



Migration and social inequality

## **Global perspectives – new boundaries**

The 18th Nordic Migration Conference, Oslo 11-12 August 2016

### **PAPER ABSTRACTS**



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# Workshop schedule

## Workshop session I

Thursday August 11th, 11.15-12.45

### 1. *International Students' Migration and (Re-) production of Social Inequalities*

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 201

- *INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS: DO THEY REDUCE OR BOOST SOCIAL INEQUALITY?*. HUNGER, U. AND KRANNICH, S.
- *INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' MIGRATION AND PRODUCTION OF INEQUALITY: THE CASE OF MAINLAND CHINESE STUDENTS' INTEGRATION CHALLENGES IN FINLAND*. HANWEI, L.
- *SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS AND COLLEGE ENTRANCE PREPARATION IN BEIJING*. MA, X.

### 3. *Radicalization; a force for progressive change or a one-way ticket to violent extremism*

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room

- *THE "SYRIA TRAVELLER": REINTEGRATION OR LEGAL SANCTIONING?*. FANGEN, K AND SOLÅS, Å.
- *THE RAN WORKSHOP. EXTREMISM, PREVENTION AND VALUES*. ØVERLAND, G.
- *EXPLORING RADICAL ISLAM AND RIGHTWING-EXTREMISM*. ESSAHLI, K.
- *Economic Crisis, Immigration Flows and the Electoral Success of Far Right, Far Left, and Populist Parties*. Doležalová, J.

### 7. *Multiracial and multiethnic experience from Nordic and Global perspectives*

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 4

- *Advantage in diversity: School paths and future orientations of mixed origin 9th graders in Portugal*. Mateus, S.
- *Remixed? Factors affecting intermarriage of multiethnic people*. Irastorza, N.
- *Making race and whiteness visible in multicultural discourse: A case study on the Swedish mixed-race experience*. Arbouz, D.
- *Ethnic options, covering and passing – multiracial and multiethnic identities in Japan*. Osanami Törngren, S.

### 9. *Encounters, belonging and welfare services*

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 7

- *International Migration and National Welfare Institutions: Doulas as Border Workers in Obstetric Care in Sweden*. Gruber, S.
- *Immigrant Integration and Welfare Services in Northern Ostrobothnia, Finland*. Tistea, I.
- *Social Positions of International Migrants in Rural Finland*. Hiitola, J.
- *Parenting programs for parents with a foreign background. Opportunities and shortcomings*. Gustafsson, K.

### 10. *Welfare Inequalities and Migration*

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room 3

- *The Role of the Welfare Systems in the Lithuanian Labour Migration to Sweden: Reason to Leave or Reason to Stay?* Genelyte, I.

- Migration by older parents seeking care in old age: the intersection of welfare systems and immigration rules. *Askola, H.*
- (Im)mobile Welfare? Intra-EU migrants hired by temporary employment agencies and their participation in Member States' welfare systems. *Andrejuk, K.*
- Bureaucratic encounters of transnational migrants. *Snel, E., Fabel, M. and Engbersen, G.*

### 13. Debating Racism and Racialization in the Nordic Countries

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, large meeting room

- Racial Turns and Returns: Discrediting Danish Research on Racism in Public Media Debates 2013-2015. *Myong, L. and Danbolt, M.*
- Migration, borders, and crisis: the intra-gender relations between native Finnish and Black African immigrant women. *Ndukwee, T.*
- Screening Difference: The Refugee Crisis on Danish Television. *Kristensen, M. S.*
- The power of being heard: Anti-racist claims-making in the hybrid media environment. *Haavisto, C.*

### 17. Europe and Middle East refugee crisis

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 101

- Refugee flows to Europe leaving families in limbo. *Verhellen, J.*
- From Failing Human Rights to Failing Border Control. Securitization and the construction of "Greek failures" in the face of the refugee crisis. *Bousiou, A., Franck, A. K. and Tramontanis, L.*
- The international legal obligation to rescue during mass migration at sea: Navigating the sovereign and commercial dimensions of a Mediterranean crisis. *Kilpatrick, R. L. and Smith, A.*
- European Union Member States' response to the Mediterranean refugee crisis - too little, too late? *Elfving, S.*

### 22. Immigrant's integration

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, aud. 2

- Immigrants' Integration: A Cross-Country analysis. *Menendez Alarcon, A. V.*
- The strategies of adaptation in the group of Polish migrants' families living in London as a way to integration with a host society. General conclusion. *Winięcka, K.*
- Selectivity and internal migration: A study of refugees' dispersal policy in Sweden. *Haberfeld, Y., Lundh, C., Birgier, D. P. and Eldér, E.*
- Limitation or opportunity? Cultural heritage in integration of young Norwegian Turks. *Nikielska-Sekula, K.*

### 23. Practices towards good life? The role of religion and faith in the integration process of immigrants – is it threat or possibility?

