents in five regions (5 times 200) of Ukraine
- Kyiv, Lviv, Dnepri and Uzhhorod (composed of urban and rural samples) in the Spring and Summer 2019. We focus on a supply side of Ukranian would-be migrants´ human capital which is represented by various characteristics
- like, educational level, language abilities, employment status, profession, economic branch and migratory experience. In the same vein, we ascertain what sort of labour activity do migrants prefer in a destination country, what are their migratory expectations, „ideal" working conditions and favoured modes of integration.

Quantitative approaches will be applied (factor analysis) while in addition to the whole sample a special attention will be paid to subsamples of: those who head for Czechia, highly educated, and those who are to work in manufacturing industry. Within a discussion the given supply side is juxtaposed to a demand side while both general patterns on EU labour markets and some specific features typical of the Czech labour market are debated. The presentation contributes to a basic research (an attempt to get to know more about conditionalities and regularities of the current Ukrainian migration to EU countries) and an applied research (penetrating mechanisms of migratory movements and recommending some novelties which might make a recruitment and integration of labour migrants more effective).

51. Transnational political mobilisation: linking diaspora's electoral leverage, homeland political responsiveness and processes of democratic diffusion

Supporter: Zicheng Zhang
Supporter email: WEBEX011@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Daniela Vintila and Eva Østergaard-Nielsen
Discussant(s): Daniela Vintila

Abstract/Information:
In recent years, the topic of diaspora's political mobilization has started to gain significant salience in political and societal debates. In a context of increasing international mobility worldwide and rising public dissatisfaction with the performance of political institutions, an increasingly rich body of literature has started to examine when, how and why non-resident nationals actively engage in elections held in sending countries. In doing so, past scholarship has shown important variations in the frequency, intensity and modes of diaspora mobilization, while also pointing towards a diversification of the repertoire of channels through which external voters make their voice heard in homeland politics. Similarly, it highlighted the changing nature of homeland parties' responsiveness towards non-resident electorates, especially in contexts in which the later count with strong leverage over domestic electoral politics. This panel seeks to contribute to this ongoing debate by bringing new theoretical and empirical insights regarding the multifaceted phenomenon of transnational political mobilization among diaspora populations. The papers included in this panel provide new evidence regarding recent patterns of diaspora electoral engagement, while also exploring specific mechanisms leading to extra-territorial mobilization (or electoral abstention) and, more broadly, migration-driven process of democratic diffusion and circulation of political ideas between host and home countries.

Paper 1: Studying the feedback effect in overseas districts: evidence of Latin American and Southern European countries (1976-2018)

Author(s): Sebastian Umpierrez. Universidad Diego Portales

Abstract:
Despite a growing number of contributions seeking to examine the causes and consequences of external voting, existing literature overlooks the strategic entry of political parties in overseas districts. This article examines the determinants of the presence of political parties abroad through a comparative research design in countries of Latin America and Southern Europe: Colombia, Ecuador, Italy, and Portugal. By analyzing these four cases, I can unravel why some political parties campaign abroad while others remain focused on the national territory. Employing a time-series dataset of every national election in which non-resident Italians, Colombians, Ecuadorians and Portuguese can partake, I describe the incentives and constraints of political parties abroad, as well as test a set of hypotheses related to transnational party competition within a context of ever-increasing emigration worldwide. Since the above-mentioned sending states have had within-country variation in terms of electoral rules and external voting rights, I may examine the feedback effect of the political parties in overseas districts, and bring several institutional, ideological and contextual variables into the analysis.

Paper 2: When and how Parliamentarians debate about diaspora: insights from the Romanian case

Author(s): Sergiu Gherghina, Sorina Soare, Paul Tap. University of Glasgow , University of Florence , Babes-Bolyai University

Abstract:
Already 15 years ago the majority of countries in the world allowed emigrants to vote in elections organized in their country of origin (Ellis et al. , 2007). In this context, many governments adopted policies and programs aiming to address the needs of communities abroad. Earlier studies reflect on the degree to which this mobilization takes place and seek to explain what determines migrants to engage politically in their country of origin (Ahmadov and Sasse, 2015; Gherghina and Tseng, 2016; Koinova, 2018). These approaches focus either on the institutional actions (governments, parties) or on the demand-side reactions (voters abroad). To a large extent, it remains unknown how elected political elites (parliamentarians) refer and debate about issues related to communities of non-residents / diaspora. To address this gap in the literature, our paper aims to analyze the ways in which the Romanian parliamentarians refer to the communities of Romanians abroad. We focus on the parliamentary speeches from the plenary sessions in the Chamber of Deputies, the lower House of the Romanian Parliament, in the two most recent terms in office (2012-2016 and 2016-2020). The study includes 285 speeches and uses thematic analysis. Our analysis explores how parliamentarians contribute to the definition and redefinition of the Romanian diaspora. Romania is an appropriate setting to investigate the representation of diaspora in parliamentary speeches for three reasons: its diaspora includes two different groups of non-residents, the share of non-residents is very high relative to the country's population and the non-residents making relevant economic and political impact on country of origin; for details, see the research design.

Paper 3: Parties left behind? How migrants engage with political home country parties

Author(s): Nicolas Fliess. University of Sussex

Abstract:
Over the recent years, political parties became increasingly active abroad. External voting rights have incentivized parties to scale up their presence in residency countries. Yet, to which extent do migrants benefit from these developments? So far, much of the political behaviour literature has focused on emigrants' as voters, or social movement activists. However, home country parties present important additional political arenas, and yet have attracted considerable less scholarly attention leaving us with little to say on how migrants use and incorporate political home country parties into their strategies as a minority group. This paper addresses this gap using a comparative research design that includes three Latin American migrant groups (Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru) in Spain. More than 60 semi-structured interviews were carried out with home country party representatives, campaign volunteers, association leaders, and political activists in Barcelona. The findings suggest that political home country parties present an important connection to home and can work as catalyst for ethnic home country identities. Nonetheless, migrants use parties in ways related to host and home country political affairs. Homeland parties serve migrants as institutionalized networks which facilitate a) accessing political information b) contacts to high-profile politicians and c) collective action related to migrant issues during inter election times. However, the extent to which parties appear useful to migrants depends on host and home country factors alike. This study provides novel empirical insights on how migrants organize politically and contributes to the theory building in the political behaviour literature.

Paper 4: To vote or not to vote? Comparing Polish and Romanian migrants' reflections on external voting behaviour and transnational political (dis)engagement

Author(s): Marta Bivand Erdal. Peace Research Institute Oslo

Abstract:
act: While scholarly attention on external voting globally and on states' concerns with emigrants, is gro-wing, the reasons why, and the dynamics which shape whether migrants do or do not engage politically in origin contexts remain elusive. Whereas analyses of diaspora voting patterns offer insights into the ways in which diasporas vote more similarly or differently compared to origin populations, there is a lacuna of knowledge about why migrants choose to vote externally, or indeed why they do not vote externally, when they have the right to do so. This paper draws on 80 semi-structured interviews (to be collected January-March 2020), with migrants from Poland and Romania, exploring reflections on external voting behaviour and the transnational political engagement (or disengagement) among diasporas. Comparing Polish and Romanian migrants' reflections on diaspora political engagement, across two origin countries, and two destination countries – Polish migrants in Norway and Spain, and Romanian migrants in Norway and Spain, allows for exploration of the how migrant settlement country political systems interact with other factors shaping transnational commitment, to produce specific dynamics of diaspora political (dis) engagement in these contexts.

Paper 5: The role of host and home country setting in emigrant external voting preferences

Author(s): Eva Østergaard-Nielsen, Irina Ciornei. Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, University Bern

Abstract:
Studies of emigrant voting in homeland elections have questioned to what extent emigrants change their political preferences from afar. One set of arguments posit that the migration process transforms emi-grants' political views and preferences by exposing them to more consolidated democratic institutions in the context of reception. Within this perspective, emigrants from democracies or autocracies would tend to systematically differ in terms of voting patterns when compared to the electorates back home by voting for parties campaigning for democratic development and against corrupt and authoritarian incum-bents. An alternative perspective argues that emigrant electorates display similar political preferences to home country electorates because their main political socialization take place prior to departure and/or mirror comparable socio-economic differences, which in turn constitute the basis of their vote choice also in their homeland. This paper argues that the extent to which emigrant voting patterns systematically differ from home country voting patterns is jointly determined by political structures in the country of re-sidence and origin context. Based on an original dataset of emigrant voting patterns per country of resi-dence, we present a broader systematic analysis of how the host country degree of democracy, together with home country democratic development, determine the voting patterns of emigrated electorates

78. Conceptualizing reintegration: the role of context and of stakeholders' positionality

Supporter: Elina Jonitz
Supporter email: WEBEX013@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Ine Lietaert and Katie Kuschminder
Discussant(s): Zana Vathi

Abstract/Information:
Processes of reintegration, referring to the adjustment processes that occur when people return the country of origin after residing a certain period abroad, and more specifically, to the processes of (re-)establishing the social, economic and/or emotional ties that define the returnee as a member of a community, have been receiving increased attention in both political and scholarly debates. Stimulated by research insights from studies on transnationalism, social networks and post-return realities and extensive critiques on how reintegration had been conceptualized and studied in previous decades, it is presently widely recognized as a challenging, multi-dimensional and highly contextualized process, strongly associated with characteristics of the returnee, the modes of return and conditions in the host country and the country of return. Despite this knowledge on the complexity of and diversity within reintegration processes, current insights into the transnational and transtemporal dimensions of return and reintegration, post-return outcomes and reintegration trajectories remain limited. On the one hand, this is due to differing conceptualizations of reintegration, with big gaps between the meaning attached to reintegration between policymakers, practitioners, migration scholars and returnees. This lack of a clear conceptual framework, together with the tremendous influence of the symbolic and instrumental positioning of return and reintegration within public discourse and migration governance agendas, obviously hampers attempts to understand, measure, evaluate or support reintegration processes. At the same time, this field is in urgent need of further contextualisation of reintegration, as meaning of these processes differ along, amongst others, locations, aspirations, age, gender, modes and motives of return, social networks and family composition.

Paper 1: Using or inducing return aspirations: the critical role of frontline workers implementing voluntary return policy in Austria and the Netherlands

Author(s): Laura Cleton, Reinhard. University of Antwerp, Schweitzer

Abstract:
In this paper, we investigate the complex roles that state and non-state providers of return counselling play in shaping return migration aspirations, especially among (rejected) asylum seekers. Existing literature has highlighted both the importance and malleability of migration aspirations in a wide range of migratory trajectories, but paid little attention to the situation of people who at some stage of their asylum procedure are confronted with the possibility of returning 'voluntarily' to their country of citizenship. This confrontation usually happens in the form of institutionalised state or NGO-led 'return counselling' and reflects the official state preference for voluntary departure over forced removal. Building on Carling's aspirations/ability model and using qualitative data from Austria and the Netherlands, we identify three modes in which return counsellors play a critical role in obtaining the 'voluntary' departure of rejected asylum seekers. Firstly, by identifying existing aspirations among potential returnees who for personal reasons want to return but lack the ability to do so. Secondly, by merely obtaining informed consent to return 'voluntarily' in the absence of aspirations to return. And thirdly, by actively inducing the wish to return with the aim of re-aligning migrants' own aspirations with the requirements of restrictive migration law. We argue that this distinction is important and plays a critical role in further developing the workings of 'migration aspirations management' (Carling & Collins 2018) in contemporary migration governance in Europe.

Paper 2: Beyond 'Just Comes' and 'Know-it-alls': Exploring temporary returnee's strategies to deal with returnee stigma

Author(s): Charlotte Mueller, Dr. Katie Kuschminder . MGSoG/UNU-MERIT, Maastricht University, MGSoG/UNU-MERIT, Maastricht University

Abstract:
Goffman's theory of social stigma defines stigma as an 'attribute that is deeply discrediting' and creates an 'other' that is isolated and rejected from the group (1963). Recent research has highlighted the role of stigma in return migration, particularly in the case of experiences of deportation (Drotbohm, 2014; Schuster and Majidi, 2015). In this paper, we examine the case of diaspora returnees engaging in a temporary return through and IOM Netherlands programme that aims to provide knowledge transfer and capacity building. We look at the three countries of Ethiopia, Sierra Leone and Somaliland. The returnees in this study choose of their own volition to participate in the programme and are mostly highly educated with valued expertise in a certain field. Despite their skills, education and voluntariness, the returnees still experience and prepare for stigmatization in their return. Returnees' awareness of the potentially negative attitudes towards diaspora and short term returnees in their countries of origin has framed their way of presenting themselves and interacting with staff at the host institution. As a result, returnees' use preventative strategies as they were expecting to face mistrust when starting to work with staff at the host institution as well as counter-active strategies to overcome mistrust they actually experienced at the host institution. In this paper we will examine first, the expected stigmatizations that returnees perceive they will experience, second, the actual experiences of stigmatization, and third the preventative strategies used by returnees to counteract the stigmatization. This paper contributes to the literature by exploring how returnees can build trust in situations of short term reintegration and use preventative strategies to counteract return stigmatizations.

Paper 3: "Let them make it rain and bling!": Unveiling community expectations towards returned migrants in Cameroon

Author(s): Presca Wanki , Ine Lietaert. Ghent University, Ghent University

Abstract:
Although research on the return and reintegration processes of migrants is substantial and growing, there is no shared agreement on the concept and operationalization of "reintegration". Though clear definitions are needed, in this paper we argue that we cannot make sense of reintegration processes until we know the meaning it receives in a particular geographical and social context. As such, this paper investigates how reintegration processes can be conceptualized and operationalized in the context of rural Ethiopia, a setting that has been neglected in studies conducted so far. More so, we aim to move beyond the individual perspective by investing the impact return has on the household and community level. As a first step, based on a review of existing operationalization, completed with insights from returnees and stakeholders working with returnees in Northern Wollo, we indicate the meanings returnees give to the reintegration process and its dimensions, which clearly differ from returnees in urban areas. In this rural context, economic success is linked to housing, land productivity and income generation. Social integration is linked to involvement in crucial informal community based organizations. Secondly, based on these insight, we formulate a concrete suggestion on how to measure reintegration in rural Ethiopia and drawing on questionnaires with 300 returnees in North Wollo and focus group discussion with community members, we discuss the extent of success of returnees' reintegration in this region, as well as the socio-economic impacts of return and reintegration on recipient households and communities.

Paper 4: Cognitive Remittances: Changing self-perceptions and positionality among Roma returnees in Albania and Kosovo

Author(s): Zana Vathi. Edge Hill University

Abstract:
This paper looks at the transformation of Roma's self-perception and positionality towards societies in the country of origin as a result of their migration experience, coining the concept of cognitive remittances. The paper draws on the data from the project 'Supporting the Effective Reintegration of Roma Returnees in the Western Balkans' which included interviews with stakeholders and focus groups across the WB6 (2018). The findings show that the migration experience provides the Roma with a new lens through which they view and appreciate their historical and contemporary belongingness and positionality in the region. Having experienced different lifestyles and sense of dignity makes their adaptation upon return very challenging as they face the inevitable reconciling with low living standards they re-experience upon return. A significant shift at cognitive level takes place as a result; as their self-perception changes, they are more sensitive towards experiences of discrimination, not least because these experiences of migration and return appear to also develop and promote their political literacy and agency. Reintegration is both hampered and potentially enabled by these cognitive shifts. On the one hand, the capital accumulated abroad significantly enhances their (re)integration prospects as they perform an increased awareness on rights and skills on being active citizens. The overall attitude towards remigration is, nonetheless, under-pinned by the heightened understanding of the high degrees of separatedness between the Roma and the mainstream society in Albania and Kosovo.

79. New Tools and Platforms for Knowledge Exchange, Research Discovery and Open Data Solutions for Migration Studies

Supporter: Isabel Cobo-Palacios
Supporter email: WEBEX021@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s):

Abstract/Information:
This workshop is a roundtable with interactive presentations of four new platforms and tools for knowledge exchange, research discovery and data access for Migration Studies. It presents the CrossMigration Taxonomy and Database (introduced by Peter Scholten and Asya Pisarevskaya, Erasmus University Rotterdam), the Ethmigsurveydata Survey Data Hub (presented by Laura Morales & Ami Saji, Sciences Po), the ReSoMa Digital Research Platform (introduced by Guia Gilardoni, ISMU) and several tools developed within the H2020 SSHOC project for the European Open Science Cloud (presented by Maureen A. Haaker, UK Data Archive).

81. Transforming family relations and gender dynamics II

Supporter: Ryan Grabijas
Supporter email: WEBEX008@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Sarah Scuzzarello

Paper 1: Gender and health in migration: Belgian men navigating social service structures in Thailand and in Belgium

Author(s): Asuncion Fresnosa-Flot . l'Université libre de Bruxelles

Abstract:
Studies on "mixed" couples in which the partners have different nationalities and/or ethnicities have heavily focused on women's experiences of state policies and marital life, consequently eclipsing the experiences of their male counterparts. With the aim of contributing to shedding light on the situation of men in mixed unions, I examine in this presentation the case of Belgian men in couple with Thai (wo)men, specifically their encounters with state policies and social services with regards to health issues in their transnational social spaces. Drawing from observations and interviews carried out in Thailand and in Belgium, I unveil how those policies and services facilitate and constrain the individual and couple lives of Belgian men experiencing health problems, as well as the way they navigate and confront them. The intersecting categories of age, social class and gender appear to shape their experiences and strategies at the micro level, whereas social networks and legal consciousness seem to influence them at the meso and macro levels.

Paper 2: Unpacking heteronormativity in privileged migration. Insights from everyday experiences of expatriate women in Luxembourg

Author(s): Karine Duplan. University of Geneva, Switzerland

Abstract:
Heteronormativity has been pointed by scholars of geographies of sexualities working for its role in structuring migration policies as well as lived experiences of expatriates (Duplan 2014; Manalasan 2006; Oswin 2012). While gender issues have been usefully addressed in migration scholarship, sexuality remains however pretty overlooked in privileged migration. By articulating geographies of gender and sexualities with migration studies, I aim in this paper to contribute to fill this gap by scrutinising the (re)production of heteronormativity in privileged migration through an analysis of embodied practices of everyday space of female expatriate in Luxembourg. This submission draws on the results of my PhD dissertation in political and cultural geography that aims at unveiling the subjective experiences of globalisation of highly skilled female migrants. Drawing on a transnational queer feminist framework, this paper seeks to reveal the workings of privilege in expatriation from an intersectional perspective. I will first detail the learning of gendered practices that implicitly structure the expatriate milieu and as such contribute to the production of a so-called "expat bubble". I will then unveil how female expatriates convey heteronormative sets of practices in the shaping of their expatriate subjectivities. I will finally conclude by calling for more reflexivity when working on privileged migration to challenge sexual bias in migration studies that contribute to the making of the migrant subject as normally straight.

Paper 3: Barcelona: Weaving Emotions, Transforming Families. A Micro-ethnography Study of Reunited Filipino Families

Author(s): Justine Grace Novio Abrugena. Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg

Abstract:
Abstract: Families had to adjust to the changing socioeconomic conditions of neoliberal globalization. Transnational family research usually overlooks the transformation of reunited families abroad in the discourse. The main research question of this paper asks, "How does the reunification of family members transform the household and the relations of Filipino families in Barcelona?" To answer this particular question, micro-ethnography was utilized and data were drawn from the narratives of eight Filipino families in Barcelona. The study is anchored on a framework intertwining globalization, transnationalism, gender, and family. The results of this study bring to the fore the significance of emotions, stemming from gendered and cultural notions, in inducing migrant behaviour and decisions which dictate the outcome of reunification and the transformation of power relations, roles, hierarchies, and values within the family. Men demonstrate resistance to hegemonic masculinity. Women elevate their roles, albeit in a way that still perpetuates global gender inequalities. Furthermore, the data from the narratives speak of a gap in the approach implemented by governments, and other civil society actors, as a result of overlooking the role of families and migrant emotions in the current responses to immigration issues today. This research promulgated that existing frameworks, programs, and policies regarding immigration, family reunification, and even integration, can benefit from a perspective taking into account the role emotions and culture. It evokes another nuanced perspective in migration rooted in families and emotions, and how such 'private' concepts are responsible for a ripple effect that are ultimately crucial in public discourse and vice versa.

82. Mixed-Methods Reserch in the Study of International Migration

Supporter: Gabriela Petre
Supporter email: WEBEX022@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Oana Ciobanu and Claudine Burton-Jeangros
Discussant(s): Oana Ciobanu

Abstract/Information:
Mixed-methods research is emerging in several fields, including in international migration studies. Yet, there is still little research truly integrating qualitative and quantitative methods, data, sampling and analysis techniques. The variety of mixing that can be implemented in international migration studies is immense. One can apply it to multi-level research dealing with the impact of migration policies on migrants' strategies and livelihoods; nested sampling can provide an opportunity to develop findings from national and international surveys through subsequent ethnographic research; data collected among various actors can lead to triangulation of results, and qualitative in-depth interviews can both inform the elaboration of questionnaires or help interpret quantitative findings. This session brings together papers looking at both results of research projects that employed mixed methods, as well as methodological papers focusing on a mixed-methods design applied to international migration.

Paper 1: Imitation Game and the study of migrants' integration

Author(s): Ozan Sahin. University of Geneva

Abstract:
This research postulates to study migrants' socio-cultural integration with a relatively new, quasi-experimental research method, named The Imitation Game (IMGAME). Inspired from the Turing test, IMGAME is a methodological approach that consists of conducting experiments between diverse social groups (i. e. migrants and locals), during which, members of both groups are invited to interact with each other by using software specifically designed for the method. The particularity of this method is that players (population under study) ask and answer questions that themselves formulate and, try to identify who is whom by comparing the answers received from other players. Thus, the method provides us with both quantitative (success rates of pretenders and judges, PR and IR) and qualitative data (in-game communications between players). The main theoretical frameworks at the basis of this research come from the field of Science and Technology Studies (STS). First, the concept of interactional expertise developed by Harry Collins and Robert Evans (Collins and Evans, 2002) from Cardiff University. Second, the framework of waves and forms by Basile Zimmermann at the University of Geneva (Zimmermann, 2015). A combination of these theories and the IMGAME method is expected to help study various aspects of migrants' cultural integration such as (1) how members of migrant and local populations identify themselves (2) their vision and understanding of other group's form-of-life, (3) the extent to which cultural differences influence migrants' integration.

Paper 2: Moving Methods: Understanding dance across borders

Author(s): Aoife McGrath, Victoria Durrer, Peter Campbell. Queen's University Belfast, Queen's University Belfast, University of Liverpool

Abstract:
This paper presents the findings of a pilot study that brings together social science and dance-based research methods to understand the role of border-crossing in the livelihoods of dance artists on the island of Ireland. We consider survey data on training, education and professional practice in concert with 'danced data' – participants' filmed danced responses to phrases associated with migration – to bring a more nuanced picture of what moves artists to work (or not) across borders, their experiences in this process, and the impact on their professional practice. This methodology of epistemological pluralism interweaves embodied knowledge of a post-conflict border region with more traditional data analysis methods. This produces a triangulation of methodological approaches and can be seen as an example of "border thinking" (Anzaldúa 1999; Magnolo 2006), bringing the alternative language of a normally outlying knowledge system into the heart of a discussion. The migration occurring within art-worlds can foster cultural spaces for exploring difference and commonalities that may exist across borders. Research on the movement of artists in Ireland indicates that an 'all-island' arts space exists, but how this relates to the practice and livelihoods of particular artists and thus the development of this 'space' remains unclear. In the context of Brexit, arts development organisations in the UK and Ireland have warned of negative consequences for the livelihoods of a 'highly mobile' cultural workforce, but also for wider, international and intercultural relations and exchange. Through a discussion of its experimental methodology, this paper seeks to highlight these issues.   Gloria Anzaldúa, Borderlands/La Frontera: The New Mestiza (San Francisco: Aunt Lute Books, 2012 (1987)). Walter Mignolo and Madina Tlostanova, 'Theorizing from the Borders: Shifting to Geo- and Body-Politics of Knowledge', in European Journal of Social Theory, Volume 9, Issue 2, pp. 205-221.

Paper 3: "Challenges of studying second – generation youth longitudinally. Experiences from the LIVES COHORT survey in Switzerland".

Author(s): Guichard Eduardo, Claudio Bolzman, Milena Chimienti, Jean-Marie Le Goff.

Abstract:
This presentation aims to shed light on the methodological issues related to the study of second –generation youth with migrant background in a longitudinal research design. It will also discuss the challenges in linking longitudinal quantitative data with qualitative sampling and data collection by interviews in the project "Transition to adulthood of second-generation with migrant backgrounds in Switzerland". Our objective is to study the inequalities and vulnerabilities that are specific to individuals who are children of migrants socialized in Switzerland. Based on the LIVES COHORT data, we aim to study the trajectories of family formation, the early careers and the social integration of second – generation youth. Since 2013, this study has followed across five waves an initial sample of 1691 youth aged between 14 and 26 years, among them almost a half categorized as second – generation youth with migrant backgrounds. We aim also to interview a specific subsample of second – generation with refugee origin for the qualitative part of the project. This presentation will start by exploring the definition of the category of second-generation youth with migrant background and what difficulties this category presents when we want to study them from a life course perspective. We will also show how "methodological nationalism" prevents from analyzing the fluidity of the nationality and mobility within the sample. Finally, we will discuss how these different issues affect the case selection in the qualitative part, and how to extract participants for aqualitative research from a quantitative longitudinal sample.

Paper 4: Mixed Methods to Empower Migrant Youth in Vulnerable Conditions

Author(s): Amalia Gilodi, Jutta Bissinger , Isabelle Albert , Birte Nienaber. , University of Luxembourg, University of Luxembourg , University of Luxembourg

Abstract:
In this methodological paper, we will present a newly established international and interdisciplinary research project focusing on empowering young migrants in vulnerable conditions and supporting integration strategies within the EU in a unique and comprehensive mixed methods research design combining secondary analysis with qualitative empirical data. The triangulation of results from different sources and methods will help to provide a deeper insight into the integration processes from the perspectives of migrants, host nationals and experts. In the framework of MIMY, financed by H2020 and comprising 12 consortium members from 11 disciplines and 9 European countries, we will focus on various challenges of integration strategies of young migrants in vulnerable conditions, considering different sectors from the perspective of different actors, at macro-, meso- and micro-levels. This will help to explain the successes and failures of integration over migrants' life courses as well as the long-term consequences for migrant communities and the hosting society. The research design of MIMY follows several steps:
1. desk research – literature review, content analysis, mapping exercises,
2. quantitative secondary data analysis, policy and discourse analysis,
3. qualitative empirical studies, and
4. synthesizing and synergizing all findings and drawing policy recommendations. The present paper will outline how this project integrates qualitative and quantitative methods by using an innovative, multi-method approach (e. g. policy analyses, delphi study, focus groups, in-depth qualitative interviews, participatory action research) in order to explore vulnerability and resilience of young migrants in cross-national perspectives combining policy analysis with demographic, sociological, psychological, discursive, and ethnographic analysis.

Paper 5: Transnational Ageing among Older Migrants and Natives: A Strategy to Overcome Vulnerability: A mixed-methods design

Author(s): Ruxandra Oana Ciobanu. University of Geneva

Abstract:
This project will develop a better understanding of transnational practices to overcome vulnerability in old age by doing an innovative comparison between older international migrants, internal migrants and natives. The aims are to provide a comprehensive overview of the processes through which some overcome vulnerabilities and others do not by studying the forms of transnationalism and trans-localism developed to face age-related hardships. The quantitative component consists of a multi-sited quantitative survey of forms of transnationalism. Following this, the qualitative component consists of ethnographic research in the two countries. Concretely there will be conducted interviews with the four populations and a mapping of institutions providing trans-border services such as medical and care services and transportation. The mixed-methods design is a nested sequential design with the aim of development and triangulation. The two countries studied are Switzerland and Italy.

73. Gendered & sexualised governance of mobility and integration

Supporter: Patricia Nabuco Martuscelli
Supporter email: WEBEX006@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Maggi Leung

Abstract/Information:
This is the second panel organised by GenSeM members on the theme (with the same title). This first was submitted as part of the GenSeM 'guaranteed' panels. Drawing from empirical research across Europe, North America, and the Caribbean the panel examines how institutions engage in gendered and sexualised practices of migration governance and boundary making. The eight papers, across two panels, show how states draw on ethnicised forms of sexism and heteronormative conceptions of victimhood to effectively exclude migrant minorities and refugees from the majority society. The papers also demonstrate how migrants are able to navigate, engage with, and respond to these exclusions to conduct their transnational lives

Paper 1: Gendernationalism and the liberal state: The cases of the 'burqa ban' and 'forced marriage' in Switzerland

Author(s): Janine Dahinden, Stefan Manser-Egli. University of Neuchâte, University of Neuchâtel

Abstract:
In a wide range of European countries we witness forms of 'othering' where gender equality became the marker of the boundary between 'us' and 'them'. Gender equality is presented as an accomplished fact for European countries and as a genuine European value. Simultaneously, non EU-female migrants and female Muslims are portrayed as victims of their sexist culture and/or of Islam who must be 'saved'. Nationalist forms of politics of belonging (Hadj Abdou) as well as orientalised representations are entangled with these forms of 'othering' (Dietze). Scholars understood this phenomenon as a form of racialisation or ethnicization of sexism (Delphy, Korteweg, Philipps) and as femonationalism, i. e. the instrumentalisation of women's rights for nationalist purposes (Farris). Against this backdrop, our paper points at two important additional patterns at work which so far have been neglected in research. Based on two case studies, we scrutinize the political and institutional discourse about the so-called 'burqa ban' and 'forced marriage' in Switzerland. First, we show that such ethnosexist boundary making no longer only occurs in right-wing and nationalist parties. Rather, it has taken root throughout the political landscape and discourses, including public administration, guiding the practices of a wide range of actors. Second, the processes at stake result not only in the silencing and marginalising of migrant Muslim women as political subjects, but, before that, discursively erase them as subjects of the liberal state as such, as individual right holders. Thereby, gendernationalism violates fundamental ideals of the liberal democratic state.

Paper 2: Saving Black Immigrant Females': Femonationalism in American Public Discourse about Female Genital Mutilation

Author(s): Dina Bader. Department of Sociology, New York University

Abstract:
Following Sara Farris (2017), femonationalism describes the discourses that suggest the inferiority of the Others with respects to women's rights and gender equality, thus serving to laud the host nation's moral virtue. It examines the intertwinement between feminist claims and xenophobic ideas within public discourse, which stigmatizes nonWestern immigrants in the name of women's rights. Farris, like most scholars in the field, have focused their attention on representations of Muslim women in Western public discourse. Indeed, the headscarf debate has sharply divided feminist activists as well as scholars, separating those who consider the headscarf a sign of women's oppression and those who claim women's right to self-determination, even if this means they wear a headscarf. Against this background, this paper aims to push the theoretical debate further on by analyzing another topical yet understudied discursive arena where femonationalism prevails, namely Western public discourse about female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C). Based on a content analysis of daily US newspapers (1987-2019), I show how the existence of FGM/C gives a compelling opportunity to a Western country like the United States to represent itself as a champion of gender equality while claiming to 'save' Black immigrant females from their 'oppressive' culture. In this paper, I argue that the furor around FGM/C serves as an example of femonationalism – here, a phenomenon intertwined with cultural racism – to highlight the alleged inability of migrants to integrate.

Paper 3: SOGI asylum in the UK: an intersectional approach based on experience

Author(s): Vítor Lopes Andrade. University of Sussex

Abstract:
Most research on asylum on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) addresses legal aspects, particularly issues regarding the refugee status determination process, such as how to prove the well-founded fear of persecution, credibility assessment, etc. (Kapron and LaViolette, 2014). One of the limitations of these studies is that they commonly look at SOGI asylum claimants and refugees merely as sexual or gendered beings, only as people seeking asylum, and not as integrated subjects who are gendered, racialized, classed, etc. Drawing on the ethnographic fieldwork I am currently carrying out in London, the aim of this paper is to analyse how different identity markers, such as gender, race/ethnicity, nationality, age, and religion, impact on the everyday life experiences of SOGI asylum claimants and refugees. The focus is particularly on experiences with accommodation and employment, as well as on the interaction between SOGI refugees and their co-nationals, and with the wider society, especially the local LGBTI+ community.

84. Transforming family relations and gender dynamics I

Supporter: Emma Labovitz
Supporter email: WEBEX014@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Nicola Chanamuto
Discussant(s): Sarah Scuzzarello

Abstract/Information:
The papers in this panel discuss how migration shapes and potentially changes gender dynamics within families and how it affects attitudes towards sexuality, gender equality, partner relations, and sex norms. Drawing upon empirical research across Europe predominantly with young individuals of migrant background, the papers in these two panels show that migration unsettles power dynamics within families without however necessarily changing them. Also, the research presented provides evidence for inter-generational differences and at times conflicts in how issues of gender and sexuality norms are dealt with. Conscious of the significant impact of migration on both mobile and non-mobile family members, the panels include papers analysing how left-behind parents' life experiences are shaped by their children's migrations.

Paper 1: Sexual strategies of young sub-Saharan African migrants in Switzerland: processes of sexual emancipation in terms of gender relations.

Author(s): Francesca Poglia Mileti , Laura Mellini . Department of Social sciences, University of Fribourg, Department of Social sciences, University of Fribourg

Abstract:
Based on the results of the JASS qualitative research (2016-2018, 50 individual interviews and 2 focus groups, funded by the SNSF1) we will show that the sexual socialization processes of young sub-Saharan African migrants (18-25 years old) living in Switzerland depend on gender, migration experience and inclusion in various socialization contexts (family, peers, school, health institutions, and media).   We propose to : – Discuss the concept of sexual autonomy in a migratory context based on the subjective representations of young people. – Present the sexuality management strategies (concealment, circumvention, coverage, etc.) adopted to manage different sexual norms (social, moral, religious, cultural, and medical). – Describe how the pluralization of sexual codes opens new spaces for negotiation that may strengthen power relations between men and women or value experiences that emancipate them from gender models. – Show that sexual empowerment depends on the combination of gender and time of arrival in Switzerland. For example, we will present different types of sexual trajectories. First-generation migrants (women) have moral frameworks that limit their power in intimate relationships. On the contrary, women born in Switzerland tend to value sexual pleasure, reversing gender roles in spite of the family expectations. Young first-generation migrant men remain in a traditional model of sexual codes, but are limited in their sexual autonomy due to a lack of resources (linguistic, social and economic networks). Young second-generation men have more differentiated sexual trajectories (based on experimentation, on traditional values, on egalitarian relations, etc.).

Paper 2: Gender, forced migration and the life course: Syrian male perspectives on partner relationship (re)formation

Author(s): Rik P. Huizinga , Helga A. G. de Valk. Population Research Centre, University of Groningen , Population Research Centre, University of Groningen

Abstract:
This paper seeks to disentangle the gendered perspectives on partner relationships after forced migration. Whereas substantial research has focused on the perspective of women in a response to decades of gender blindness in migration research, we put forward the relevance of male refugees' understanding of partner relationship dynamics. Hence the paper targets the lived experiences and perceptions of young Syrian men (18-35 years old) as gender- and partner roles are contested, re-produced or transformed in the context of societal change. In order to capture the perspectives of these men, our study adopts a qualitative life course perspective to flesh out the interplay of micro- and macro processes in which partner relationship attitudes and behaviour are defined. We draw from narrative interviews, themed around core principles of the life course paradigm such as agency, linked lives, time and place, and life stage. These empirically rich data will be analysed using narrative analysis. We see two main contributions of this paper. First, by scrutinising the different strategies Syrian men employ to negotiate and re-define partner relationship attitudes and everyday behaviour in the context of a new host society, the paper aims to expand on the life course literature in migration research by discussing new actors and new contexts. Second, the findings of this study will give insights into the gendered complexities of managing partner relationships in forced displacement by offering more nuanced understandings of power divisions within partner relationships.