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room 2

- Bridge or Barrier? Religion and Immigrants' Attachment to Democracy. *Fisher-Neumann, M.*
- Integration or des-integration? Experiences from ethnic based Catholic migrant communities in Norway, *Mæland, S.*
- Churches against segregation: challenges, motives & practices, *Salmonsson, L.*
- Safeguarding Danishness? Ethnicity, religion and acculturation among Danish Americans in three Danish spaces in the US. *Skovgaard Christensen, P.*

### 27. Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers – vulnerability and survival

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 1

- Unaccompanied minors trapped in transit in Indonesia: intimate relationships, exploitation and resilience. *Missbach, A. and Tanu, D.*
- Childhood on hold – unaccompanied minor asylum seekers in Norway. *Berg, B. and Michelsen, H.*

- The responsibility and approach of Norwegian child welfare service when settling unaccompanied minors. *Garvik, M.*

### **29. Migration and national asylum systems – the role of voluntary organizations**

**Location:** *Harriet Holter's House 114*

- The Construction of a Professional Identity through Psycho-Social Practice with Asylum Seekers and Refugees: The Experience of Professionals in Lebanon. *Hong Zhu, A. A. and Aoun, A.*
- Voluntary work in the field of integration. *Thorshaug, K.*
- The cooperation between the Serbian state and the civil society in the refugee crisis. *Turunz, N.G.*
- Voluntary organisations, “welcome refugees culture” and the state. *Aasen, B. and Lynnebakke, B.*

### **34. Managing Afghan migration: Between 'the war on terror' and 'the refugee crisis'**

**Location:** *Harriet Holter's House 301*

- Coming home or moving on? *Strand, A.*
- Exploring dimensions of agency in decision-making of Afghan migrants and return migrants. *Fischer, C. and van Houte, M.*
- Who manages return migration to Afghanistan? Unpacking the power-geometries of managing contemporary Afghan mobilities. *Majidi, M., Erdal, M. B. and Oeppen, C.*
- Where to go next – triple disadvantage for Afghan returnees. *Grande, N.*

### **35. ARTS-BASED MIGRATION RESEARCH - emerging connections between arts and social sciences**

**Location:** *Harriet Holter's House 132*

- 'Globe': Reflections on the intersections between research and practice. *Sheringham, O and Platun, J.*
- Militarization and activism – the case of Lampedusa. *Tucci, I.*
- An inquiry about migration in and through a theatre play in Sweden and Serbia. *Righard, E.*

### **42. Housing and its influence on the everyday lives of asylum seekers**

**Location:** *Harriet Holter's House 120*

- Still on the move: Refugees' access to housing in Sweden and the everyday strategies and tactics required. *Herbert, M.*
- Everyday lives in reception centres for asylum seekers in Norway. *Thorshaug, R. Ø.*
- Ambiguous encounters: The government of asylum seekers in asylum centres. *Kohl, K. S.*
- Centralised vs. dispersed reception in Italy: an analysis of accommodation and location-linked factors, and their outcomes on the recovery, empowerment and integration of asylum seekers. *Manara, M.*

### **44. The Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion of Third-Country Nationals in the EU - legal, social, and political challenges**

**Location:** *Harriet Holter's House 140*

- The EU response to refugee influxes and the Ugandan model of refugee protection: facts for thoughts. *Malena, M. and Wei, B.*
- Family Migration in the EU: Between Inclusion and Exclusion. *Kostakopoulou, D.*
- EU law and the proportionality of income requirement for family reunification of labour migrants in Finland. *Palander, J.*

### **45. Parenting, the welfare state and inequality as a challenge**

**Location:** *Harriet Holter's House 124*

- Dealing with diversity, creating parenting cultures? Parents' involvement in multi-ethnic and class differentiated schools in Norway. *Bendixsen, S. and Danielsen, H.*

- Multicultural dilemmas in Norwegian child welfare – refugee parents' perspectives. *Fylkesnes, M.*
- Identifying the use of strengths/ asset-based approaches in child welfare in majority and minority populations: a literature review. *Ottmöller, F. G. and Barreda, G. O.*
- Stories told: Some African migrants' Norwegian parenting experiences. *Johannesen, B. O. and Apoh, L.*

## Workshop session II

Thursday August 11th, 13.45-15.15

### 1. International Students' Migration and (Re-) production of Social Inequalities

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 201

- Social class inequalities and international student mobility: the case of Brazilian students in the Portuguese higher education system. *Pereira, S. and Iorio, J.*
- Transnational higher education and student (im)mobility. *Levatino, A.*
- Educational mobility and inequalities: international student mobility in Germany. *Bilecen, B.*

### 6. European labour mobility: Bridging the gaps – or reinforcing inequality?

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room 1

- The Baltic Divide: Lithuanians Entering Swedish Labour Market. *Genelyte, I.*
- Influencing effects in hiring processes of foreign skilled workers in the German labour market. *Mergener, A., Helmrich, R. and Maier, T.*
- Precarious posted employment: Romanian construction and meat industry workers in Germany. *Voivozeanu, A.*
- Risk and uncertainty for CEE workers in the Danish labour market. *Pedersen, A.H.M.*

### 8. Intersectionally gendered trajectories of labour migration to and within the European Economic Area

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 4

- Revolving doors? Ethnic workplace mobility in the construction and cleaning industries after the EU enlargement of 2004 and 2007. *Kirkeby, A.*
- Migrant workers gendered experiences in cleaning and construction industries. *Simkunas, D. P.*
- The transnational making of class and gender among Polish posted workers. *Matyska, A. P.*
- Estonian Men Working in Finland: The Good Migrants?. *Telve, A. P.*

### 11. Resettlement and integration of refugees

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 7

- Selectivity and internal migration: A study of refugees' dispersal policy in Sweden. *Birgier, D., Haberfeld, Y., Lundh, D. and Eildér, E.*
- Muslim Immigrants to Europe: An Investigation of UK and French Policy Variations. *Glowinsky, R.*
- Planned, controlled and voluntarily? Settlement and housing as a means for integration of refugees. *Røe, M.*

### 16. Contemporary refugee migration in Europe: From protection of refugees to challenges to tolerance, integration and social inclusion