Paper 3: Second generations Albanian girls in South Tyrol. Identity between ethnicity and transnationalism in a multi-ethnic context

Author(s): Sabrina Colombo. Free University of Bozen/Bolzano

Abstract:
Only in the recent decades scholarship in Italy has investigated on second generations (Ambrosini & Molina, 2004; Colombo, 2005; Colombo 2007; Zinn, 2010; Farina, 2012; Giuliani, Tagliabue, & Glăveanu, 2015); studies on identity formation of female teenagers and young women, whose parents are migrants from Albania, represent still a gap in this scenario. The parents' desire to camouflage among Italians and to give themselves and their children other chances in the receiving country represent a strategy to take the distance from the patriarchal society of origin. Although most of the interviewees (parents and some other key informants of first generations, female and male youth of second generations) confirm this trend, I have observed that ancestral thoughts and behaviours still affect the lives of children born abroad, especially those of young women. As already investigated in several studies on ethnic identity (Branch, Tayal & Triplett, 2000; Phinney & Alipuria, 1990) ethnic belongness can affect identity formation during adolescence in important contexts such as school, relationships among peers, and so forth. Migrant children must face and explore different alternatives between the culture of the origin country and of the receiving society, transmitted by the school, by the other teenagers, by the mass media (Fermani, Crocetti & Meeus, 2010). First findings in interviews bring new insights into dynamics that change temporally and spatially and reveal both a break with the past and a bridge between first and second generations in terms of gender relations and identity. Excerpts of interviews will be presented.

86. Crossing borders – feeling connected? Exploring the sense of belonging among different migrant populations

Supporter: Ray Aditya
Supporter email: WEBEX027@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Elke Murdock and Isabelle Albert
Discussant(s): Giuseppina Marsico

Abstract/Information: Migrants find themselves living in a society with different practices, norms and values to their culture of origin. Migration is a life transition that entails changes in social and emotional belonging. This panel focuses on the question how migrants establish bonds in their receiving country. How do migrants negotiate their sense of belonging to the host and / or home country? What determines the strength of attachment to either of both? The present panel brings together researchers from three different countries who focus on the sense of belonging of different migrant populations. First, Isabelle Albert presents findings from a research project that examined intergenerational value transmission and cultural attachment to Portugal and Luxembourg among first and second-generation migrants in Luxembourg. Intergenerational relationships and migration are also the focus of Carlos Barros' presentation. He presents findings from a qualitative study on intergenerational solidarity and maps solidarity patterns for different migrant groups. Jean Décieux presents identity constructions of international mobiles. The German Emigration and Remigration Panel study (GERPS) covers the migration trajectories of about 11, 000 individuals. Patterns of belonging will be highlighted and discussed. Débora Maehler presents insights from a meta-analysis on the sense of belonging of young immigrants in Germany. Factors determining the strength of belonging to either their country of origin or Germany will be explored. The panel closes with a contribution by Elke Murdock on the host country perspective. She presents results from a quantitative study on criteria and predictors for the acceptance of new citizens as belonging by natives.

Paper 1: Intergenerational relations and the sense of belonging in the context of migration – What do second generation young adults learn from their first generation parents (and vice versa)?

Author(s): Isabelle Albert, Stephanie Barros. Institute for Generations and Family, University of Luxembourg, University of Luxembourg

Abstract:
Migration is a life transition that entails changes in social and emotional belonging, and an important developmental task for migrants is the establishment of bonds in the receiving country. While first generation immigrants have been enculturated in the culture of origin before being confronted with the host culture, their children grow up in two or multiple different value systems and cultures during their formative years. How does this so-called second-generation experience their cultural belonging and how are their identity constructions related to their parents'? This was a main topic of the FNR-funded IRMA project which compared first and second generations from Portuguese migrant families in the Luxembourgish multicultural context with regard to their cultural identity, intergenerational relations and transmission processes. The sample of the present study consists of family dyads resp. Triads comprising n = 70 PT mothers and n = 65 PT fathers over the age of 50 who arrived about 30 years ago to Luxembourg, together with n = 72 PT young adults (mean age M = 28. 2, SD = 7. 9; 61. 1% female) already born or grown up in Luxembourg. By use of a newly developed measure of cultural attachment to Luxembourg and Portugal, we examine the intergenerational continuity in the sense of cultural belonging and identify mediators in the transmission process such as relationship quality and the motivation to transmit or accept parental values. Results will be discussed with reference to an integrative model on intergenerational relations in the light of age and migration experiences.

Paper 2: Rethinking intergenerational solidarity during migration. The case of Portuguese transnational families

Author(s): Carlos Barros, Jennifer McGarrigle, Ana Sofia Santos, Magda Roberto. Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon (FPUL) & Research Center for Psychological Sciences, University of Lisbon (CICPSI) , Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning (IGOT) & Centre for Geographical Studies (CEG) , Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon (FPUL) & Research Center for Psychological Sciences, University of Lisbon (CICPSI), Faculty of Psychology, University of Lisbon (FPUL) & Research Center for Psychological Sciences, University of Lisbon (CICPSI)

Abstract:
With the change in paradigms of mobility in Portugal, there is a lack of knowledge regarding the role that intergenerational solidarity plays in relations between those who emigrate and those who stay in the country of origin. Considering the dimensions of Bengtson's model of intergenerational solidarity (IS) and the emerging category of conflict, it is important to understand how migrants and families reorganize patterns of support, as it promotes adjustment to risk drivers associated with emigration. This paper contributes towards a (re)analysis of the dimensions of IS with a specific focus on the transversality of conflict and the role of new technologies and communication. Adopting a qualitative methodology, we conducted 22 in-depth interviews with young-adult, intra-EU Portuguese migrants. The findings enable the identification and mapping of different aspects and types of solidarity in the relationship between migrants and family members in the origin. Furthermore, the results indicate the need to consider conflict as an essential element in the perception of autonomy and / or the need to (re)think the space for family in the lives of migrants. Still, we found that digital connection is a crucial element in the dynamic and well-being of transnational families, increasing the perception of family belonging.

Paper 3: Sense of belonging of young immigrants: Insights from a meta-analysis

Author(s): Débora B. Maehler . GESIS – Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences

Abstract:
This contribution summarized previous research findings on the sense of belonging of young immigrants. By means of a meta-analysis the strength of young, first-generation immigrants' and refugees' sense of belonging to their culture of origin and their host country was examined. The study also investigates the moderating role of demographic characteristics and migration-related factors. A search of journal databases yielded 3, 636 English-language peer-reviewed articles published between 1987 and 2017. Random-effects analysis (n=35) revealed for instance that young immigrants identified moderately with their culture of origin and that their identification with the host country was, by comparison, weaker. Identity thereby was moderated by gender, age, duration of residence, and culture of origin. The implications of the findings and methodological challenges in the field will be discussed.

Paper 4: Identity constructions of international mobiles - Longitudinal reflections based on the German Emigration and Remigration Panelstudy (GERPS).

Author(s): Jean Philippe Pierre Décieux. Universität Duisburg-Essen

Abstract:
International mobile individuals usually live in multicultural contexts and have frequent opportunities for cultural contact. They live for example in mixed-national-households or interact with diverse cultures in their everyday live. An interesting question therefore is, how they organize and experience their nationalities, identities and feelings of belonging. Based on data from the new and unique GERPS we are able to investigate consequences of international migration from a life course perspective. GERPS provides information on approximately 11. 000 international mobile individuals, which have recently emigrated from Germany to any other country or re-migrated to Germany. Focusing on identity constructions of our respondents, we are able to reflect them from a very early step of migration: How are feelings of belonging experienced directly after migration? Do emigrants self-identify in a mono-, bi-, or transcultural way, and what factors (micro, macro, meso …) contribute to either identification? Moreover, modern theories reflect cultural construction as dynamic interaction and negotiation processes. Therefore, it is especially interesting to investigate changes in feelings of belonging over time. However, to the best of our knowledge, little attention has been paid to such developments based on representative quantitative data. This might be primarily due to a lack of adequate data about emigrants, since they are excluded from most population-censuses and surveys. As GERPS is a panel study, we are able to cover such developments by reflecting the following research question: How do feelings of belonging change over time (1. 5 years between wave 1 and 3)?

Paper 5: Do they belong? Perception of new citizens – a host country perspective

Author(s): Elke Murdock. Institute for Generations and Family, University of Luxembourg

Abstract:
In 30 years, Luxembourg's population grew from 500, 000 in 2010 to 614, 000 in 2019. This growth is largely due to immigration. The foreign population percentage reached 47, 5% on 1st of January 2019 – a slight decline (-0. 4%) on the previous year. This decline is in fact due to the rise in naturalizations. Since the reform of the citizenship law in 2008, Luxembourg has experienced a steady rise in naturalizations – which amounted to 684 in 2000, 4311 in 2010 and reached 11, 876 in 2018. In terms of formal criteria, these new citizens belong to Luxembourg. They have to take part in parliamentary elections and can stand themselves as candidates. Yet how are these new Luxembourgish citizens perceived by the native population? Are they perceived as part of the in-group? To investigate this question we conducted a quantitative study among 253 native Luxembourgers (65% women, M age= 34. 6, SD = 15. 6) – all of whom held Luxembourgish citizenship and the majority (97%) were born in Luxembourg. We assessed the attitude towards a diverse society in general and Luxembourg in particular, adapted the allophilia scale to measure the positive attitude towards the outgroup new-Luxembourgers and assessed the perceived degree of overlap between native and new Luxembourgers. Just over half of the participants (57%) perceive a degree of overlap – which is in turn predicted by openness towards diversity and acceptance of new Luxembourgers. Implications of these findings for inclusive societies will be discussed.

106. New Perspectives on the European Return Regime Part I – Governing deportable subjects in the Member States

Supporter: Mariana Rosca
Supporter email: WEBEX028@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Robin Vandevoordt and Reinhard Schweitzer
Discussant(s): Laura Cleton

Abstract/Information:
As part of the 'restrictive turn' in migration policies post-2015, the European Commission and Member States have put considerable efforts into making returns from European states more 'effective' – increasing the number of irregularized migrants effectively returning to their countries of nationality. Scholars working in the area of return and readmission from Europe have explored the emergence and enactment of 'voluntary' and 'forced' return programmes on macro and micro levels, the political uses of 'voluntary return' and return decision making. Building on this literature, this double-panel aims to explore current return policies, politics and practices in the European context, and conceptualizes the specificities of a "European Return Regime". By drawing on the concept of a 'migration regime', we highlight the multi-faceted nature of immigration enforcement in Europe and extend the focus to all actors and agencies involved in the process of returning 'unauthorized migrants'. The first panel [Governing deportable subjects in the Member States] sheds light on how 'deportable subjects' are governed in a selection of EU member states. It focusses on the one hand on the practices of street-level bureaucrats, lawyers and other implementing organizations that shape 'assisted voluntary return' programmes and deportation policies. On the other hand, it takes the perspective of irregularized migrants and interrogates their experiences of being deportable and their perceived 'needs' for return. The second panel [Post-return experiences and 'reintegration'] centers the lived experiences of returned migrants, by focussing on (re-)identification, the role of networks, skills and assistance in post-return trajectories, both for cases of legal migrants returning voluntarily and assisted and forced removals of irregularized migrants.

Paper 1: The German Assisted Return Regime – an interpretive approach

Author(s): Sybille Münch , Leonie Jantzer. Leuphana University Lüneburg, Leuphana University Lüneburg

Abstract:
Despite the increase in Germany's federal and state programs on "assisted voluntary return" and their co-optation into the model of "migration management", so far these policies have been largely ignored by German political science research and its sub-discipline policy analysis in particular. This is surprising in that Germany's REAG/GARP programme dating back to 1979 was among the first of its kind. Moreover, assisted return provides a very complex research field that is characterised by many overlapping responsibilities, action orientations and patterns of interpretation. These are: the different responsibilities and governance arrangements on the different levels of the multi-level-system, from urban to regional, national and European programmes; tensions caused by heterogeneous action orientations between policy-makers and implementers in the field of development and migration policy, foreign and internal affairs; a multitude of how the German states organise return counselling, ranging from unbiased, open-ended approaches by welfare associations and NGOs to more regulatory, centralized and governmental designs; and the contradictory aims between the German return policy, the interpretation by the countries of destination and the perspective of the returnees. Our paper draws from a research project on the German return regime that explores the scope of interpretation and action, and the consequent variations in the implementation of the "assisted voluntary return" as a Europeanised instrument. The analytical framework is provided by studies on "migration regimes", which capture the complexity of the multi-level system as well as the agency of the target group of returnees, and that we link with a theoretical and methodological approach to interpretive policy analysis. Based on Yanow's contribution to interpretive scholarship "how does a policy mean", we ask how "voluntary return" is constructed and constituted by the various actors involved (cf. Sinatti 2015).

Paper 2: The needs of "return-interested" migrants. An actor-based approach for the German programme "Returning to New opportunities"

Author(s): Claudia Oliver-Mensah. International University of Applied Sciences Frankfurt a. M.

Abstract:
Ever since in 2015 the "refugee crisis" was proclaimed by Europe and 1. 1 million asylum seekers were registered in Germany in this year, calls for "the solution" to the problem have become louder and louder: return. Increasing financial investments in assisted returns can be observed in Germany and Europe in general. Beside offensive practices of deportation, asylum seekers are therefore also called upon to "voluntarily" return to their countries of origin. In 2017 the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) initiated together with the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) the programme "Returning to New Opportunities" to organize and monitor voluntary returns. In 2019, the one year lasting research project on "return-interested" migrants (PRIM) was commissioned by GIZ to conduct a target group analysis and to create needs-oriented reintegration preparation strategies for migrants from the elven programme countries of origin (Egypt, Afghanistan, Albania, Gambia, Ghana, Iraq, Kosovo, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Serbia, Tunisia and Gambia). The research is based on the social work concept of the lifeworld-approach and focuses on a comprehensive analysis of the needs, motivations and wishes of migrants with a flight history with regard to support services/actors and access to these initiatives in the context of return migration. The study is based first on a quantitative secondary data analysis for mapping the target group. Second and mainly a qualitative study was conducted in the form of guided interviews with migrants with flight history (sample 35) and social support actors (sample 25) in the field of return migration.

Paper 3: 'Bad' families, deportable subjects: Experiences of exclusion and 'deportability' in the everyday lives of undocumented families in Belgium

Author(s): Elsemieke van Osch. KU Leuven

Abstract:
How does the threat of deportation affect migrant families? Recently, scholars studying the ways in which border control practices are effectuated, have explored the multiplication of borders inside and across the nation-state and the rise of coercive deportation practices. While research has addressed the manifestation of these in the lives of undocumented migrants, little analysis has been dedicated to the particularities of undocumented families. Focusing on how the "deportation regime" constructs and mobilizes dominant notions of sovereignty and citizenship (De Genova and Peutz, 2010), as well as norms/normativities on the family, this paper analyses the manifestation of border control in the everyday lives of undocumented families in Belgium. Empirically grounded in ethnographic fieldwork, I argue that these families experience borders on a daily basis – outside and within the intimacy of their family's home – through the condition of "deportability" (De Genova, 2002) – the everyday threat of being deported. Building upon theorizations of the nation and the family as intersecting "moral orders" (Grillo, 2008), I analyze how policies and state practices towards undocumented families construct them as both "undeserving illegals" and "bad parents". I demonstrate that undocumented parents are considered 'inadequate': the state rejects their parental responsibility and negate their right to decide for their children. Subsequently, I argue that families challenge this exclusionary discourse and reconfirm their roles as parents. On a theoretical level this paper engages with conceptualizations of the "deportation regime" and with scholarly debates on (norms on) the family in the context of migration.

91. Superdiversity, Migration and Cultural Change Paper session 2

Supporter: Kenneth Manuel
Supporter email: WEBEX020@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Adham Aly

Paper 1: Handling diversity in Luxembourg cemeteries: Challenges and opportunities

Author(s): Sonja Kmec, Mariske Westendorp. University of Luxembourg, University of Groningen

Abstract:
Dealing with the death of a close relative is a most intimate experience yet also a highly bureaucratic procedure (Maddrell 2013; Jedan et al. 2018). In a context of individualization, hypermobility and increasingly diverse backgrounds and traditions, the expectations and desires of the bereaved are manifold and often difficult to anticipate for institutions such as cemeteries and crematoria (Hunter 2016; McClymont 2018; Deathscapes and Diversity Report 2018). This may create tensions, but also unexpected opportunities. These dynamics are explored by the HERA-funded research project CeMi (cemi-hera. org), where we compare the perception and appropriation of public "physical spaces of grief" (Maddrell 2016: 181) in 8 towns, building notably on previous projects headed by Maddrell (blogs. reading. ac. uk/deathscapes-and-diversity/) and Kmec (transmortality. uni. lu). One of the case-studies is Luxembourg-city (600, 000 inhab. With 70% non-nationals). In Luxembourg, there is a legal obligation to bury the remains at the cemetery of the district where the deceased resided, except with special derogations or in the case of 're-patriations' (Mertz 2019). All 13 cemeteries are owned by the municipality and their modern sections display a high level of homogeneity in grave design. How does this "materiality of conformity" affect migrants and established minorities? Based on individual and focus group interviews, we explore whether this bureaucratized conformity suppresses the existing diversity in Luxembourg's society or whether it may be appreciated as practical guidance in "securing a place". What agency do the bereaved have in deciding on forms of burial and how does Catholic normativity and heritage continue to shape the commemoration of the dead? How does that compare internationally?

Paper 2: Contested boundaries in immigrant and non-immigrant neighborhoods

Author(s): Rebecca Wickes, Chloe Keel, Jonathan Corcoran, Kathryn Benier. Monash University, University of Queensland

Abstract:
Media and political discourses position particular immigrant groups as responsible for serious and violent offending in the absence of evidence supporting an immigration-crime relationship. How these immigration-crime narratives manifest in neighborhoods where migrants settle and the extent to which new coming groups are associated with conflict and crime perceptions is unclear. In this paper we integrate land use, census, crime and survey data for 140 urban neighborhoods in Melbourne, Australia to examine if the concentration of established and emerging migrant groups is linked to residents' perceptions of conflict and disorder. Drawing on the contested boundaries thesis we assess whether these relationships differ in neighborhoods with clear or fuzzy boundaries to immigrant neighborhoods. We also consider whether the opportunities (or lack thereof) for quality inter-group contact mediate these relationships.

Paper 3: Return Migrants as Agents of Change: A New Framework on Social Remittance Transfer with Evidence from Kosovo

Author(s): Janine Läpple, Judith Möllers. Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Transition Economies

Abstract:
It is widely accepted today that not only financial but also social remittances transferred by migrants, as e. g. democratic values, can induce wide-ranging positive changes in migrant-sending countries. Although there is increasing research on social remittances, the field still exhibits significant research gaps both on a theoretical and an empirical level. A comprehensive theory of social remittances is lacking, which is why scholars have widely varying understandings of the term social remittances and the process of social remittance transfer is hardly understood. Further theoretical development and empirical analysis are therefore urgently needed. This study takes up these research gaps by investigating the question under which circumstances return migrants transfer social remittances and become agents of change in their countries of origin. Drawing on the (limited) available literature on social remittances as well as literature on entrepreneurship and acculturation, this study develops a comprehensive framework, which encompasses the individual and societal determinants of the acquisition and diffusion of social remittances. We empirically test our framework for the case of highly-skilled female returnees to Kosovo. Using in-depth interviews, we find that most participants actively transfer social remittances after their return from Western Europe/Northern America. The most frequently transferred ideas include open-mindedness, gender-equality and notions of civic rights and responsibilities. Among others individual features such as a prosocial personality and frequent positive interaction with the host society turned out to be decisive for becoming an agent of change. The conflict-ridden structural environment in the country of return in contrast impeded the diffusion process.

Paper 4: Europe and Plurilingual Education Policies vis-à-vis Immigration: A Challenge not yet Embraced

Author(s): Anna Malandrino. Harvard University – Center For European Studies

Abstract:
The goal of the paper is to provide an assessment of the degree of support to multiculturalism in Europe vis-à-vis the arrival of immigrants over the last fifty years, with specific regards to the language education policies of the European Union and its Member States. The article will identify the challenges that immigration poses to traditional education policies, which overall regard migrant languages as minor issues and often do not address their presence in the language landscape thoroughly. The starting hypothesis is that Europe, regardless of the most recent rise of right-wing parties, has not acted so far in a way that supports multiculturalism as much as it sometimes claimed to do. This assumption will be tested through an analysis of legislation and initiatives implemented by both the EU and its Member States, implying various degrees of plurilingualism in the education of both migrants and European citizens. The underlying idea is that a plurilingual education can be relevant to interests embodied not only by migrants but also by nationals of EU Member States. The contribution's originality lies in its role in filling a gap relating to a lack of analysis of a particular set of policies, i. e. language education policies, especially with regard to the chance of including migrant languages in their formulation. Such policies have not been considered sufficiently in-depth, yet, neither in research nor in policymaking. Nonetheless, several theories from different fields show that plurilingual education is an asset to society as a whole. Therefore, the significant immigration waves that have shaped Europe over the last five decades must be seen as an opportunity not to be missed to review both supranational and national policies in this field, rather than a problem to solve, at least as far as cultural diversity is concerned.

92. Reflexive Migration Studies Paper Sessions Session 3

Supporter: Verena Ulrich
Supporter email: WEBEX025@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Verena Ulrich

Paper 1: Dynamics of (un)belonging across the life-course: feelings, tensions and keys

Author(s): Heidi Rodrigues Martins. Identités. Politiques, Sociétés, Espaces (IPSE)

Abstract:
Based on our study that looks at the (re)construction of the "feelings of (un)belonging" across the life course, we propose to unravel how the "referent of (un)belonging" to a "country of origin" plays a role in this process. Adopting three theoretical approaches – transnational (Levitt & Glick-Schiller, 2004), relational (Emirbayer, 1997) and life course (Gherghel, & Saint-Jacques, 2013) –, this study systematize the "sources of tension" and the "keys" (calling for individual agency) that underneath them: languages, pronunciations and ways of speaking; nationality and name; physical appearance and styles. Through a qualitative grounded approach (Glaser & Strauss, 2010) and based on 25 comprehensive interviews (Kaufmann, 2016) – including an "(un)belonging network map" (inspired by Altissimo, 2016) – with Portuguese second-generation immigrants in Luxembourg (aged between 19-55), we were able to show that the experiences of this second-generation vary namely according to: their parents and their own migratory background; their position in the sibling line; their place of residence in Luxembourg; and the media consumed at home. And, most important, that the impact of these factors differs for each cohort. Furthermore, we also show how "feelings of (un)belonging" connect with feelings of guilty, pride and gratitude. Here, we interrogate reflexivity at two levels: firstly, the intention to deconstruct a widespread and mostly stationary idea of "country of origin"; secondly, as immigrant second-generation herself, the author questions her own presence as researcher.

Paper 2: Insights from an ethnographer: processes of immersion and self-reflection in the fieldwork

Author(s): Larisa Lara-Guerrero. Universite de Liege

Abstract:
Being an ethnographer is not a simple task. Fieldworkers engage in processes of developing new relations, asking people for information and almost inevitably experience anxiety, insecurity, depression, embarrassment or discomfort. Besides the emotional roller-coaster encountered in fieldwork, it is also an immense process of self-reflection, learning, negotiation and adaptation. In this brief, I present the methods that I used in my research studying Mexican migrants engaging in homeland politics from Brussels and Paris. In the first section I discuss the immersion in the fieldwork as a process of negotiation between the ethnographer and the participants. The second section of this paper focuses on matters of reflexivity and positionality. Emphasis is put on the fluid identity and the different roles and memberships that ethnographers adopt during their fieldwork. Indeed, I was not only a researcher but also a photographer, a cook, an event organiser, a cashier, a text editor, an embroiderer, a painter, a musician, and an improvised graphic designer.

Paper 3: Brokering settlement: An ethnographic insight into refugee support organisations

Author(s): Jun Shin Mak. Monash University

Abstract:
Australia's neoliberal governance underpins extraterritorial border control and devolvement of state's responsibilities in refugee protection. In such context, refugees rely heavily on non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to facilitate much of their settlement journey. Literature has documented the functional roles of refugee support organisations such as social support, employment support and advocacy; however, the internal practices, struggles and decision-making process are often rendered invisible while implementing aid. The present research deconstructs the "black box" of refugee settlement by using brokerage as a conceptual framework. It critically analyses the multiple rationalities of development actors through the process of translation, which involves the negotiation of meanings and priorities. This study employs ethnographic study design to provide contextual understanding of the social realities and practices of refugee support NGOs in Melbourne, Australia. Participant observation and semi-structured interviews with NGO staffs, volunteers, refugees and donors suggest that refugee settlement as a form of human development is deeply political, based on different interests and motivations of the stakeholders. Secondary source analysis further reveal NGOs are constantly adapting to the prevailing sociopolitical climate by strategically manoeuvring organisational goal. Such measures work to maintain organisational viability and to secure trust among refugee community, thereby curating conditions for success. This study challenges the stereotypical portrayal of refugee NGOs as inherently altruistic and argues that focusing on the realities of actors who transform development ideas into practices is a more productive approach to conceptualise and understand refugee settlement.

Paper 4: Ongoing Journeys and Ever-Changing Aspirations: Unpacking Border Crossing Narratives of Refugee Communities in Turkey

Author(s): Eda Kiriscioglu. University of Amsterdam

Abstract:
This paper analyses how migrants from different nationalities with liminal legal status in Turkey aspire to move on or stay. Irregular transit migration flows from the Middle East and Western Asia through Turkey have a long-established history. The political debates around these movements date back to the early 1990s. As the continuation of this trend and the spillover effect of the Syrian conflict, migration flows from Turkey to the European Union through Greece in 2015 became prominent. While hundreds of thousands of Syrians and Afghans left Turkey in 2015, others stayed in Turkey, and the size of border-crossers significantly decreased in 2016. These fluctuations in border crossings through Turkey can be partly be explained by structural changes in the international refugee regime, the EU-Turkey statement in 2016, and the EU's externalization policies. However, more research is needed to reveal how and why migrants shape and change their aspirations during their journeys. The findings are primarily based on the analysis of 30 semi-structured interviews conducted with Syrian and Afghan migrants in April 2019 in different districts of Istanbul and Gaziantep provinces of Turkey. The interview questions reveal their formation of secondary mobility aspirations at different phases of their journey. The paper will discuss different motivations of those with aspirations to move on and others. We argue that the recognition of legal status, the level of incorporation in Turkey, and migrants' risk anticipations play an essential role in shaping aspirations.

113. European and non-European Health Professional mobility: Pathways, integration and discrimination process

Supporter: Ingrid Blankesteijn
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Chair(s): Francesca Sirna and Simeng Wang
Discussant(s): Angèle Flora Mendy

Abstract/Information:
Population movements in the health sector, characterized by labor shortages and high feminization (Acker 2005; Castles and Miller, 2003), have affected sending and destination countries on a global scale, based on labour shortages and recruitment schemes (Mejia 1978; Bashford 2006; Kingma, 2006; Solano and Rafferty, 2007). Medical and paramedical staff have experienced increased international geographical mobility since the early 2000s as a result of selective migration policies (Cash & Ulmann 2008). In this context, the EU and EFTA have become destinations for many health professionals (European and non-European) as they accompany the evolution of health systems and the restructuring of forms of employment in the sector. Thus, analysing the reconfigurations of the current mobility of health personnel with foreign diplomas would make it possible to understand in depth these changes, these recompositions determined by this recent societal context. The international mobility of health professionals refers to the regulation of the number of medical and paramedical personnel through the use of immigration. The aim would be to describe national and Community migration policies oriented in this direction. The presence of these foreign personnel also makes it possible to address issues related to the inclusion/exclusion policies implemented by European Union (EU) countries. They cover both professional dimensions (integration, selection, training, recognition of diplomas, equivalence procedures, de-skilling) and family and relational dimensions that provide an understanding of the migration phenomenon as a whole. The migration paths of health workers with foreign diplomas and opportunities for social mobility can also be captured in terms of gender (Cresson 1995; Herzlich et al. 1993; Picot 2005; Cognet 2010), race (Iganski and Mason, 2002) or ethnicity (Ryan, 2007). In this respect, the hospital, as an institutionalized social world, can make it possible, through career analysis, to highlight the articulation effects of the factors of discrimination. Finally, this mobility questions the balances between regions of the world (North/South), but also between countries of the European Union (Western/Eastern countries). The privatization of healthcare sector and the global neoliberal shift underway have profoundly redefined the motivations of health professionals and their migration project. Strong contrasts may thus appear depending on the country of origin or the time of migration to be described. The objective of this panel is to bring together specialists in these themes and to discuss the mobility/migration issues of health professionals with foreign diplomas in different national contexts.

Paper 1: Circumventing regulation and professional legitimization. The case of Chinese medicine doctors with non-EU medical diplomas in France

Author(s): Simeng Wang . CERMES3-The French National Center for Scientific Research

Abstract:
From the case of Chinese medicine doctors living in France and holding non-EU medical diplomas, this paper focuses on the practices and strategies adopted by illegal practitioners to circumvent regulatory rules and to legitimize themselves professionally. The findings illustrate how circulation and regulation affect one another, and demonstrate tight and diversified links between the ways the actors circumvent governance and how they legitimize themselves. Each actor individualizes his/her legitimating strategies according to their professional activity and their resources held. There are therefore highly differentiated itineraries of Chinese medicine practices because of the various regulation frameworks. Transnational circulation of health knowledge and practices does not work only by formal regulation and official rules. It passes also by unofficial regulation frameworks and by individuals' trajectories and mobility, which deserve serious consideration.

Paper 2: "I feel I can easily go to another country because of Brexit, I don't feel quite settled as I would like to be" - the unsettling of migrant NHS nurses and the experiences of being 'othered' in the current political climate of Brexit'

Author(s): Georgia Spiliopoulos , Stephen Timmons . School of International Studies, University of Nottingham Ningbo China, Nottingham University Business School, University of Nottingham UK

Abstract:
With this paper we present preliminary findings following a pilot study on retention and recruitment of migrant nurses post-Brexit. Drawing on the work of scholars such as Hall (1996; 2003), Solomos (2003), Wodak (2015) and taking an intersectional approach (for example, Yuval-Davis, 2006; 2011), we examine experiences of discrimination and 'othering' for EU and non-EU migrant NHS nurses. The NHS has been relying on migrant healthcare staff since its conception, however, the EU 2016 referendum caused dramatic disruption to recruitment processes, especially from EU countries. Using semi-structured interviews and thematic analysis, we present the participants' complex feelings of belonging, in a more heightened, as experienced, xenophobic environment, in their workplaces and elsewhere. This is a highly mobile and skilled workforce which is increasingly being disenfranchised and seeking alternatives to long-term commitment to working for the NHS. Moreover, recently NHS England has sought to address issues of discrimination against its workforce based on gender, race, sexuality, and others. Good practices at a local level can have positive impact in supporting migrant nurses, however, more needs to be done at local and national levels to ensure retention for EU and non-EU nurses alike. Our work adds to the literature on the mobility, settlement and contributions of migrant nurses (Adhikari and Melia, 2015; Isaksen, 2012), with a particular focus on the ongoing and disruptive to social cohesion nature of 'Brexit' negotiations.

Paper 3: Economic Crisis and International Mobility of European and non-European health workers in the South-East of France: Citizenship, Gender and International Process of Health Inequalities Reproduction

Author(s): Francesca Sirna. Centre Norbert Elisa, CNRS-France

Abstract:
The Present Contribution aims to analyse the Geographical and Social Mobility of European and extra-European Health Workers in the South-East of France (PACA) in the Context of the Global Social and Economic Crisis and the several convergent challenges that the French Healthcare System must face with. I propose a Comparative Analysis of Professional and Geographical Mobility of intra- and extra-European Migrants (men and women) in the Health Sector: 29 Biographical Interviews with Physicians have been done in several Urban Hospital Centres (HP, CHU). A number of studies have examined the migration of skilled workers from the perspective of human resources but relatively few have examined migration from the migrants' perspective as Connell (2008). In my own research more attention is given to the migrants themselves and their aspirations. Thus this work focuses on who migrates, their motivations, the outcomes for them and their extended families, their experience in the workforce, and ultimately the extent to which this expanding migration flow is related to development issues. It therefore provides new, interdisciplinary insight into core issues such as brain drain, gender roles, remittances and sustainable human resource development at a time when there has never been greater public and political interest in the migration of health workers (the Migrant crisis drives almost all the politicians' and media attention).

Paper 4: African Nurses and Caregivers in Switzerland: Different backgrounds, similar socioprofessional experiences

Author(s): Angèle Flora Mendyn, Joana Ribeiro . University of Lausanne, University of Coimbra

Abstract:
This article examines the impact of Swiss immigration policy on the entry into the profession and the careers of African migrant nurses and caregivers in the Swiss health care system. On the basis of a literature review and interviews, the article traces several trajectories according to the two professional categories and shows how these are influenced by the specificity of immigration policy based on the logic of circles. The results of the analysis reveal that while the trajectories are clearly different for the two categories, the socio-professional experiences show strong similarities. After presenting the theoretical framework and the methodology, the paper deals respectively with the issue of recruitment of African migrant workers and the typology of socioprofessional trajectories of African nurses and caregivers. Finally, it discusses the experiences lived in their similarities, differences and specificities.

94. Brazilian Migration in Time of Crisis: A New and Diverse Flow

Supporter: Reyhan Baykara
Supporter email: WEBEX012@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Lucia Bógus

Paper 1: Brazilian in Portugal: discussing waves and policies.

Author(s): Beatriz Padilla. CIES-ISCTE, ISCTE-IUL / University of South Florida

Abstract:
Since the 1980s, Brazilian migration to Portugal has been studied through the concept of waves. The first wave in the 1980s was composed by a reduced number of qualified works, computer programmers, advertising executives and dentists. From the late 1990s, flows profile changed: increasing growth, feminization and unbalanced labour market insertion and diverse qualification levels. Based on this fact, academics and migration experts supported the existence of a first and second wave of Brazilian migrant to Portugal. From 2011-2016, Brazilian immigration presented signs of decline in Portugal, both in the stock number and in the entry flows, mixed with an increase of the return of settled Brazilians to the home country, however since 2016, Brazilians started to arrive again, exhibiting different features, which we name third wave, revealing a profile associated to investment, international students and professionals. Along with analyzing the waves, this paper aims at analyzing how waves interwave with policies in the field of migration and integration.

Paper 2: The "new" skilled Brazilian flow to Portugal: fleeing the crisis arriving in the Eldorado.

Author(s): Thais França. CIES-ISCTE, ISCTE-IUL

Abstract:
In 2010, after, almost two decades of intense a constant growth, for the first time Brazilian immigration to Portugal decreased. The effects of the Portuguese economic crisis (2008-2014) affected the most vulnerable communities, especially immigrants that in general held a precarious position in the Portuguese labour market. Seven year later, however, the flow of Brazilian immigrants to Portugal began to grow once more. While, the Portuguese economy recovered from the crisis and the country started to grow again, Brazil faces one of its worse political, economic and social crisis, with an unprecedented advance of the conservative discourse and striking raise of unemployment rates and cuts in social benefits. In this presentation, we explore the recent mobility experiences of skilled Brazilians in Portugal, focusing on the role played by crisis contexts in Brazil. Following a qualitative approach, based on the analysis of 15 interviews with Brazilians who arrived in Portugal after 2016, we are able to assess the role played by political instability and urban violence in Brazil as push factors and the attractiveness of discourse about Portugal emphasising its prosperous and growing economy.

Paper 3: The Brazilian sexile flow to Europe

Author(s): Vítor Lopes Andrade. University of Sussex

Abstract:
Most research in migration studies does not consider sexual orientation as an important analytic category, although 'sexile', the exile motivated mainly by sexuality, has been a reality for people from different countries. In this scenario, Brazil presents a dual role, being at the same time a country of origin and of destination. In the 1980's, during the dictatorship, some Brazilians claimed asylum because of their sexual orientation in the United States of America and in European countries. Since 2002, however, it is possible to be granted asylum in Brazil because of the same reason. In the last years, due to the far-right ascension to power, Brazil has been living a backlash in relation to gender and sexuality rights, which has as a result a new Brazilian sexile flow to Europe. The most emblematic case is Jean Wyllys, an openly gay congressman who has resigned his third mandate and come to Germany because of the death threats he was suffering. Having said that, the aim of this paper is to analyse this current Brazilian sexile flow to Europe, particularly discussing which strategies are being used, such as asylum claims, student visas, dual citizenship, etc.