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, large meeting room

- Migrants' and bureaucrats' narratives of onward migration in Europe. *Seeberg, M. L. and Takle, M.*
- Overheating hatred: nationalist responses to forced migration in Hungary. *Thorleifsson, C.*

- Government-initiated anti-immigration sentiments: The Hungarian "national consultation" campaign. *Bocskor, A.*
- Securitisation and moral panic in the case of refugee migration through Slovenia. *Ručman, A. B.*

### 17. Europe and Middle East refugee crisis

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 101

- Refugee flows to Europe leaving families in limbo. *Verhellen, J.*
- From Failing Human Rights to Failing Border Control. *Bousiou, A., Franck, A. K. and Tramountanis, A.*
- The International Legal Obligation to Rescue During Mass Migration at Sea. *Kilpatrick, Jr, R. L. and Smith, A.*
- European Union Member States' response to the Mediterranean refugee crisis - too little, too late?. *Elfving, S.*

### 18. Migration and Mobility of high-skilled professionals in Europe: Exodus or Diaspora?

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 132

- Romania's medical exodus. Evidence from LinkedIn data. *Botezat, A. and Botezat, D.*
- Exploring highly skilled migration and mobility patterns of Russian physicians in Finland. *Habti, D.*
- Shortages of qualification in Germany despite increased migration - What is good for one, is harm for the other. *Helmrich, R. and Michael Tienmann, M.*

### 22. Immigrants' integration

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, aud. 2

- Citizenship and Belonging: Germany's National Identity and Immigrants' Integration Beliefs. *Immerfall, S.*
- Lived biographies of changing integration regime: Migrant narratives of institutional support and labor market in/exclusion in Sweden. *Brännström, L. and Nygren, K.G.*
- The Art of Socialisation. Social Integration and Associational Participation in a Rural Norwegian Place. *Lynnebakke, B.*
- Integration and Identified Victims of Trafficking: How Feasible is a Shifting Status? *Currie, S.*

### 23. Practices towards good life? The role of religion and faith in the integration process of immigrants – is it threat or possibility?

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room 2

- The religious dimension in therapy. *Jenssen, R. E. and Myrvoll, K-O.*
- The Bifurcated Temple: Maintaining Religious Purpose While Navigating Secular Space. *Alexis, G.*
- Religious narratives of meaningful endurance - How migrant women escape vicious cycles between health problems and unemployment. *Slootjes, J., Keuzenkamp, S. and Saharso, S.*
- "I actually danced at the Sisters, but I have never been so afraid my whole life!" - A minority religion in a North-Norwegian community. *Trotter, S. R.*

### 25. Unequal Returns

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room 3

- Trust in deliverance? The role of trust in 'voluntary return'. *Paasche, E.*
- The Transnational Ideal: Preferred Futures among Immigrants in Europe. *Carling, J. and Snel, E.*
- Disrupted migration projects: the moral economy of involuntary return to Ghana from Libya. *Kleist, N.*
- Dynamics of Counter-Diasporic Mobility: Realities and Challenges of Return Migration to Iraqi Kurdistan. *Baser, B., Dosky, B. and Toivanen, M.*

### 27. Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers – vulnerability and survival

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 1

- Assistance and aftercare for unaccompanied minors. *Paulsen, V.*
- “Sense and Sensibility” within international and European refugee law: the uncertain protection of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and the quest for effectiveness. *Gualco, E.*
- Governing Unaccompanied Children Through Family Reunification Policies. Kuusisto-Arponen, A-K.

### 34. Managing Afghan migration: Between 'the war on terror' and 'the refugee crisis'

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 301

- Refugee Militarization from Afghanistan to Syria: How Militant Movements may Capitalize on Displacement and Return Migration. *Harpviken, K. B.*
- Afghan asylum seekers – deemed as baseless? The Importance of contextualization. *Eide, E.*
- Visibility in mediated borderscapes: The hunger strike of Afghan asylum seekers as an embodiment of border violence. *Horsti, K. and Pellander, S.*
- Marriage on the Ruins of Imperialism: Contested identity among Afghans in Denmark. *Rytter, M.*

### 42. Housing and its influence on the everyday lives of asylum seekers

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 120

- Experiencing integration? Views from asylum seekers living in different types of housing. *Sandström, L.*
- A house is not a home – Media representations of asylum shelters in Norway. *Simonsen, A. H. and Skjulhaug, M.*
- New neighbours: Local outcomes of asylum centres in rural communities in Denmark. *Whyte, Z. and Larsen, B. R.*
- Not just detention centres: Riace's accoglienza diffusa as a possible alternative to asylum seekers reception. *Mazzilli, C.*

### 44. The Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion of Third-Country Nationals in the EU - legal, social, and political challenges

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 140

- Implicit exclusion in EU migration law – How the law helps those who separate ‘them’ from ‘us’, *Jesse, M.*
- Resilience through rights: the case of the highly skilled migrants (in particular intra-corporate transferees). *Brieskova, L. and Morano-Foadi, S.*
- Immigration Detention: A true measure of last resort, for whom?, *Croce, C.D.*

### 45. Parenting, the welfare state and inequality as a challenge

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 124

- Stories of Chinese Parents in Norway: from Social Capital and Acculturation Perspectives. *Zhu, H.*
- The process of de-gendering of domestic work and parenting – the role of egalitarian capital in the process of acculturation of Polish migrants in Norway. *Żadkowska, M., Kosakowska-Berezecka, N., Szlendak, T. and Jurek, P.*
- Migrant mothers' sense-making of dislocation and resettlement. *Norberg, C.*
- (Ethnically)Mixed parenting challenges in context of Danish Welfare state. *Singla, R.*