95. Discrimination and educational returns

Supporter: Claudia Araujo
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Chair(s): Didier Ruedin

Abstract/Information:
The objective of this panel is to explore the relationship between discrimination and educational return. Although the body of research describing discrimination of immigrants and ethnic minorities is vast, and there are many studies on differences in educational return, these rarely speak to one another. This panel brings together researchers from different disciplines, using different methods and perspectives, who are united in a quest to better understand how racism and discrimination are related to differences in educational returns. Using cutting-edge quantitative analyses of large-scale survey and experimental methods, these papers explore how the (lack of) formal recognition of human capital affects different immigrant groups and ethnic minority groups. With this, questions of labour-market integration are present in all the papers, but all acknowledge the diversity of migration experiences. The contributions in this panel all seek not only to describe problems of discrimination and racism, but moving forward to design institutions and other means to help overcome discrimination.

Paper 1: The underutilization of the human capital of vulnerable migrant groups

Author(s): Neli Demireva, Wouter Zwysen. University of Essex, University of Essex

Abstract: Across the major immigrant receiving societies of the European Union migrants and minorities still experience economic disadvantage. This failure of economic integration poses significant questions about the utilization of human capital, the management of mobility and the competitiveness of European labour markets. We use data from the European Social Survey from 2004 through to 2016 on EU15 countries plus Norway. The paper considers the impact not only of individual factors on labour market integration but also takes different compositions over regions and countries into account. To do so, we include external data from the EU-LFS, administrative sources and migration indices to model the role of contextual factors in facilitating or hindering labour market integration. We observe significant differences in the return to human capital credentials between natives, the 1st and 2nd generation. MENA migrants and their children are particularly likely to have both their qualifications and any further training undertaken in the receiving context discounted. Contextual effects can also contribute to negative associations. The observed patterns should be of considerable concern to policy makers as they attest to poor short and long term prospects for vulnerable groups.

Paper 2: The value of host-country education for the labour market position of humanitarian migrants: Evidence from Austria

Author(s): Lars Ludolph. London School of Economics

Abstract:
In this paper, I analyse the potential long-term benefits of an integration approach that focuses on allowing humanitarian migrants to attain host-country education that corresponds to the level of education held in the country of origin. Using the example of Bosnian refugees who arrived in Austria during the Bosnian war of 1992-1995, I show that while migrants integrated into the domestic labour market quickly, they predominantly took up low-skill employment and invested little into host-country education. Exploiting the exogenous age at the time of forced migration as an instrument for the probability of receiving host-country education instead of origin country education recovers local average treatment effects of education attained in Austria vis-à-vis Bosnia on migrants' labour market positions for the large group

of young humanitarian migrants. These estimates confirm that in the long-run, attaining host-country education has a small positive effect on employment rates. Most importantly, it persistently reduces the probability of working below educational attainment and working in a low-skill profession by 15 and 13 percentage points respectively over the 16 year observation period. These results are most pronounced in female Bosnians, suggesting that an institutional structure where host-country education is discouraged particularly harms the labour market position of groups that faced cultural barriers to employment in their country of origin.

Paper 3: Positive Discrimination and 'Othering': Lessons from a French elite Higher Education Institution
Author(s): Tabea Schroer, Amy Jones, Christophe Birolini, Agnes van Zanten. Leibniz Center for Science and Society, University of Hanover, University of Wisconsin Madison, Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire d'Evaluation des Politiques Publiques, Sciences Po

Paper 4: Institutional racism 2. 0: between normalized exceptionalism and everyday (racist) governmentalities. The case of Belgium.

Author(s): Giacomo Orsini, Sarah Smit, Jean-Baptiste . Farcy, Université Catholique de Louvain, Université Catholique de Louvain

96. Migration Citizenship and Political Participation Paper session 5

Supporter: Anna Murdock
Supporter email: WEBEX007@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Djordje Sredanovic
Discussant(s): Djordje Sredanovic

Paper 1: Activist internationals or grateful refugees? Migration histories and civic engagement in international student populations.

Author(s): Marian Counihan, Maria Ioannou, Naomi de Ruiter. University of Groningen

Abstract:
In this paper we address the role that migration histories play in shaping international and immigrant student civic engagement in the local context. We do so by investigating the reasons for which international and immigrant students at the University of Groningen engage in civic or political activism. Previous literature has investigated the impact of studying abroad on global engagement and focussed on (international) student engagement and performance within the educational setting. We extend this literature by examining international and immigrant student engagement beyond the university, in the wider local context. We focus on participation in civic initiatives outside the academic community such as anti-racism protests and feminist network groups. We pay particular attention to the moderating role of migration histories in shaping international and immigrant students' attitudes and behaviours towards civic engagement. By different migration histories we refer to differences in countries of origin, differences in existing social and cultural capital, and differences in the lived-experience of being an international/ immigrant student. Data from in-depth interviews with University of Groningen international and immigrant students generates a qualitative comparative analysis of the civic engagement experiences of students with different migration histories and pays particular emphasis on the role of identity formation and its role in fostering engagement.

Paper 2: Did exposure to refugee centres affect the electoral outcome of AfD in Berlin? Evidence from the 2019 EU Elections.

Author(s): Lorenzo Gabrielli, Jisu Kim, Sarah Ludwig-Dehm, Andrea Pettrachin. Istituto di Scienza e Tecnologie dell'Informazione, National Research Council of Italy, Pisa, Italy, Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, Italy. , Institute of Demography and Socioeconomics, University of Geneva, Switzerland, Migration Policy Centre, European University Institute, Florence, Italy

Abstract:
In this study, we examine whether exposure to refugee centres in Berlin affected the shift in votes for the radical right AfD between the 2014 and 2019 EU elections. More specifically, we investigate how the distance and the capacity of refugee centres across the city, affected vote shares at the electoral district level. Our proposal aims to fill at least two major gaps in the existing literature. First, we analyse this relationship at a very small scale, adopting an innovative methodological approach, based on geolocalization techniques. Second, we include an often neglected variable, the pre-existing concentration of non-EU migrants in each district relying on the Data Challenge on Integration of Migrants in Cities (D4I) database, with a high spatial resolution of cells of 100x100m. To derive our findings, we use spatial regression models to take the spatial structure of our data into account. We control for socio-economic indicators and the vote shares for other right-wing parties in 2014. Our models produce three preliminary findings. Overall, an increase in the capacity of refugee centres leads to a significant increase in AfD votes, while a decrease in the distance to refugee centres leads to a significant decrease in the AfD vote share. However, the models point to very remarkable differences between East and West Berlin. Moreover, the pre-existing concentration of non-EU migrants significantly influences the relationships between our main variables, with opposite effects in East and West Berlin.

Paper 3: Performing migration experiences as a new way of engaging with citizenship: the case of La Commune theatre (Centre Dramatique National d'Aubervilliers)

Author(s): Karroum. Porto University

Abstract:
Critical citizenship perspectives invite us to approach migrations as producing new forms of political engagement, often in opposition to restrictive migratory policies. As for the cultural sphere, it provides a platform for migrant activism by making migrant artists and migrant testimonies visible and audible. Yet in many artworks, the political and artistic participation of migrants falls between that of an author of full rights, and those of a mere witness. To fully understand how migration contributes to the renewal of citizenship through cultural practices, we must therefore understand how the legitimacy of migrants' political voices resonate with the recognition of their artistic expression. This paper is based on an ethnographic work conducted as part of my PhD research on the engagement of La Commune theatre with migration issues and with migrant populations. It reflects on observations and semi-structured interviews with workshop participants, conducted between February 2019 and April 2020. Drawing on performance studies as well as other fields, it explores ethnicity, nationality, gender, migratory statuses, testimony and professionalism/amateurism. How do collective theatrical performances concerning migration go beyond or reinforce assigned social and political roles? How does migrant artistic participation contribute to legitimizing their political voices beyond the migration issues alone? How does the legitimization of non-professional artistic expression articulate with the promotion of non-citizens' political expression? This paper invites to rethink how migration and citizenship are embodied in collective creation processes and the act of performing and how this contributes to the renewal of citizenship.

97. Migration Politics and Governance Paper session 7

Supporter: Ingrid Blankesteijn
Supporter email: WEBEX002@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Maria Schiller

Paper 1: Crafting a 'liberal monarchy': Regime consolidation and immigration policy reform in Morocco

Author(s): Katharina Natter. University of Leiden

Abstract:
This paper investigates Moroccan immigration policymaking in the context of authoritarian consolidation. It offers a political sociology analysis of the 2013 immigration reform by dissecting dynamics among and within state actors involved in regulating immigration. Drawing on archival research and 87 semi-structured interviews conducted between 2011 and 2017 with Moroccan high-level civil servants, international and national civil society representatives, the analysis of immigration policymaking dynamics sheds new light on the functioning of the Moroccan monarchy. The paper shows that immigration policy liberalization not only emerged out of Morocco's autocratic political structures – a dynamic I call the 'illiberal paradox' – but at the same time consolidated them. In particular, the regime consolidation agenda to portray the King as a 'liberal' monarch explains both the depth and speed of the 2013 immigration reform. However, these top-down policy drivers did not cancel out inter-actor dynamics, such as turf wars within the administration or complex dynamics between state and civil society actors, in which both sides were required to adapt their cooperation or resistance strategies. Ultimately, the paper showcases the extent to which immigration politics reflect the functioning of the Moroccan state, as well as the monarchy's strategy for regime legitimation.

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Paper 3: I still call Australia home': The human impact on convicted New Zealanders who are deported from Australia

Author(s): Rebecca Powell. Monash Migration and Inclusion Centre/ Border Crossing Observatory

Abstract:
Since amendments were made to Section 501 (s501) of Australia's Migration Act – visa cancellation and refusal on character grounds – in December 2014, there has been a steep, 14-fold rise in the number of visa cancellations and deportations of convicted non-citizens from Australia. New Zealanders have been particularly impacted to become Australia's largest nationality deportee group. Many are long term residents in Australia with settled and well established lives. This phenomena is surprising to most given the close relationship Australia and New Zealand has shared captured by the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement (since 1973) which allows free movement and residence for Australians and New Zealanders between the two countries. The recent amendments to s501 and consequent steep rise in the number of convicted New Zealanders, who have their visa cancelled and are deported from Australia, reflect global crimmigration trends as conceptualised by Stumpf (2006). These trends include the expansion of executive power in visa cancellation against convicted non-citizens, expansion of grounds for deportation and consequent impacts on the human rights of those who are deported and their families. This paper concentrates on the human impacts experienced by New Zealander convicted non-citizens and their families as a result of crimmigration trends in Australia's s501 visa cancellation and deportation policy. It draws on findings from a series of interviews with New Zealanders and their families (n=15) to reveal severe impacts including family separation, restrictions on access to due process and rehabilitation.

98. Norms and values Paper sessions session 2

Supporter: Fee Krumeich
Supporter email: WEBEX003@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Nathan Levy

Paper 1: Sharing the Dream, Aspiring to Leave: Migrant Networks as Aspiration-Forming Structures

Author(s): Rizza Kaye C. Cases. University of the Philippines Diliman

Abstract:
Continued large-scale international labour migration is not just about the receiving countries' demand for migrant labor and the role of the state and intermediaries in deploying its citizens as overseas workers. It is also about reproducing the desires of would-be migrants to go abroad. Based on a larger study on mobility projects and support networks of 134 Filipino nurses, domestics, and care workers in New York and London, this paper explores how images of the desirability of overseas work are reproduced in varied ways and channels. In this sense, migrant networks (conceived as interpersonal and institutional ties) are also networks of reproducing hopes and aspirations for a better future through migration. While extant literature suggests that negative feedbacks can deter migration to a particular place and weaken the 'culture of migration' in the home community, this study has shown that there is a tendency for those negative feedbacks to be concealed and not disseminated. Visiting their home country, they exude the image of 'successful' migrants, staying in line to the script of the desirability of overseas work. Migrant institutions continue to promote overseas work as both recruitment agencies and the Philippine government have kept on exploring other destinations when traditional routes become untenable. Similarly, relatives abroad could also channel and finance the migration of their relatives back home in other destinations when they could not sponsor to join them in their current destinations (e. g. in the US or the UK), suggesting another form of chain migration. In this way, migrant networks continue to be relevant in the persistence of the 'culture of migration' as they don't invalidate the overall image of migration as the means of attaining a better life.

Paper 2: Understanding refugee integration from the bottom-up: a qualitative case study

Author(s): Roxy Damen, Meta van der Linden. Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:
Most studies on refugee resettlement tend to adopt a 'top-down' approach to the concept of integration by defining what integration is and what newcomers should do to integrate. Yet, as integration is widely understood as a two-directional process, refugees themselves should have something to say when it comes to defining what integration comprises. In line with this, the innovations of this paper are twofold. First, we add to quantitative studies on refugee integration by defining the concept of integration from the perspective of the refugees. Second, we examine the extent to which refugees experience a (mis)match between their integration strategies within different domains and what is expected and provided through policy and the social environment, using Berry's influential work on acculturation strategies (1980, 1997). We use qualitative data from eight focus groups that took place in Rotterdam, The Netherlands, between May and June 2018. 53 permit holders from Syria and Eritrea participated in the focus groups. Preliminary analysis from this qualitative case study highlight the multi-dimensionality of refugee integration. While integrating is understood to be important among refugees, there are varying preferences when it comes to the different domains of integration, which do not always match with what the receiving society prefers or provides. Taking this into account it is argued that policy should recognize the complexity of refugee integration and acknowledge refugees as social actors. By using a bottom-up approach, we provide a more comprehensive understanding of refugee integration and strengthen the conception of integration as a two-directional process.

Paper 3: The impact of intercultural events on the relations between refugees and local population in borderland environments: the exemple of the "Dialogue events" in the Euregio Meuse-Rhin.

Author(s): Elsa Mescoli. CEDEM – FaSS, University of Liege

Abstract:
Within the framework of the Interreg project TREE – Training for Integrating Refugees in the Euregio, some intercultural activities were held in the borderland regions involved by the programme, namely: Wallonia (cities of Liege, Verviers and Namur), the Dutch province of Limbourg (Maastricht), the German district of Aachen and the Rhineland-Palatinate (Bitburg-Prüm district). These events were, in principle, occasions to foster dialogue between local population and refugees in contexts characterized by historical and contemporary trans-borders movements. I studied the impact of these initiatives on the involved participants by applying a "theory of change" methodology elaborated on the basis of the narratives of the organisers concerned the expected results of these actions. Research data were then collected through participant observation at the events and through a multilingual qualitative online survey administrated to the participants of the initiatives in the four sub-regions involved. In this presentation, I will analyse these data and the ways in which they permit to shed light on the impact of these events on the relations between refugees and local population in the considered contexts, as well as on reciprocal representations and opinions. In fact, these initiatives are conceived as spaces of encounter where to acquire knowledge about migration through getting in contact with people that had experienced it, as well as (for migrants) to establish constructive moments of exchange with local population. This is supposed to bring positive change among the people involved, affecting for example each one's stereotypes and creating new interpersonal connections. This paper will analyse in which terms and under which conditions this may – or not – happen, and whether participants find these initiatives useful to reinforce contextual social cohesion.

Paper 4: Are my opinions shaped by the behavior of others? Attitudes towards immigrants after the 2015–2016 migration wave

Author(s): Vít Bořil, Jiří Hasman, Jonáš Suchánek, Lenka Pavelková. Department of Social Geography and Regional Development, Faculty of Science, Charles University

Abstract:
Majority population's attitudes towards immigrants and immigration and the factors behind them are a topic that gains even more relevance in light of the migration wave of 2015–16. Its impacts on the perceived existential insecurities felt by parts of the European population is still widely debated, medialized and politicized. Various populist parties and actors (including the radical right), often exploiting perceived group threats, have achieved relative success in the elections across the EU since then. One of the most important findings of the literature published before the migration wave is the contextual (macro-level) effect of positive intergroup contact on attitudes towards outgroups, meaning that one's attitudes can be positively affected not only by his or her direct positive contact with outgroup members, but more importantly by living in an environment with higher mean level of positive intergroup contact. Yet, this argument should be tested using newer public opinion data reflecting the consequences of the migration into the EU after 2015. Accordingly, we present results from multilevel structural equation models explaining the determinants of majority populations' attitudes toward immigrants born outside the EU using Eurobarometer survey from October 2017, operationalizing the context at the regional level. We examine a) the importance of contextual- vis-à-vis individual-level effects of intergroup contact; b) how the effects of perceived group threats are associated with perceived outgroup size, objective outgroup size and with economic conditions in different EU member states; c) the role of political orientation, socioeconomic attributes and demographic characteristics of respondents.

Paper 5: The Role of Length of Stay, Participation in Activities, and Number of Relocations in the Dutch Asylum System for Mental Health and Social Integration of Refugees

Author(s): Meta van der Linden, Luuk Weeda, Jaco Dagevos. Erasmus University Rotterdam, Erasmus University Rotterdam, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:
European countries are struggling with the question of how to facilitate the integration of refugees who crossed into Europe during the largest forced displacement crisis since the Second World War. In European Union member states, it is common practice that refugees are temporarily housed in assigned asylum centers while they await the review of their asylum claim. During this waiting period, refugees often live in social isolation from the general population with limited access to the labour market, education, or professional language training. Studies have shown that a prolonged length of stay in an asylum center is a risk factor for mental health, which, subsequently, hinders refugees' economic integration. The current study contributes to the literature by not only focusing on length of stay, but also considering related organizational factors of the asylum system (i. e. participation in activities, frequent relocations between asylum centers), while examining its effects on mental health and social integration. We employed wave I of the representative Bridge panel survey (N=872, response rate 85%) containing detailed information on predominantly Syrian refugees' experiences in asylum centers as well as their mental health and social integration one to two years after having received temporary residence permits in the Netherlands. Structural equation analysis revealed that, on the one hand, a prolonged length of stay increased relocations between asylum centers, which in turn diminished refugees' mental health. On the other hand, a prolonged length of stay also increased participation in activities in asylum centers and hereby advanced refugees' social integration.

99. Migration Politics and Governance Paper session 1

Supporter: Verena Ulrich
Supporter email: WEBEX025@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Ilona Van Breugel

Paper 1: Who Belongs Where? Research Around The Selection Process During The Placement Of Refugees By Screen-level Bureaucrats

Author(s): Angelique van Dam. Erasmus University Rotterdam

Abstract:
Successful resettlement requires a safe place for refugees. Besides preferences of refugees of certain spaces and available facilities, municipalities are also interested in a successful match of refugees and space; so much that they prefer certain categories of refugees over others. Families and highly educated refugees are at the top of this hierarchy. This research focusses on the selection process and understandings of a 'right fit' of person and space during the matching of refugees and space within the Netherlands. Bureaucrats that are trusted with the task of selection and matching operate behind a screen basing their judgement on limited information. Therefore, we call them screen-level bureaucrats. Building on the work of Lipsky (1980) this study will show that screen-level bureaucrats use their policy discretion in almost all their cases. Moreover, it will show that stereotyping lies at the basis of the very elaborate stories about persons and places where screen-level bureaucrats rely their judgements on (e. g. ideas on were gay, families and high or low skilled newcomers belong). Through extended interviews (46) and observations (34) over one year on a national, regional and local level, this study sheds light on the practices of screen-level bureaucrats and the construction of belonging in the first phase of refugee resettlement in the Netherlands. This study emphasizes the complexity of interaction in digital space: even without physical contact, images are constructed that have consequences for the distribution of rights and facilities where social categorisation, stereotyping and principles of deservingness play an important role.

Paper 2: A relational approach to national identity and identificational integration policies

Author(s): Raivo Vetik. Tallinn University

Abstract:
This presentation proposes an innovative way to study identificational integration of migrants and discusses integration policy implications deriving from the study. The innovation of the study is in defining national identity in terms of social interaction, which is operationalized in terms of construing either strong or weak types of cultural and social boundaries between majority and minority ethnic groups. Thus, national identity is not unmediated psychological connection between an individual and a nation, as mainstream objectivist approaches presume, but a connection based on social positioning in an asymmetrical interethnic field (cf. Bourdieu 1991). Empirical section of the paper studies strength of national identity among ethnic Estonians and Estonian Russians interviewed within the Estonian Integration Monitoring Survey (2017). Conclusions of the presentation, targeted at adequate and effective integration policies, highlight serious limits of the mainstream scholarship – while the objectivist studies tend to conclude that majority ethnic group has significantly higher levels of national identity, this study reveals that the levels are rather similar. The mainstream does not account for the role of asymmetry of interethnic field, and interprets the expected lower level of national identity among minority group in terms of 'deviation' from the national norm. Thus, the social phenomenon arising from the lower position in an asymmetrical interethnic field is transformed into a psychological 'problem' of individual members of minority ethnic groups. In contrast, the relational model proposed does not presume existence of deviations in asymmetric interethnic field, but subject positions of the actors having different field interests, which are expressed in the strategies of distinction aiming to maintain or change interethnic hierarchies. Integration policy implications deriving from the study will be discussed in the final section of the paper.

Paper 3: Problematising asylum dispersal politics in the United Kingdom: a geographical analysis

Author(s): Maria Luisa Caputo. UMR Géographie-cité – CNRS France

Abstract:

This paper aims to discuss the dispersal policies toward asylum seekers in the United Kingdom since 2012 and confront it with the asylum geography at Local Authority and neighbourhood scale. Since Park (1926) theorised a close relation between spatial and social pattern, spatial concentration has been widely employed to statistically analyse social segregation, while spatial dispersal has been read as a mark of social and cultural integration as well as a tool to achieve it. A critique of this model suggests that a deep understanding of the socio-economic and cultural drivers of those spatial patterns allows to distinguish between clustering as a form of violence (Wacquant 2005) versus as a way of maintaining social relations (Peach 1996, Gidley and Caputo 2013). This critique questions the assumption that dispersion is a vector of socio-cultural integration. Spatial dispersion has been a recurrent British policy toward asylum seekers. However, in the early 2000s, the Home Office abandoned the key feature of its previous dispersal program, the clustering of small groups, fearing the creation of ghettos (Hynes 2011). Housing arrangements are today dispersed on a mandatory basis, and a threshold has been set at LA scale in order to avoid concentration. In this framework, this paper will firstly show how scale radically affects the understanding of distribution, so that asylum dispersion at LA scale can be revealed as a concentration at LSOA or ward scale, and dispersal policies actually lead to dispersed concentrations. Secondly, it will understand those dispersed concentrations in reference to socio-economic and cultural drivers by exploring material deprivation and social exclusion in the concentration areas as well as their ethnic, religious and national diversity.

Paper 4: Does settlement policy prevent residential segregation? An evaluation of a change in refugee settlement policy in Denmark

Author(s): Anna Diop-Christensen, Lancine Eric Nestor Diop. Department of Sociology and Social Work, Aalborg University

Abstract:

Governments in many European countries implement refugee settlement policies in order to prevent ethnic segregation. However, the interesting question is to which extent such policies are affective in the long term? The aim of this study is to answer to fill a gap in the literature by evaluating the impact of a change in the Danish refugee settlement policy. More specifically, before 1999, refugees were assigned to a municipality where they had to participate in an introductory programme, which lasted for one and a half year and social assistance were not conditioned on that the family remained in the municipality of first assignment. In 1999, a change in legislation resulted in that refugees were required to participate in an introductory programme lasting 3 years and they would lose social assistance entitlements if moving. We apply Difference-in-Difference models for studying the causal impact of settlement policy on inflows into the "ghettos" during the first 5 years in Denmark. Migrant groups unaffected by the policy (e. g. non-refugees from the same migrant groups) will act as control group.

32. The (re)production and (de)valuation of migrants' skills (2)

Supporter: Meghan Rens
Supporter email: WEBEX018@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Jörg Plöger and Micheline van Riemsdijk
Discussant(s): Yvonne Riaño

Abstract/Information:
Skills have become a key element of migration research, especially as states are competing to attract the 'best and brightest', and high-income states are experiencing skill shortages in various professions. In different spatial contexts and at various scales of decision-making (supra-national, national, regional, local), policy-makers have adopted skills approaches to address shortages of skilled labour, demographic challenges or to engage in the competition for 'talent'. In addition, states have developed instruments to assess the value of educational and professional qualifications that have been obtained abroad. In an era of "large flows" it is increasingly complicated to value the skills of migrants. Yet, what exactly is meant by skills is open for discussion, varies depending on the context and may be answered quite differently by different actors. How do employers shape their recruiting practices with regard to securing a sufficiently skilled workforce? How do policy-makers respond to labour shortages in specific professions or sectors? How do cities or regions position themselves in the competition for 'talent'? How and by whom are skills of migrants (formally or informally) recognised? What are the roles of labour unions and employer organizations as "gatekeepers" for professions? How and by whom are skills produced (e. g. educational instituti-ons)? How to deal with the devaluation of skills and the lack of recognition of skills and qualifications?Our session addresses these questions around the (de)valuation of skills from the perspectives of various actors and geographical contexts.

Paper 1: (Re)assessing migrants' skills: Highly skilled refugees in fast-track programs in Sweden

Author(s): Micheline van Riemsdijk. Uppsala University

Abstract:
Refugees tend to experience deskilling after arrival in a host society. Their skills can be devalued by strin-gent accreditation requirements, differences in educational systems in the country of origin and desti-nation, employers' lack of understanding of qualifications, and/or refugees' inability to document their education and professional expertise. In order to help refugees find employment in their field of experti-se, the Swedish employment service has designed fast-track programs for shortage occupations. These programs provide targeted language courses, upskilling opportunities, job placement, job coaching, and mentoring. This presentation examines the ways in which actors involved in fast-track programs for highly skilled refugees informally assess refugees' skills, analyzing interviews with language instructors, course leaders, coordinators in the public employment service, mentors and participants in fast-track programs, to be conducted in Uppsala and Stockholm between January and April 2020. The presentation will exa-mine informal assessments of skill, tacit norms of professional behavior, factors that shape assumptions about an individual's knowledge and ability, and how these assumptions are translated into actions in the fast-track programs. The presentation will pay particular attention to possible re-assessments and revalu-ations of skill when refugees are participating in the fast-track programs. Theoretically, the presentation aims to bring a refugee perspective to studies of skill assessment and valuation, and a skills perspective to refugee studies.

Paper 2: Experiences of Swedish migrants in the local labour market in Helsinki: The (de)valuation of skills and the convertability of forms of capitals

Author(s): Östen Wahlbeck. University of Helsinki

Abstract:
Interviews conducted among 30 Swedish migrants in Helsinki illustrate how the migrants have experienced the process of utilising, creating and converting various forms of capital to navigate the local Finnish labour market. The article uses a Bourdieusian theoretical perspective on forms of capitals to describe how Swedish migrants find jobs where their skills are valued and their cultural and social capital can be mobilised. The results indicate that skills in the form of formal education and work experience in Sweden tend to suffer a devaluation in this new social context, since these are not necessarily highly valued by the local employers. Yet, the migrants are able to compensate for this devaluation by utilising their social and cultural capital to gain positions in the labour market. The results indicate that there are specific forms of cultural and social capital that are only available to migrants as a consequence of their being migrants. Knowledge of the Swedish language and society may constitute cultural capital in the local Finnish context, but only in specific occupations and social contexts. The paper highlights the importance of access to social networks among Finnish spouses and friends in finding information about the jobs in which knowledge of the Swedish language and society is valued. The study outlines from a Bourdieusian perspective the dynamics of a conversion of forms of capital that takes place in the process of finding a position in the local labour market.

Paper 3: Bearers of the 'right' skills? International master's students' study-to-work transition in Denmark

Author(s): Mette Ginnerskov-Dahlberg. Uppsala University

Abstract:
International students are increasingly singled out as having an important role in addressing current and future demographic challenges. In many ways international students constitute 'ideal immigrants'; graduating from local institutions, they presumably acquire the right set of skills for entering the highly skilled labour market in the country of graduation. In Denmark, focus has similarly been on retaining international graduates – not least since it is estimated that merely 20 percent of all international students remain in Denmark five years after graduation. Yet, beyond the realm of numbers and statistics, little is known about the factors that inform students' study-to-work transition. Drawing on a longitudinal study (2013-2019) of 35 international master's students in the field of humanities, this paper zooms in on their path from studies to the labour market or other future trajectories. The discussion will in particular centre on the students' evaluation of the extent that the skills, which they have acquired in Denmark, assist them in securing a desirable job following graduation. While many initially aspired to remain in Denmark, the majority returned to their home country or moved on to third countries, often because they were unable to find a job that matched their academic qualifications. They attributed this 'failure' to a devaluation of their skills and qualifications – such as having the wrong academic profile, a lack of Danish proficiency, little work experience or a weak local network. Students, however, find that their competences and academic credentials are rated higher outside the borders of Denmark.

93. Migration Citizenship and Political Participation Paper session 4

Supporter: Chiazor Sandra Anomi Odiaka
Supporter email: WEBEX010@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Sebastian Umpierrez
Discussant(s): Sebastian Umpierrez and Victoria Finn

Paper 1: An improbable commitment? – Why immigrants participate in anti-immigration parties

Author(s): Leonie Mugglin, Simon Mastrangelo. University of Neuchâtel, SFM, University of Neuchâtel, SFM

Abstract:
Citizens with an immigration background (IB) are viewed as mostly leaning towards leftist political parties. Little is known about IB citizens who vote for and are active in populist radical right-wing parties, which pursue an anti-immigration agenda. While this political engagement may seem contradictory at first glance, several examples of IB citizen groups supporting anti-immigration politics have emerged (e. g. , "Latinos for Trump" in the U. S. , "Neudeutsche" in Germany or "Neue Heimat Schweiz" in Switzerland). Leaning on the concepts of boundary-making, as well as ascribed and self-defined identities, this paper explores the reasons for IB citizens to join anti-immigration parties. Our empirical analysis looks at the case of Switzerland, a country where one-fourth of the population are foreign nationals and one in eight citizens hold two passports. However, Switzerland adopts strict immigration and naturalization laws and the most successful political party is the Swiss People's Party, a populist right-wing party which owes its electoral success to its anti-immigration and anti-Islam agenda initiated in the 1990s. Drawing on a dozen of in-depth interviews with IB citizens involved in the Swiss People's Party, we show how identification, political socialization, migratory experience, political beliefs and role models, career opportunities and contacts, as well as rationalized boundary-making towards other IB groups and parties play into their commitment to this anti-immigration party and its politics. The results raise questions about the gaps between ascribed and self-defined identities, the role of boundary-making in defining new identities, and the democratic legitimacy of the current political party system.

Paper 2: Feelings of belonging among Italian Muslim youths: internalizing exclusion, responding to stigmatization

Author(s): Giulia Mezzetti. Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore – Milan, Italy

Abstract:
The present paper investigates how the debates surrounding the "identity" of the nation, as well as an ethnic and racialized understanding of citizenship, shape the everyday experiences and the sense of belonging of Italian descendants of migrants (i. e. youths with a migratory background). On the basis of a qualitative study – 60 in-depth interviews and observation conducted with second-generation youths with a Muslim heritage in Milan and Turin, between 2017 and 2018 – the paper sheds light on the ways these youths feel compelled to demonstrate how they "deserve" to be considered "Italian" and to show "gratefulness" to the country where they have grown up, thus discussing how they often end up internalizing the exclusionary rhetoric that targets them. Considering that it is especially young Muslims who are confronted with additional narratives of inclusion/exclusion, the paper further examines the margins of manoeuvre that youths with a Muslim background may have to counter negative perceptions of Muslims ad Islam. In this regard, the analysis critically reviews examples of everyday enactments of citizenship and of possibilities to "play" with labels and self-identifications, whereby religious identifications may be more or less situational. While these forms of everyday tactical agency show the existence of spaces of negotiations where these youths can claim "to belong", they also demonstrate that the extent to which traditional identities can be problematized is still very limited, as if "Italianness" could not encompass "Muslimness" (yet).

Paper 3: Influences of politics on individual reflections of political beliefs and civic engagement by immigrants and refugees

Author(s): Anke Freuwört. University of Kassel

Abstract:
While national and international definitions of political refugees seem to be clear, the acceptance to receive a legal status as a political refugee differs widely. One of the most under-represented groups of interests in migration and refugee studies are those who are forced to leave their country due to the political conditions they face. Political experiences and understandings of "what is political" can be approached differently, as cultural and political circumstances are highly entangled. Nonetheless many migrants leave their home countries due to different political pressures, and end up resettling in areas with differing political climates than they were previously accustomed to. It can be assumed that those groups bring a remarkable political knowledge with them, which enables them to compare and work in different political systems as well as to shape civil societies. By using empirical data with (political) immigrants and refugees from non-democratic countries in Germany, it will be presented how politics and cultural circumstances have influenced their lives and how they reflect their experiences in home and receiving countries. It can be argued that the reflection of individual life conditions under different political systems takes place and migration is a trigger for and against political mobilization of individuals. Especially political mobilization in host countries will be presented by focussing on political expressions in everyday life and formations of groups and societies.

102. The various passports of God. Religion in migrants' integration processes at the local level: from supporting first arrivals to promoting civic inclusion

Supporter: Mariana Rosca
Supporter email: WEBEX028@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Giulia Mezzetti and Roberta Ricucci
Discussant(s): Roberta Ricucci

Abstract/Information:
The panel aims at exploring the role of migrants' religion in their processes of settlement and integration across different settings and localities. It comprises four case-studies – three from different European countries and one from the US, allowing for different strands of reflection to be considered. The first is the role played by dynamics at the city-level, where pluralism brought about by migrants' different cultures and religions may have different impacts – with religion possibly becoming one of the forces enabling mutual understanding between natives and migrants. In connection with this, the second strand of reflection aims at sketching a cross-Atlantic comparison, updating the reflection on a classic theme of the literature on these topics, according to which religion is considered a driver for "becoming American" in the US, while in Europe it has traditionally been conceived of as a barrier. A further topic concerns the role played by the faiths of the actors and of the FBOs involved locally, with Catholicism seeking common ground with Islam (the Italian case-study), with Islam seeking common ground with a Christian surrounding (the German and the American case-study) or with Catholicism being considered a "migrants' religion" co-creating a religious space within the local context (the Norwegian case-study). The ultimate goal of the panel is to start a conversation on novel ways to look at the management of religious pluralism by adopting local lenses, which, in turn, may lead to further elaborate a proposal for a Research Initiative within IMISCOE.

Paper 1: New Theologians in the City. A Local Approach to Islamic Theology in Germany

Author(s): Laura Haddad, Andreas Pott, Ali Konyali. University of Osnabrueck, Germany, University of Osnabrueck, Germany, University of Osnabrueck, Germany

Abstract:
The institutionalization of Islam in Europe is a recent phenomenon that can be observed on different administrative levels. The case of Islamic theology is particularly interesting, since it touches upon different political, administrative and spatial contexts. In Germany the founding of Islamic theological institutes and the inauguration of academic Islamic Theology is debated broadly as a tool of integration politics and in terms of its scientific development. Little attention has been drawn on the localization of Islamic theology and its actors in the urban context. Using examples from two institutes, we examine how the establishment of Islamic theology is embedded in the local densities and networks and how this embedding influences the negotiation of Islam and its representations and practices in urban contexts. We focus on how Islamic theologians locate themselves physically and within their different roles as academic staff and individuals in the city context. We argue that the multilevel project of Islamic theology that involves national, regional and municipal politics has to be analysed with regards to the multiple and relatively powerful positionings of the concerned actors to better understand the effects of this endeavour. Relying on our ethnographic material we are able to cluster the expectations towards, as well as the activities of several Islamic theologians, sketching a more comprehensive picture of the institutionalization processes concerning Islam in Germany.

Paper 2: Civic Engagement as Religious Duty among American Muslims in Los Angeles

Author(s): Valentina Cantori. University of Southern California, Los Angeles – U. S.

Abstract:
Civic engagement is becoming an arena in which American Muslims attempt to reconstruct their role in the broader American context as "insiders" on Islamic grounds, challenging the widespread perception that they constitute the "enemy within" (Bail, 2015). Despite this, little research has been carried out on how American Muslims conceive of their civic engagement in religious terms. Through an ethnography of a Muslim food pantry in Los Angeles, this paper identifies the ways in which religious meanings are used by research participants to make sense of their volunteering activity in American civic spaces. In my field site, I discovered two styles of charity among American Muslims, which I term "Collective Goodness" and "Muslim Charity. " These two charitable styles are scene-specific ways (see Eliasoph and Lichterman 2014) of making sense of involvement in caring activities in American public life. I show how the ways in which the diverging religious meanings attached to these two different styles bring to the surface potential contradictions in the intended aims participants set for their civic engagement, especially in terms of strategies for defusing anti-Muslim sentiments.

Paper 3: Motivation and Faith in local Italian towns. A Case Study of the Humanitarian Corridor Project

Author(s): Ilaria Schnyder von Wartensee, Benedetta Panchetti . University of Notre Dame – U. S.