### 48. Mobility at the margins. Irregular migration and informal street work

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, “The club”

- "Génn rekk"(Just get out of here) Perceptions of irregular migration among young men in Pikine, Senegal. *Prothmann, S.*

- Roskilde Festival is one of the biggest gifts from Denmark, there everybody go and forget about their sorrows": Fate and fortune among homeless West African migrants doing informal street work in the Copenhagen area. *Juul, K.*
- Coping with everyday bordering: Eastern European Roma migrants in Helsinki. *Tervonen, M. and Enache, A.*

## Workshop session III

Thursday August 11th, 15.30-17.00

### 4. *The Politics of Migration Research: How do and how should researchers perform in the public space?*

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 201

- Public social science in Norway: Migration research in the public debate. *Andersson, M.*
- The Role of Research in migration management. *Skilbrei, M.L.*
- Challenges and dilemmas in communicating (irregular) migration. *Jacobsen, C.M.*

### 6. *European labour mobility: Bridging the gaps – or reinforcing inequality?*

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room 1

- Economic instability: migrants, inequality and social dumping in the Icelandic labor market. *Thorarins, F.*
- European Labour Mobility and Return Flows - the Romanian case. *Rentea, G.*
- Kosovo emigration: causes, losses and benefits. *Gollopeni, B.*
- Labour migration and skill formation – the case of Norway. *Eldring, L. and Tønder, A.H.*

### 10. *Welfare Inequalities and Migration*

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room 3

- Welfare, Migration and the Life Course: Welfare Regimes and Migration Patterns of EU-citizens in the Netherlands. *de Jong, P. van Mol, C. and de Valk, H.*
- Welfare generosity and educational selectivity of international migrants. *Falcke, S.*
- Exploring interrelations between welfare provisions and migration. The case of Spanish EU-movers. *Pereira, S., van Mol, C., Jolivet, D. and Godin, M.*
- "This is how a real family policy looks like". Polish women's perceptions and expectations toward family policies in origin and destination country – the case of Norway. *Lobodzinska, A.*

### 13. *Debating Racism and Racialization in the Nordic Countries*

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, large meeting room

- Racialization in Finland - Case Russian Immigrants. *Puuronen, V.*
- Swedish welfare workers attitudes towards migrants: Professional discretion as an ideological space explored through the lens of racialization. *Schütze, C.*
- Deciphering structural discrimination; clarifying terminology and addressing distinctions within discrimination. *Skadegaard Thorsen, M.*
- Do antiracist efforts and diversity programs make a difference? Assessing the case of Norway. *Stokke, C.*

### 19. Parties and pressure groups formulating migration and minority politics

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 4

- Love thy neighbor? The role of Islam and Muslims in Christian political ideology in Norway., *Brekke, T.*
- Advocacy of the mission organizations and Finn Church Aid in refugee policy in Finland, *Väisänen, M.*
- Immigrant integration in the Finnish party platforms in the 2010s., *Välimäki, M.*

### 20. Population and Environmental Induced Migration

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 7

- Climate Change and Migration in Mexico, *Aragone, A.M. and Salgado, U.*
- The indigenous Understanding of Environmental Sustainability and Policies, *Datta, R.*
- The Dynamics of International Migration from African Cities, *Ogunleye, O. S., Adeyemo, R. and Oke, J.*
- International Migration and Development in Sub Saharan Africa. *Remi, A. and Olusegun, O.*

### 21. Configurations of migration control

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 101

- Producing (un)deportability: Police ID-investigations of rejected asylum seekers. *Mohn, S.B.*
- Internal borders: Practices of Ethnic Profiling and Immigration Controls by the Police Forces in Finland. *Himanen, M.*
- Low-paid migrant workers in Oslo: Casualties in the combat against "work-related crime". *Thorbjørnsen, V.F.*
- Internal migration control by Swedish unions: Delimiting the right to labor organization. *Moksnes, H.*

### 28. Negotiating diversity

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 301

- Employing negotiation as a lens to explore transformations in national identities in immigration contexts: Relational and substantive perspectives among youth in Norway. *Erdal, M.B.*
- Living with diversity: Creolization and (new) geographies of encounter. *Sheringham, O.*
- Urban planning and negotiations of diversity in the context of the 'refugee crisis'. *Schiller, M.*
- Asylum seekers in your neighborhood: Anticipating and experiencing the establishment of asylum seeker facilities in Norwegian local communities. *Bygnes, S.*

### 32. Managing "difference" in East-European TF

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 120

- "I feel guilty that I left them there during the war, and that now strangers are taking care of them" - analysis of transnational care practices of women with refugee experience from former Yugoslavia. *Ezzeddine, P.*
- Visualizing the difference in transnational families. *Aştılean, A., Hossu, I., Ducu, V. and Ilea, C.*
- The impact of discrimination against migrants upon transnational families. *Ducu, V.*
- The 'migration paradox' in integrating Eurasia. *Danilovich, H.*

### 33. Occupational regulation and migration

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 124

- Barriers to Access? Immigrant origin and occupational attainment. *Drange, I. and Alecu, A.*
- Ethnic Wage Inequality in Denmark After The EU Enlargements of 2004 and 2007. *Kirkeby, A.*
- To what extent do occupational regulations and possibilities of recognition of foreign qualifications influence immigrants' employment opportunities?, *Mergener, A.*

- Once learnt never forgotten - Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad: The situation in Germany focusing on the regulated occupation "medical practitioner". *Knöller, R. and Schmitz, N.*