Abstract:
Since 2017, Caritas Italy has partnered with the Italian government to establish "humanitarian corridors, " i. e. , legal and safe pathways to enter Italy, for a selected group of refugees. The program is committed to resettle 500 Eritreans, South Sudanese and Somalis (Christians and Muslims) to Italian communities and families across different dioceses within the course of a year. The research employs extensive qualitative methods, making use of more than 400 in-depth interviews with refugees' families, social workers and volunteers in different towns. The paper focuses on the relationship of faith of the volunteers and diocesan Caritas practitioners to their efforts to facilitate integration in a Catholic social context, and also how refugees' faith influences the adaptation phase. Findings highlight the key role of faith of the volunteers and refugees and a mix of religions, social and idealistic motivations among Caritas social workers. The majority of volunteers portray themselves as being a "practicing Catholic" and perceive the humanitarian corridors as a way to implement their religious beliefs. Interviews with refugees show both the pivotal role played by their religious identity in adapting to the new Italian society and the limits of a geographically isolated host territory (e. g. , being placed in a remote community with new places of worship). Finally, findings show that the political context influences the openness and reception of a Catholic community to host and receive non-Catholic refugees.

Paper 4: Facilitating conviviality, managing difference: Corpus Christi processions in Norwegian cities

Author(s): Marta Bivand Erdal, Anders Aschim , Ole Kolbjørn Kjørven , Thor André Skrefsrud. Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Norway, Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences (INN), Norway, Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences (INN), Norway, Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences (INN), Norway

Abstract:
Debates concerning religion and migration in Europe often foreground tensions around Islam. Meanwhile, many migrants are strongly anchored within Christian communities in Europe. We ask: How do religious congregations approach and deal with migration-related diversity within, in practice? We study the minority Catholic Church in Norway (2-3% of the population), in a country otherwise dominated by secularization, the split between State and the Lutheran Church, and increasing efforts to construct policies for a society which is open to a variation in faith and life-stances, all the while with growing migration-related diversity overall. We build on data from six Corpus Christi processions in Norway (2019), drawing on participant observation, interviews with organizers and mapping of routes. Pooling the data across the 6 processions, comparatively analyzing elements mobilized and the roles of different actors and groups, we find that migration-related diversity is approached and dealt with, both as a form of conviviality to be nourished and facilitated, and simultaneously, as real experienced difference, which needs managing in more formal, sometimes ritual, ways. Through the analytical window of Corpus Christi processions, we argue for the salience of religious arenas where the forging of collectivities in diverse European cities is happening.

103. Empirics of refugee integration: exploiting survey data

Supporter: Lilly Brouwer
Supporter email: WEBEX023@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Paul Baumgartner
Discussant(s): Bernhard Perchinig

Abstract/Information:
This panel addresses different aspects concerning the integration of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection. The increase of refugee inflows in selected European countries in 2015/2016 significantly raised the interest in exploring refugee integration trajectories and in assessing factors that facilitate or hamper the integration of refugees in the destination societies. In order to do so, reliable and extensive data on the population of interest is needed. Conventional data collections, national and international surveys or censuses often fail to comprehensively reach the refugee population or to deliver subsamples large enough to infer reliably on the refugee population. Assessing refugee integration by employing different (quantitative) methods, this panel gathers contributions, which base their analysis on data from several waves of the FIMAS refugee survey. The FIMAS survey is a survey among beneficiaries of international protection in Austria, following a longitudinal panel design and currently comprising four waves in the period 2016 to 2020. The panel showcases the insights that can be gained through a survey specifically tailored to refugees and covering a wide range of areas relevant to integration.

Paper 1: Successful settlement of refugees in Austria. A multiple indicators and multiple causes approach

Author(s): Isilda Mara, Michael Landesmann. Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies

Abstract:
The aim of this study is to investigate the opportunities and challenges of integration of recent recognized refugees who moved to Austria between 2011 and 2017. We focus on a broad spectrum of determinants, objective and subjective ones, which might be useful to analyse what determines and represents a successful integration of recent refugees in Austria. The framework used to analyse successful integration of refugees is a multiple indicators and multiple causes (MIMIC) approach. This framework uses a number of reflective indicators which signal integration and other formative indicators which determine it. The guiding idea is that the influence of causal formative indicators on unobservable latent variables – such as a successful integration or settlement – is captured through their impact on reflective indicators. The newly available FIMAS survey data collected – between December 2017 and April 2018 – in the context of an OeNB Jubilee Fund project allows addressing important research questions about integration and well-being of recent refugees in Austria.

Paper 2: Successful settlement of refugees in Austria. A multiple indicators and multiple causes approach

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Paper 3: The Effect of Stressors and Resilience Factors on Mental Health of Recent Refugees in Austria

Author(s): Sebastian Leitner, Michael Landesmann, Judith Kohlenberger, Buber-Ennser, Isabella and Rengs, Bernhard . Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies, Vienna University for Economics and Business, Austrian Academy of Sciences

Abstract:
Given the exposure to stressors in their home countries, during their migration and in the phase after arrival, refugees are particularly vulnerable to mental health problems. At the same time, their access to adequate healthcare and other social infrastructure might be hampered by factors such as lack of knowledge as well as cultural and language barriers. In addition to other factors, this reduces their ability to take part in social activities as well as their integration into the labour market of the host societies. We examine the prevalence of mental disorders in the refugee population from Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria who arrived in Austria recently, drawing on data from a refugee survey conducted between December 2017 and April 2018 in Austria with a specific focus on Vienna, Salzburg, Graz, Linz and Innsbruck (FIMAS+INTEGRATION). We found a high share of refugees (32%) to have moderate or severe mental health problems. In particular, young refugees (15-34 years) show higher risk levels. When investigating the effects of stressors on the mental health situation, we found a positive association with e. g. experienced discrimination in Austria and the fear for partners and children left behind. In contrast, the results show a negative correlation for a couple of mitigating factors that foster resilience, i. e. proficiency in the German language, being employed (including volunteer work), having more supportive relationships and satisfaction with the housing situation.

35. Researching (Return) Migrant Youth with Brexit in the Context

Supporter: Kenneth Manuel
Supporter email: WEBEX020@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Izabela Grabowska
Discussant(s): Aija Lulle

Abstract/Information:
Aims of this Panel Session:This Panel Session on Researching (Return) Migrant Youth with Brexit in the Context relates directly to one of the leading topics of the Annual IMISCOE Conference 2020 on "theories, concepts and methods in migration research". It will address both the concepts and latest research on young migrants and return mobility.

Paper 1: Going Back, Staying Put, Moving On: Brexit and the Future Imaginaries of Central and Eastern European Young People in Britain

Author(s): Daniela Sime , Marta Moskal . University of Strathclyde, University of Durham

Abstract:
This paper explores the ways in which young people aged 12-18 who had migrated to Britain from Central and Eastern European countries as children construct their future imaginaries and how this has been influenced by Britain's EU referendum. Our study clearly indicates that Brexit has triggered changes to young people's outlook on future. These concerns were linked to worries over their fair access to education and the labour market as EU nationals; the precarity of their status in the UK; and overall concerns about an increase in racism and xenophobia against European migrants since the Brexit referendum. Although participants expressed a strong sense of a European identity, their plans rarely featured 'going back' to their country of birth and included narratives of moving on to more attractive, often imaginary destinations. The paper unpacks the premises behind these plans in relation to theories of identity and transnational belonging.

Paper 2: Internationalisation in Europe: Does Luxembourg become a new international hub for young employees in the midst of Brexit?

Author(s): Birte Nienaber, Volha Vysotskaya, Jutta Bissinger . University of Luxembourg, University of Luxembourg, University of Luxembourg

Abstract:
Luxembourg has been economically strong to lure young professionals from all over Europe. Furthermore, the presentation looks at the current positioning of the country from two sides: on the one hand, it would like to analyse how Luxembourg is using the momentum of Brexit to transform itself into the international hub of Europe; on the other hand, the presentation discusses how and to what extent young people perceive Luxembourg. The presentation is based on the analysis of 15 semi-structured interviews with young persons (19-29) of various skills with different years of working experience conducted during the H2020 project MOVE; this analysis is supported by 4 expert interviews as well as a national statistics overview. Our analysis shows that Luxembourg is perceived as a training playground where young employees could develop their professional capabilities and expertise in a "friendly" international environment where English is gaining importance. Such a positioning of the country is particularly advantageous for young professionals who value the importance of English as an international language both for their future mobilites to various destinations across Europe.

Paper 3: Children returning to their parents' source country

Author(s): Daina Grosa. University of Sussex

Abstract:
Return migrants are migrants for whom the migration cycle has come "full circle" – after a period of time spent abroad they return to their homeland. Motivation for return is varied, as are their expectations, shaped by experiences in the migrants' host country. Family members who return with remigrating nationals may have a different cultural background and children may have little knowledge of the parents' country of origin and the language spoken there. This study looks at how the children in these families feel on return to their parents' (possibly one parent's) country of origin, which may not necessarily be their country of birth. What are the factors that affect their psychosocial wellbeing – looking within the family setting, the school environment and from a broader community perspective? How does the country of origin accommodate and welcome return migrants? Using Latvia is a case study, the study teases out the various threads in the narratives of parents and children, depicting their subjective perspective, when reflecting on the return process.

Paper 4: CEEYouth: Comparing young (return) migrants from Poland and Lithuania

Author(s): Izabela Grabowska , Iga Wisnicka-Werminska, Dovile Janavicienne, Luka Klimavicute and Olga Czeranowska. SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, PPMI Lithuania, PPMI Lithuania and SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities

Abstract:
This paper explores risks faced by young Polish and Lithuanian migrants in the United Kingdom after the Brexit Referendum vote. The central idea of the CEEYouth research project is to determine the life pathways of the young (return) migrants (aged 19 to 34) from the so called 'new' European Union (new EU) in contemporary Britain and in relation to (planned or actual) return to their countries of origin, namely Poland and Lithuania. It is argued that the changing political climate, with a pinnacle of the Brexit Referendum vote with consequences, still unravelling, constitutes unprecedented and fast-paced shifts in the institutional, social, economic and political conditioning. The young CEE migrants are particularly susceptible to various implications of Brexit. It based on mixed method approach: secondary data analysis (APS and LFS); asynchronous interviewing; survey with young return migrants.

105. Panel 2 Revisiting Granovetter: new conceptualizations of the social ties of migrants and their children

Supporter: Lina Nafie
Supporter email: WEBEX015@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Michael Eve
Discussant(s): Louise Ryan

Abstract/Information:
We are proposing two panels to discuss the specificities of the social networks of migrants and children of migrants, focusing on those aspects which may have importance in limiting or enhancing social mobility. While there is a wide body of literature on migrant social networks, the centrality of networks for access to work and occupational trajectories of migrants and children of migrants is in many ways unclear (Brinbaum, 2017; Behtoui et al, 2014). There have been recent calls to bring migration research into conversation with social network theories, methodologies and analyses in more sophisticated ways (Bilecen, et al, 2018). The panel includes theoretical contributions to the debate on social networks and empirical studies from Sweden, Germany. The papers address the effect of migration, intergenerational differences and the role of reciprocity on the composition and structure of personal networks. The contributions to the panel show the significance of the resources that are embedded in social ties as well as the consequences it has for the social mobility of the migrants or their descendants.

Paper 1: Social capital, migrants and their descendants – the case of Sweden

Author(s): Alireza Behtoui. Sch. Of Soc. Scis. Sodertorn University

Abstract:
This paper is about access to networks with valuable resources (social capital) among individuals with migrant background. Findings from the empirical studies that I have conducted in Sweden during the last 15 years in this field form the basis for my arguments in this paper as following. (1) It is not an individual's social networks per se – but the resources embedded in these social networks- which define one's social capital. (2) Social capital is an important device for reproducing the existing hierarchical structure of society and the distinct power positions of different social groups. (3) Although the stratification effect of social capital is the predominant pattern, some groups or individuals from the lower strata of society or/and with migrant background have been able to gain access to resources beyond their immediate social networks, through institutional mediation or via membership in civil society organizations. These counter stratification resources operate principally as a buffer against the full burden of class and racial oppression. (4) Migrants have different social and economic backgrounds and positions. An intersectional perspective challenges studies on social capital of immigrants that lump migrants together as one homogenous group. (5) Social capital outcomes may differ due to contextuality. Resources in young migrants' networks that enable them to succeed in school have not the same effect when it comes to labour market entry.

Paper 2: Generational Aspects of Migrant Networks: how are resources being exchanged?

Author(s): Başak Bilecen . University of Groningen

Abstract:
Both the structure and dynamics of social relations in which migrants are embedded have been consistently shown to be crucial for the production and persistence of different forms of inequalities - in finding jobs (Crul et al. , 2017; Granovetter, 1985), housing (Desmond, 2017), and securing better health conditions (Bilecen et al. , 2015; Menjivar, 2002). In other words, knowing diverse people who have resources such as information, brings advantages, while isolation and/or having a closed circle may cause redundancy, and thus disadvantage, pinpointing the importance of the network structure (Burt, 2005). Despite the much excellent work done previously two issues remain partially unanswered. First, little is known

about resource exchanges within migrants' personal networks. Usually studies focus on what migrants get from their personal contacts in order to have better life chances such as in the realm of employment or education. Nonetheless, studies on reciprocity inform the current research which makes imperative also to investigate what migrants give to their personal contacts. Second, there is little research on whether and how migration generation has an impact on the composition and structure of personal networks. To address these gaps, this paper investigates exchange of protective resources such as information on jobs within migrants' personal networks through both a structural and qualitative analysis. Based on a mixed-methods research design with 100 ego-centred networks and 20 matching qualitative interviews conducted with Turkish first- and second-generation migrants in Germany, the paper not only shows how migrants' protective networks operate within and across nation-states, but also explores the underlying logic of reciprocity for different generations. After all, not all ties can be available in terms of time and location but also effort, capability and willingness, as well as trust.

Paper 3: Networks in the migration process

Author(s): Michael Eve. FIERI

Abstract:
Although social network is a standard concept in migration research, there is surprisingly little research into the way the migration process influences the networks of migrant families in the place of migration (Ryan 2007; Eve 2010). The classic work on the personal ties migrants use to achieve their migration and initial insertion into the labour market has not been followed by much research into the long-term effects on migrants themselves and their children, even though there is considerable evidence that migration trajectories do have long term effects (Tilly 1998; Fasani, Frattini and Minale 2016). Much of the work on networks in the place of migration concentrates mainly on the ethnicity of the persons in the network; however, if we are interested in the way networks reinforce ethnic inequalities or foster social mobility, other dimensions such as the class and occupational location of persons in the network may be at least as important as the ethnic composition of the network. The paper will argue that migration itself has systematic effects on the social networks of migrants and their children. The selectivity of migration in terms of age and class influences the relationships of friendship and acquaintanceship (Bidart 1997), often making migrants' networks in the place of migration more socially homogeneous than those pre-migration. The housing trajectory of migrants in the urban structure is very specific, and this in turn often affects the schools children attend, the friendships they form and the cultural style they develop. This seems to have effects on children's educational and occupational attainment even in situations where ethnic boundaries are weak, as in internal labour migration (Eve and Ceravolo 2016, 2019). Evidence from internal migration and from skilled migrationories, will be used to clarify the effects of ties of migrant families, and the consequences for social and occupational mobility.

107. The Future activities of IILME: Immigration, Immigrants and the Labour Market in Europe

Supporter: Emma Labovitz
Supporter email: WEBEX014@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Rinus Penninx

Abstract/Information:

- *Part 1. Research Development: Labour Migration and Labour Market Segmentation: The Role of National Economic Actors.*
  Presentation by Stefania Marino, followed by a discussion between IILME-members The effect of labour migration, and especially of its "low-skilled" component on labour market conditions of the host countries is one of the most controversial debates in Europe. The concern for a deterioration of national terms and conditions of employment has been at the centre of the political discourse of anti-immigration parties and has contributed to increase the social hostility towards migrant workers, the consent for populist political parties and the distrust towards the European institution, as clearly shown by the Brexit. Beyond the excess of the political debate, concerns for the pressures deriving from increasing labour migration have also informed national level migration policies. These concerns find confirmation in the academic debate both within the "social dumping" literature as well as within more recent analyses informed by the labour market segmentation approach. These analyses argue that the labour migration and the process of labour market segmentation (flexibilisation) are in a circular causal relationship and that the increase of labour migration is at the same time the cause and effect of labour market flexibilisation. Despite the relevance of these theoretical insights for the cross-disciplinary literature on migration and labour market, empirical validation is still scarce. In particular, large cross-country analyses looking at factors able to explain the effect of labour migration on the labour market structure and dynamics across countries and sectors are missing. This proposal draws from a review of existing literature and empirical work carried out by the author with the aim of offering some insights for discussion to further IILME research agenda.

- *Part 2. Ilme's Infrastructure and Activities In The Near Future. Astanding Committee, Organising Itself.*
  Presentation by Anders Neergaard, followed by a discussion between IILME-members Paralell sessions Book GOAL: The long-term aim of the IILME is to produce research, which has the potential to have high impact in academia, as well as in society as a whole. Project development meetings. Meetings open to all members are regularly organized to facilitate exchange of ideas and discuss the progression of the joint work. Dissemination and communication activities. The IILME has a continuous and active presence both in IMISCOE conferences and trough the participation to other relevant conferences and non-academic events with the aim of contributing to the social and policy debate. Publication. IILME facilitates and support members' initiatives aimed at publishing and actively promotes preparation of publications for academic journals and non-academic outlets. The writing up of short-pieces and blogs is also an important part of our publication plan. Providing supporting facilities. IILME provides support to both scholars (and especially to PhD students and early career-researchers) and stakeholders working on IILME issues, e. g. provision of a forum in which members can present papers and research projects and receive feedback, the organization of training activities which will also see the participation of invited expert

108. Performing arts as (inter)cultural participation: new trajectories and methodologies

Supporter: Celine Couronne
Supporter email: WEBEX004@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Pierluigi Musarò and Melissa Moralli
Discussant(s): Federica Mazzara and Marta Pachocka

Abstract/Information:
In a world where human mobility is controlled by complex geopolitical relations, performing arts can play a crucial role in challenging representations of migration, promoting inclusive and collaborative spaces of expression and artistic creation, resistance and negotiation. The powerful role played by performing arts is inscribed in its experiential and relational nature, as well as in its transformative effects at the level of cultural practices and spatial identities. In this context, the role of performing arts in shaping new social imageries and (inter)cultural citizenship is particularly important in relation to migration. If freedom of movement has become the main factor of social stratification, negative representations transform migrants into nameless "invaders" or needless victims in search of humanitarian aid. De-humanizing migrants, these narratives legitimize inequal power relations connected to the right to move and to daily live in contemporary cities. Nowadays, this issue is concerning a growing number of projects that combine theoretical research, creativity and action/activism on the field. Among these projects, this panel draws from the experience of 'Atlas of Transitions, New Geographies for a Cross-Cultural Europe' (http://www. atlasof-transitions. eu/), which aims at promoting cross-cultural dialogue in local communities through culture and performing arts. The panel will discuss through interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary perspectives the role of performing arts in promoting inclusive spaces and new forms of co-construction of creative experiences around migration. We will include papers on the following issues: Performing arts, media and alternative narratives on migration; Political role of performing arts concerning migration; Performing arts and social change in migration dynamics; Audience development for migration; Arts-based research in the context of cultural diversity.