### 38. Children and Youth Shaping Identity, Inequality and Belonging

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, "The club"

- The Need to belong: Latvians return to dialogic work, *Lulle, A*
- Setting the stage for complex identities: *Fargespill* as a growth arena for cross-cultural children and young people., *Schuff, H.M.T.*
- "Always a foreigner"?: a comparative study of ethnic identity construction among youth in Norway, *Rysst, M.*

### 40. Descendants of immigrants in Western societies

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room 2

- Middle class and ethnic minority – between blurry and bright boundaries. *Aarset, M. F.*
- Were they Pushed, Nudged, or Helped? The role of parental influence in children of immigrants' choice of education. *Kindt, M. T.*
- The role of the family for second-generation women's participation in paid work. *Nadim, M.*
- Choices and constraints: An intergenerational narrative of Bangladeshi ethnic minorities in the UK. *Khan, M.*

### 46. Whose children are they? On child protection across national and other borders

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 150

- Who is a child? Producing the child through age requirement and age determination, *Pedersen, L.L.*
- Abandoned and/or cared for: children as sponsors and applicants for family reunification. *Tapaninen, A-M., Halme-Tuomisaari, M. and Helén, I.*
- The implication of the 1996 Hague Convention for asylum seeking children and children left behind, *Lidén, H.*
- Children and the nation state. The significance of legal status in cross-border child protection. *Bredal, A. and Aarset, M. F.*

## Workshop session IV

Friday August 12th, 10.30-12.00

### 1. International Students' Migration and (Re-) production of Social Inequalities

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 201

- Do employers value international learning mobility? An international comparative analysis of 26 European Countries. *van Mol, C.*
- Mobility intentions of Belgian students: Influence of family and dating partner. *De Winter, T. and de Valk, H. A. G.*
- Otherness and outcomes of international graduate's in the UK: mobility, work and life choices. *Moskal, M.*

### 6. European labour mobility: Bridging the gaps – or reinforcing inequality?

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room 1

- The Division of Labour among Intra-EU Migrants in Denmark. *Felbo-Kolding, J.*
- The EU enlargements of 2004 and 2007 and social stratification and segmentation in the Danish labor market. *Kirkeby, A.*

- Immigration and labour market convergence. *Bratsberg, B. and Røed, M.*
- Going back home: return migration and educational mismatch. *Wójcicka, A.*

### **7. Multiracial and multiethnic experience from Nordic and Global perspectives**

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 4

- Opposite Attract – Is there evidence of status exchange patterns in ethnic intermarriages? Sweden 1991-2009. *Elwert, A.*
- Living ‘private life in the public gaze’: Multiethnic/visibly ethnically mixed couples in Denmark. *Singla, R.*
- “Ethnic trap”? or “Free employment”? Internal migration, class relations and coethnic brokerage in China’s precarious labor market. *Ma, X.*
- A qualitative study of Filipina immigrants’ stress, distress and coping: the impact of their multiple, transnational role as women. *Straiton, M.*

### **9. Encounters, belonging and welfare services**

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 7

- The mental bordering of Europe? Psychiatry encountering refugee patients. *Leseth, A.*
- Welfare services, the Catholic church and migrant civil society associations. *Vedøy, G.*
- The dilemmas of social workers' and immigrant families' in the Finnish child health care - How do social workers and immigrant families with a disabled child develop reciprocal dialogues? *Lillrank, A.*
- Trusting the welfare state - Immigrant families of children with special needs. *Albertini Früh, E., Lidén, H. and Gravdal Kvarme, L.*

### **16. Contemporary refugee migration in Europe: From protection of refugees to challenges to tolerance, integration and social inclusion**

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, large meeting room

- From systems of protection to strategies to integration: the importance of local factors affecting refugee settlement in the host territories. *Manara, M.*
- Islamophobia and the Illegalization of Asylum: How Denmark Avoids Providing Protection in Growing Intolerance. *Brown, S.R.*
- Young Tolerated Refugees as Skilled Workers. An Ongoing Policy Shift and New Inequalities in Germany. *Schreyer, F.*
- Brothers and barbarians: discourses about Ukrainian refugees and refugees from North Africa and the Middle East in three Russian newspapers, *Moen-Larsen, N.*

### **21. Configurations of migration control**

**Location:** Harriet Holter’s House 101

- Precarious Intimacies – European Border Regime and Migrant Sex Work. *Vuolajärvi, N.*
- Healthcare providers as petty sovereigns. *Karlsen, M.*
- Medicalised borders: Exploring the role of the medical profession as agents of border control in contemporary Australia. *Veljanova, I.C.*
- Evidentiary Status of DNA testing for family-relatedness in Danish family migration Politics. *Pedersen, L.L.*

### **22. Immigrants’ integration**

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, aud. 2

- History of Chinese Parents in Northway. *Zhu, H.*
- Co-Ethnic Contact and Trust. *Wu, Z., Hou, F. and Carmichael, A.*
- Migration and a local structure of feeling: the case of Polish migrant workers in the North of Ireland and Scotland. *Polkowski, R.*

### **25. Unequal Returns**

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room 3

- How equal are “forced returns”? Unintended effects of deportation targets. *Mohn, S. B.*

- Future Returns. Skilbrei, M-L.
- Sanctuary Practices and Unequal Return in Northern Europe and North America. *Lippert, R. K.*
- Integration against the will of the state: The struggles of deportable immigrants for regularisation in the UK. *Schweitzer, R.*

### **28. Negotiating diversity**

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 301

- How to be white in Australia. *Vadler, V.*
- In place/out of place, or something in between? Negotiating one's place in the nation. *Strømsø, M.*
- A Diasporic Right to the City: Producing a Moroccan Diaspora Space in Granada, Spain. *Finlay, R.*
- Mobile trajectories, transnationalism and experiences of citizenship: Somalis in Amsterdam and London. *van Liempt, I., Nijenhuis, G. and Ahmed, A.*

### **37. Migration and the concern of particularly vulnerable groups**

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 150

- The fundamental role of human rights law in the concept of responsibility to protect towards accepting Syrian refugees – Malaysia as case. *Roosli, R., O'Brien, G. and Collins, A.*
- After Garissa: social capital and vulnerability among Somali refugees in Nairobi. *Boeyink, C.*
- Unaccompanied minors at risk. *Lidén, H.*

### **38. Children and Youth Shaping Identity, Inequality and Belonging**

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, "The club"

- In the vestibule: Unaccompanied refugee youth, positionings and conditional belonging, *Wernesjø, U.*
- Dietary "Re-islamization" among Second-Generation Muslim Youth in Europe: Do Birth Order and Sibship Size Matter?, *Kojima, H.*
- False Narratives: How Some 1.5 Generation Undocumented Youth Maintain Sense of Belonging, *Christensen, E.*

### **39. Migration and education – the borders of citizenship**

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 1

- Assimilation vs. Inclusion: An anti-oppressive perspective on LINC integration education at NorQuest College, in Edmonton, Canada. *Pötzch, T.*
- Academic Career in Finnish Universities and the experiences of Collegiality by Finland based academics of Sub-Saharan African origin. *Ezechukwu, G. U.*
- Work-life situation of highly educated EU migrants- South-Western region of Finland. *Szombati, J.*

### **40. Descendants of immigrants in Western societies**

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room 2

- Do egalitarian welfare states have a paradoxical role in the socioeconomic integration of low-status immigrant minorities? The case of immigrants and their children in Norway. *Hermansen, A. S.*
- Moving ahead in the educational systems: the complexities, conditions and experiences of youth of African origin in Portuguese Higher Education. *Mateus, S., Seabra, T., Roldão, C. and Albuquerque, A.*
- Foreign Surnames and Labour Market Discrimination: Evidence from a Norwegian Surname Reform. *Umblijs, J. and Bratsberg, B.*
- Political (Dis)engagement among the Immigrant Second Generation. *Thorkelsen, S.*

#### 41. *Frail old immigrants in need of care*

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 114

- Later life precariousness among Turkish immigrants living in Denmark. *Liversage, A. and Jakobsen, V.*
- "We who are from Asia are very caring"
- Experiences of (highly) skilled migrant care workers in Finnmark, Norway. *Munkejord, M. C.*
- Empowering Self-management Competences of Turkish Family Caregivers of People with Dementia. *Tezcan-Güntekin, H.*
- Aging in the Diaspora: Shifting Care Regimes and the Myth of Family Care in the Netherlands and Beyond. *Van der Pijl, Y.*

#### 43. *The right to have rights and irregular migration*

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 120

- Human Rights and undocumented immigration: the process of accompaniment through transit countries. *Morales Cardiel, A. M.*
- Rights and the pursuit of (in)equality: The right to migrate. *Marques Pedro, G.*
- Calling for political action. Human rights and citizenship, solidarity and common responsibility in Hannah Arendt's thinking. *Furia, A. L.*
- Voiceless, faceless, traceless? Undocumented migrants and practices of bordering. *Kaakinen, J.*

#### 47. *Discourses about the migration: Changes in concepts, terms and perceptions*

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 124

**Note!** The order of presentations in this workshop is set by the Conference Secretary, and is subject to change.

- Rights & the Pursuit of (In)Equality: The Right to Migrate. *Guilherme, M. P.*
- Immigration in Britain and Italy: legislation, rhetoric and models of integration. *Garau, E.*
- Of Migrants and Media: Transformation of the Albanian migrant stereotype in the Italian print media, *Caro, E. and Danaj, S.*

## Workshop session V

Friday August 12th, 13.00-14.30

#### 4. *The Politics of Migration Research: How do and how should researchers perform in the public space?*

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 201

- The Politics of Migration Research: Any Road Ahead?. *Schmidt, G.*
- Doing migration research in the context of political consensus. *Jørgensen, M.B.*

#### 6. *European labour mobility: Bridging the gaps – or reinforcing inequality?*

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room 1

- Migration, ethnicity and a local structure of feeling: the case of Polish migrant workers in Northern Ireland and Scotland. *Polkowski, R.*
- Precarious work and segmentation – consequences of shifts in the ethnic composition of the workforce - ? *Emerek, R. and Møberg, R.J.*
- Migrants families. The experiences of Poles in Norway. *Nowiak, W.*

## 8. **Intersectionally gendered trajectories of labour migration to and within the European Economic Area**

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 4

- “They want nurses from the Philippines” - Filipino health sector employees in Iceland. *Skaptadóttir, U. D.*
- Home care agencies in control of labour migration? Transplacing live-in carers from household to household. *Chau, H. S.*
- New patterns of emancipation and integrations of Albanian migrant women in three host societies; Greece, Germany and Switzerland. *Xhaho, A., Çaro, E. and Dushi, M.*

## 11. **Resettlement and integration of refugees**

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 7

- Steering of integration policy - public private relations within the Swedish case. *Lidén, G., Nyhlén, J. and Nyhlén, S.*
- Occupational therapy interventions with refugee and asylum seeker populations. *Trimboli, C.*
- Refugee Resettlement: Power, Politics And Humanitarian Governance. *Sandvik, K. B.*
- Preparing refugees for resettlement through Cultural Orientation Programs. *Muftee, M.*