Paper 1: On the migrants or with the migrants? De-bordering in a bordered world: art, academia and challenges to participatory action research in knowledge production

Author(s): Kamila Fiałkowska, Anna Rosińska, Olga Cojocaru. Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw, Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw, Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw

Abstract:
Attitudes towards migration in Poland do not make a clear picture. There is a strong negative public and political opposition towards inflows of migrants from culturally distant countries, especially of Muslim origins. However, the numbers of migrants are growing as a result of labour recruitment schemes and an open policy regarding temporary labour migration. Given that Poland is on the path to greater national, ethnic and religious diversity, the question of re-bordering and redefining the right to belong, constructing the notion of we-ness, otherness/foreignness is becoming ever more important for the society as a whole. What is the image of the 'other' that we have, how was it constructed, what does this tell us about the mechanisms of representation? Who can influence the creation of these images and how? We sought for the answers to these questions in a collaborative project in which researchers from the CMR UofW observed and participated in an art production process of Powszechny Theatre (Warsaw) that involved foreigners. In this participatory action research, we attempted to critically investigate how performing arts can intervene in political and social debates around migration and challenge the mainstream narrative as well as deconstruct and transform such notions as belonging, citizenship, otherness and Polishness. Finding a

way to do research with migrants and not (only) on them might contribute to a more ethical and inclusive approach of migration research, challenging the inherent asymmetry of the knowledge production process.

Paper 2: Towards a policy of refuge

Author(s): Emilie Da Lage, Marie Glon, Béatrice Micheau, Marion Dalibert. University of Lille, University of Lille, University of Lille, University of Lille

Abstract:
Following the path opened by Anna Tsing and Donna Haraway – who conceive our contemporary crisis through the disappearance of refuge spaces – and the concept of "asylum spaces" (Tia DeNora), we will show how the collaboration between researchers and artists in Calais during the project Atlas of Transitions opened "spaces of refuge". We will first present the context of the collaboration, and of the migration of transit in Calais, a highly conflictual public space. In these conditions, our contribution aims at pointing out the importance of what is not "public" in the work of creation. Workshops, rehearsals, meetings and communication practices can be places for valued performances, engaging forms of transformations through the constitution of alliances between exiles and other actors of the city and, in some cases, becoming possible "artistic asylum". Secondly, we will present the theoretical frame and the methodology adopted. Our theoretical frame is built from the "care" perspective, re-worked by Sandra Laugier and Patricia Papperman, paying attention to who is doing the "emotional work", but also to how emotions in a situation are expressed or not. Finally, we will present how design anthropology (Tim Ingold), more than participant observation, can be a tool to undertake collaborations between artists and researchers, moving beyond an economy of creation and research from an « extractive » process (data collecting) to a relational process, where the process of creation and research can be a site to foster worlds of relations.

Paper 3: Artistic Practices, Cultural Production and the Constitution of Public Sphere. An Explorative Inquiry

Author(s): Giulia Allegrini , Roberta Paltrinieri , Paola Parmiggiani . University of Bologna, University of Bologna, University of Bologna

109. Affect and embodied practices of gender and sexualities

Supporter: Ray Aditya
Supporter email: WEBEX027@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Laura Morosanu
Discussant(s): Maggi Leung

Abstract/Information:
This panel examines how gender and sexuality feature in the construction of migrant identities, looking at various cases of high-skilled migration, from privileged "expatriate" women in Luxembourg to Colombian graduates in Chile and Syrian student refugees in Turkey. The papers illustrate how skills and education may enable migrants to counter stigmatising sexualised representations, and, in the case of young women, achieve more autonomy and challenge patriarchal norms post-migration. But they also show how traditional norms and practices around sexuality may be reinforced in cases of privileged migration, calling attention to the reproduction of heteronormativity.

Paper 1: Affective Geopolitics: Nation Narratives from Colombian Students in Chile

Author(s): César Augusto Ferrari Martinez. Federal University of Pelotas (Brazil) and School of Education of Catholic University of Chile

Abstract:
Motivated by the increasing Colombian immigration in Chile, this paper aims to understand the production of the Colombian student attuned with the geopolitical discourses on (certain kind of) immigrants in Santiago. Inspired by feminist geographers, it considers nation as affective device and geopolitics as the power asymmetries resulting from the encounter of different corporealities. Three cases are used to produce narratives about the affective geopolitics affecting Colombian doctoral students in Chile by analysing how their trajectories create unbalanced powers and how they live and resignify their bodies and nationality. Results indicate that, by presenting themselves as Colombians, students are associated with stigmatized Colombians' bodies, which include the notions that they are sexually reified, black, poor, vulgar. At the same time, they try to dissolve the stereotype of the Colombian person in Chile and use their privileged positions as high-skilled graduate students to detach from the great Colombian immigrant flow.

Paper 2: Unpacking heteronormativity in privileged migration. Insights from everyday experiences of expatriate women in Luxembourg

Author(s): Karine Duplan. University of Geneva, Switzerland

Abstract:
Heteronormativity has been pointed by scholars of geographies of sexualities working for its role in structuring migration policies as well as lived experiences of expatriates (Duplan 2014; Manalasan 2006; Oswin 2012). While gender issues have been usefully addressed in migration scholarship, sexuality remains however pretty overlooked in privileged migration. By articulating geographies of gender and sexualities with migration studies, I aim in this paper to contribute to fill this gap by scrutinising the (re)production of heteronormativity in privileged migration through an analysis of embodied practices of everyday space of female expatriate in Luxembourg. This submission draws on the results of my PhD dissertation in political and cultural geography that aims at unveiling the subjective experiences of globalisation of highly skilled female migrants. Drawing on a transnational queer feminist framework, this paper seeks to reveal the workings of privilege in expatriation from an intersectional perspective. I will first detail the learning of gendered practices that implicitly structure the expatriate milieu and as such contribute to the production of a so-called "expat bubble". I will then unveil how female expatriates convey heteronormative sets of

practices in the shaping of their expatriate subjectivities. I will finally conclude by calling for more reflexivity when working on privileged migration to challenge sexual bias in migration studies that contribute to the making of the migrant subject as normally straight.

Paper 3: From the Dialectics of Space and Identity to Weakened Patriarchal Relations: The Case of Syrian Students in Istanbul

Author(s): Seyma Karamese. University of Essex, UK

Abstract:
Approximately 4% of Turkey's population are recently arrived, Syrian migrants, escaping from the harsh conditions of war in their country. Istanbul now has the highest urban population of them in Turkey. Since I am trying to understand the effect of migration in city context, Istanbul as the field of this research, with its 550 thousand Syrian people, gives opportunity to discuss the issue. Although, city rights belong to all diverse groups, youth is the most important group as the most dynamic one, under the transition not only with their identities but also life styles. My research examines the everyday geographies of youth Syrian student group in order to shed light on the ways in which Syrian student identities and sense of space are co-constructed within Istanbul by comparing them gender based differences. As qualitative research methods, 15 in-depth interviews and one focus group are conducted with the students over 18 years old between August and November 2019. Although both groups produce new sense of place and negotiate their identities through this place-making process, this process does not create the same results for both gender. Today, women students are more in work and education life, expanding socio-spatial networks, constructing new time-space patterns, and questioning gender roles in daily life. The crucial reason behind that today women feel themselves more free and individualized than men when they compare their life with Syria. In Turkish context, migration produces positive results in favour of youth women students and weakens patriarchy.

110. Migration research hub

Supporter: Javier Gutiérrez
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Chair(s):

Abstract/Information:
Dr Asya Pisarevskaya and Nathan Levi will guide you through the new Migration research hub and will answer everything you always wanted to know about this wonderful hub. The migration research hub supports the systematic accumulation of knowledge in migration studies. It aims to be the go-to resource for finding knowledge on migration, from the latest literature to the most appropriate topical experts. The migration research hub was built during the IMISCOE-led Horizon 2020 project, CrossMigration (2018-2020). The project is now fully integrated to and maintained by IMISCOE.

111. Social innovation and refugee integration: Challenges and opportunities in central European regions

Supporter: Elina Jonitz
Supporter email: WEBEX013@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Francesca Campomori and Pamela Pasian
Discussant(s): Mattia Casula and Chiara Marchetti

Abstract/Information:
The so-called 'refugee crisis' marked a crucial juncture in migration governance across Europe. Poli-cy-makers and local communities face the challenge of receipting and integrating migrants (often in extremely vulnerable conditions) in a context of poor governance arrangements and rising scepticism, or even hostility. In the light of such a complex scenario, this panel explores social innovation as a promising approach to refugee integration. Socially innovative practices are indeed based on the active engagement of policy-makers and assorted stakeholders—including target groups through co-creation. In the realm of asylum policies, social innovation can thus facilitate the meeting of refugees' needs as well as the be-nevolence of receiving communities, ultimately strengthening social cohesion in regions of settlement. Families hosting migrants at home, community-based cooperatives, and self-managed social spaces are all instances of socially innovative practices that are often initiated by non-state actors but that might be upscaled and transformed into fully-fledged public policies—especially by policy-makers at the local and regional level. Based on the SIforREF research project (funded by INTERREG Central Europe, call 3), and consistently with the aims of the MigPOG Standing Committee, the panel will focus on labour, housing, and social integration of refugees (especially in the stages after their first reception) in the context of Central European cities and regions. The purpose is to develop conceptual tools for evaluating and designing socially innovative practices that might ultimately improve the social innovation capacity of local and regional governments. As the 'social innovation' concept risks to be ambiguous, the panel will also allow researchers to develop a set of empirically-grounded indicators for measuring social innovation capaci-ty—especially based on the analysis of best practices that can be upscaled and replicated through mutual learning.

Paper 1: Pathways of refugee integration. The case of Vienna

Author(s): Elisabetta Mocca, Yvonne Franz, Judith Schnelzer, Yuri Kazepov. University of Vienna, University of Vienna, University of Vienna, University of Vienna

Abstract:
The Austrian "exclusive model of citizenship regime" and restrictive policies on migration, refugee ac-ceptance, and asylum dating back to the 1990s create structural barriers to refugees' integration in the country's cultural and political life. Recently, immigration and asylum laws became even stricter under the right-wing coalition in government in the periods 2000-2005 and 2017-2019. As in other EU countries, the Austrian governance of refugee integration involves various actors across multiple tiers of govern-ment, from the international to the municipal level. Focusing on the case of Vienna, the paper examines the 'integration pathway(s)', i. e. the journeys of refugees from arrival in the host country to full indepen-dence. We focus our attention on four analytical dimensions. First, the role that public and private actors at different level of governance in fostering refugees' integration. Second, the range of services provided and modes of provision to foster refugees' integration. Third, the organisation of the integration system, paying attention to the allocation of competencies among actors and tiers. Fourth, the public and civic narrative(s) of refugees' integration. Our analysis hinges on actor-centred institutionalism, which emphasi-ses the importance of actors, resources, and institutional context in policy-making. Drawing on document analysis and interviews with policy-makers, stakeholders and practitioners, the paper shows that, in Vien-

na, refugees' integration is shaped by manifold actors with overlapping responsibilities. While this multi-level system may benefit from the diverse expertise of the actors involved, its weakness lies in its dependency on funding and the limited participation of civil society.

Paper 2: Local governance under stress: between resilience and disillusionment in two virtuous cases of asylum reception in Italy

Author(s): Raffaele Bazurli, Francesca Campomori, Mattia Casula. University of Venice, University of Venice, University of Venice

Abstract:
Italian local authorities bear the lion's share in the reception and the integration of asylum seekers and refugees, either by directly managing local infrastructures (as in the case of the SPRAR system) or facing the social and political consequences of national policies (as in the case of the CAS centres, which are managed by the Prefectures). The recent restrictive normative framework introduced by Lega and M5S' government, but anticipated by the restrictive turn of the previous centre-left government, impacted on the social climate even of traditionally welcoming territories, while also engendering some elements of stress in local governance dynamics. Based on the empirical evidence offered by over 20 interviews and 2 focus groups with policy-makers, stakeholders and practitioners in Bologna and Parma – both cities which traditionally put significant efforts in asylum reception even if belonging to two different political cultures – the article intends to shed light over the resilience and the counteraction of virtuous municipalities, as well as the risk of moving back in implementing reception. The aim of this article is specifically to analyze and assess the relationship between political and social actors, namely NGOs committed in SPRAR management in the changed national scenario.

Paper 3: Social integration and intercultural relations in the experiences of refugees. Evidences from homesharing, co-housing and mentorship programs

Author(s): Chiara Marchetti. CIAC onlus

Abstract:
Can social integration be considered as a driver for integration as-a-whole, including labour and housing? The classic definition of migrants' integration has often considered stability of work and settlement in the receiving society as indicators of success. It has so far been under investigated the role of social integration not only as a key factor in the individual path on inclusion, but also as an indicator in itself and a specific object for policy making. Talking about refugees and forced migrants, social integration assumes an even central role, considering the loss of home (Papadopoulos 2015) they have experienced and the recurrence of traumas in the origin country as well as in the transit and asylum countries. Ager and Strang (2008) already pointed at the relevance of social connection (in the different declinations of social bridges, social links and social bonds) in the framework of refugee integration, intended as preliminary – and not as an output – of economic integration. To be effective, social connection needs to consider also intercultural relations, not as alternative but as complementary to co-ethnic relations. This paper examines the experiences of social integration with a specific focus on intercultural relations as a field of policy-making involving different actors: not only refugees and communities, but also the third sector and local institutions which orient their actions and policies in order to facilitate encounters and significative relations with locals. The aim is to evaluate if approaches specifically addressing social integration reach the intended goal, both in terms of direct effects (improving intercultural relations and the general well-being of refugees) and in terms of indirect effects (facilitating access to labour and housing integration).

Paper 4: Refugee Policies and Social Innovative Practices: Identifying Conditions for Steps toward Inclusion – The Berlin Case

Author(s): Andreas Germershausen, Czarina Wilpert, Cassandra Ellerbe. Berlin University of Technology, Berlin University of Technology, Berlin University of Technology

Abstract:
In the years 2015 -2016 Germany received a relatively large number of refugees in comparison to other European countries. About, 1. 5 million refugees applied for asylum with the Federal Immigration Agency (BAMF). On the one hand, in the entire Post WWII years there had never been such a welcoming atmosphere toward refugees as that expressed in Berlin and other parts of Germany in late Summer 2015. This created a new spirit and the establishment of numerous initiatives and networks as well as personal support for refugee newcomers and their families. On the other hand, there were also instances of fear mongering and a controversial political debate, that shortly followed with more hesitant national policies. Prime example is the quickly negotiated agreement with Turkey that dramatically limited the numbers of new arrivals of asylum seekers to reach Germany. Positive is that a higher share of asylum applicants than previously received protection, many, however, received subsidiary protection only, limiting the right to full participation, including the right to family reunion. Despite these apparent contradictions between some aspects of policy and the responses within civil society – it will be suggested that one can learn much from the Berlin case about the relationship between this divergent political discourse and its implications for "best" practices" that meet certain conditions. Best practices tend to work to stabilize the legal position of refugees and facilitate a variety of opportunities for socio-economic participation. The task of this paper is to spell out on hand of a selection of workable and effective "best practices" the conditions (indicators) that must be met to consider these social innovative and as steps toward overcoming institutional barriers that newcomers face to inclusion, participation and socio-economic integration.

Paper 5: "It is not too bad in Slovenia, but it could be much better": Inclusion of Asylum Seeker and Refugees at the "back doors of Europe"

Author(s): Barbara Beznec, Jure Gombač. Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy in Science and Arts, Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy in Science and Arts

Abstract:
Nearly three years after the closure of the "Balkan corridor" situation in the field of inclusion to Slovenian society is far from ideal. It is a strange combination of ignorance, cynicism, lack of responsibility, cluelessness and alienation from the realities of the local and other levels. Whereas official policy doesn`t tend to provide additional activities other than those essential for livelihood, there are many other initiatives in the form of grassroots initiatives, solidarity movements, experiments, projects and one-time or continuous actions that together with refugees and asylum seekers create an alternative inclusion system to Slovenian society. There is a wide network of diverse actors, like local communities, NGOs, humanitarian organizations, public and private research institutions, youth cultural centers, activist movements, individuals and even some autonomous government offices involved in creating something new and interesting. These networks also spread to Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Italy, Greece, Austria and other countries. Solidarity practices are exchanged, experiences are shared, knowledge produced, actions organized. This new developments do not cover the integration field in the text book sense but are filling the small every day's voids where people are stuck and which emerge from non-existing long-term strategy in the field of migrant and refugee welcoming and inclusion.

112. 'New Perspectives on the European Return Regime II — Post-return experiences and 'reintegration

Supporter: Greeshma Johnson
Supporter email: WEBEX016@imiscoe. nl
Chair(s): Laura Cleton
Discussant(s): Robin Vandevoordt

Paper 1: Reintegration assistance and the re-embeddedness of highly skilled migrants in Georgia.

Author(s): Tatjana Zemeitat. University of Amsterdam

Paper 2: Colombians Going Back with Support of Germany's 'Returning Experts' Programme: How Well Can they Transfer their International Resources for Entrepreneurship?

Author(s): Yvonne Riaño. University of Neuchâtel

Paper 3: Pursuing Peace: The Return of Bosnian War Refugees from "Paradise Lands" to "Home"

Author(s): Özge Algül. Utrecht University

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