## 13. **Debating Racism and Racialization in the Nordic Countries**

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, large meeting room

- (Re)framing Victimhood. *Thorsen, T.S and Rødje, K.*
- Justification and rationalisation of attitudes toward interracial relationships in color-blind Sweden, *Torngren, S.*
- Radicalised rape and the politics of fear: Intersectional reading of an 'immigrant rape' media fuss, *Saresma, T.*
- Debating Racism and Racialization in the Nordic Countries, *Bangstad, S.*

## 21. **Configurations of migration control**

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 101

- African migrants and border-making practices in South China. *Haugen, H.Ø.*
- “The State is the Enemy”: Borderization and Everyday Life on Lampedusa, Italy. *Elbek, L.L.*
- All Quiet on the Eastern Front? Controlling Transit Migration in Lithuania. *Borrelli, L. M. and Linberg, A.*
- Assisted return as humanitarian government: Moral sentiments, hegemony, and the management of irregular migration in Norway. *Bendixsen, S. and Kjærre, H.*

## 22. **Immigrants' integration**

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, aud. 2

- Immigration, State, and Immigrants' crime: A Comparative Study between Native Born American and Immigrant American. *Datta, R.*
- Immigrant Integration Processes in Northern Ostrobothnia, Finland. *Tistea, L.*

## 37. **Migration and the concern of particularly vulnerable groups**

**Location:** Harriet Holter's House 150

- Unaccompanied minors –conditions for development in exile. *Omlnad, G.B.*
- Forced migration and integration: the case of peasant women in Colombia's armed conflict. *Restrepo, N.*
- Inequality in transnational space. How indigeneous migrants face social inequality in the United States as well as in Mexico. *Krannich, S.*

### 39. Migration and education – the borders of citizenship

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, group room 1

- Producing Future Citizens through Curricula Policies in Sweden – Critical reflections on borders/boundaries from a Nordic perspective and beyond. *Carlson, M. and von Brömssen, K.*
- Beyond the boundaries of first impressions: Negotiating nationhood in Norwegian schools. *Strømsø, M. and Bivand Erdal, M.*
- Impossible bodies and the subjectivities of minority students: borders for belonging in the Norwegian secondary school. *Chinga-Ramirez, C.*
- Educational Response to Syrian Refugee Children in Turkey From a Rights Perspective. *Aysegul Komsuoglu, A., Ozer, Y. Y. and Atesok, Z. O.*

### 40. Descendants of immigrants in Western societies

**Location:** Georg Sverdrup Building, teaching room 2

- Place, ethnicity and gendered identification in a Norwegian suburb. *Rosten, M.*
- “Hvor kommer du egentlig fra?” Getting acquainted with and othering minority-background applicants in Norwegian job interviews. *Pajaro, V.*
- “I will never be like them, they will always see me as *ausländer*...” – experiences of second generation migrants of Serbian descent in Hamburg, Germany. *Randjelovic, I.*

### 41. Frail old immigrants in need of care

**Location:** Harriet Holter’s House 114

- Invitations from society to older migrants in Denmark. *Swane, C. E.*
- Danish health care workers meet frail old immigrants in need of care. *Algreen-Petersen, E.*
- Methodological considerations related to an ethnographic fieldwork among frail elderly immigrants in a Danish nursing home. *Blaakilde, A. L.*

### 43. The right to have rights and irregular migration

**Location:** Harriet Holter’s House 120

- Legal rights - legal wrongs? The Norwegian immigration act: Compromising human rights?. *Puntervold Bo, B.*
- The asylum migration, human rights and national identity nexus. *Tanger, S.*
- A solidaric take on action. Solidarity as a foundational principle for political action – struggles for the right to asylum in the contemporary world. *Lundberg, A.*

### 47. Discourses about the migration: Changes in concepts, terms and perceptions

**Location:** Harriet Holter’s House 124

**Note!** The order of presentations in this workshop is set by the Conference Secretary, and is subject to change.

- Integration of Polish immigration in Norway, *Bączkowska, A.*
- Clarifying contested concepts of ethnic discrimination, *Wrench, J.*

# Paper abstracts

Workshop nr. 1

## International Student's Migration and (Re-) production of Social Inequalities

Dr. Marta Moskal (University of Glasgow)

Session(s): I & II

Global student mobility is growing, according to the OECD's 'Education at a Glance 2014'. The trend is reflected in the increasing internationalisation of tertiary enrolment in OECD countries as well as high intra-regional student mobility. Patterns of student mobility are shifting, with new destinations emerging. Student flows reflect the evolution of geopolitical areas, economic ties and international cooperations. The acceleration in student's mobility as well as political and economic crisis have led however the major host countries to restrict their policy towards international students. Mobility/immobility division became also a major stratifying factor of contemporary society. In this context, the question of students' access to 'global education' and the diversity of different origins and backgrounds within the universities become more important than ever (Murphy-Lejeune 2008). The question of how social inequalities (re-) produce through education is a classic one in a range of contexts. The panel will discuss the role of education in crossing territorial borders: who moves and who does not? How do questions of rights and inequality figure in national, institutional and individual agendas? The panel will broadly engage with cultural diversity, marginality and non-inclusion to look at international educational mobilities in the complexities of changing flows, mobilities, migrations of knowledge and the identities of people - staff, students, migrants (including refugees) - within Europe and across the globe.

### **International Students: Do They Reduce or Boost Social Inequality?**

Dr. Uwe Hunger (Siegen University, Germany) and Sascha Krannich, M.A. (Münster University, Germany)

Presents in session I

Highly skilled migrants, especially students and young researchers, can make essential contributions to the development in the countries, where they work after finishing their studies. Therefore, enormous efforts are made to support this group with stipends for studying and researching in Europe. The question yet remains, who benefits from this growing student mobility, only the receiving or also the sending countries? Over decades the answer of this question was quite clear: The emigration of highly qualified workers from developing to developed countries is a loss for the economies and societies of the developing countries (so-called "brain drain"). The argumentation was that emigration of the very best would automatically lead to a reduction of innovation and

development, and thus to an increasing social inequality in the countries of origin. However, for several years now, many studies showed that the emigration of highly qualified migrants from developing to developed countries can also have positive long term aspects. As soon as migrants establish themselves in the host country, reach high positions in their occupational field, gain competences and accumulate capital, they start to transfer their knowledge and capital to their home countries. Therefore, the initially occurring “brain drain” can turn into a “brain gain” for the country of origin. In this regard, current international students from developing countries can be seen as “change agents” of tomorrow, who are able to engage in social, economic, and political development processes that could lead to social and economic progress in their countries of origin, and thus to more social equality and justice. However, it is still questionable, which policy is the best to support and promote these developments. The paper presents first findings from an ongoing research project on this specific question based on the policies of various scholarship organizations in Germany with regard to the rules of residence and return obligations of the students, and its social development impacts for the countries of origin, including state institutions, social services, legal protection, or economic opportunities. The study is conducted in five developing and emerging countries: Colombia, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, and Palestine/Israel. Findings are based on in-depth interviews with students, researchers, alumni, representatives of partner universities, state agencies, companies, and other organizations and institutions in Germany as well as in the countries of origin.

### **International students’ migration and production of inequality: the case of mainland Chinese students’ integration challenges in Finland**

Li Hanwei (University of Tampere)

Presents in session I

While more and more countries are shifting their strategies to not only attract but also retain international students, unequal educational and career opportunities for international students in receiving societies often limit the success of such strategies. This paper presents findings of a Marie Curie funded research that examines the case of mainland Chinese tertiary degree students in Finland. It focuses on the following questions: What challenges do the Chinese students face while studying in Finland? What are the national and institutional factors that promote or hinder Chinese students’ successful academic and economic integration? The analysis is based on 30 interviews with mainland Chinese tertiary students currently studying in Finland. Our results reveal that unequal education and career opportunities can hinder Chinese students’ successful integration. Less course, study seminars, and research assistantships are available for English speakers, which cause the marginalization of Chinese students in the Finnish higher education system. Further, inequalities in Finnish job market also create significant challenge for Chinese students to find job opportunities during or after their study. Students believed career guidance and job fairs targeted for international students are needed, while the state should also lift the restrictions on Finnish companies to hire foreign employees. Recommendations for improvement are offered to help the policy makers and practitioners take a broader view on their strategies to retain global talents.

### **Education Desire, Migration and Social Inequality: South Korean Students and College Entrance Preparation in Beijing**

Xiao Ma (Leiden University Institute for Area Studies Education)

Presents in session I

One significant characteristic of the South Korean society today is the “national obsession with education”. Much attention has been paid to Korean migration children and international students in search of education credentials and improvement of English proficiency in major English-speaking countries. This paper, however, explores how Korean education desire has been practiced and reproduced in China, an emerging study abroad destination country for South Koreans since the early 2000s. Students from South Korea constitute the largest foreign student group enrolled in Chinese colleges, and yet most of whom encountered separation and exclusion in the pathway of college entrance. Based on eleven months of ethnographic research in Beijing and one month in Seoul, this paper attempts to understand education desire, migration and society inequality.

This study involves in two groups of pre-college student migration: migration children who moved to China due to the professional relocation of their parents, and international students who were either sent to China by their parents who left behind in Korea, or accompanied by one side of their parents to study in China. Both of these two groups aim to go to Chinese universities. However, they encountered great difficulty in preparation for college entrance examinations, due to the differential treatments on foreign and native students at Chinese schools, and the exclusive college entrance mechanism for foreign college applicants. Thereby, South Koreans run and operate private education institutes in Beijing, such as “ipshihagwŏn” (college preparatory school) and “kukchebu” (international department), in order to meet the students’ demand for college entrance exam preparation. These institutes proved a big success channeling Korean students towards the elite universities in Beijing, and yet some of them were claimed as “illegal” by Chinese local authority. This paper contributes to understand South Korean migration and their education desire in Chinese political and social context..

### **Otherness and outcomes of international graduate’s in the UK: mobility, work and life choices**

Marta Moskal (University of Glasgow)

Presents in session I

The paper deals with the complex and changing relationship between academic capitalism that encourages global mobility of high skilled international students on the one hand and recent restrictive immigration policies in the UK that prevent such mobility on the other. The paper is based on research that traces the experiences and aspirations of students from a number of non-Western countries, and their pathways into global labor markets. The data indicates the unevenness in the global labor market. Listening to international students, who are at the forefront between open and closed borders, in depth interesting insight into the motives behind and outcomes of the international graduate’s mobility, work and life choices to explain why some mobility is more consequential than other. It argues that the individual-scale projects intersect with states’ policy, local or institutional management and social expectations in both the host and home countries.

### **Social class inequalities and international student mobility: the case of Brazilian students in the Portuguese higher education system**

Sónia Pereira and Juliana Iorio (University of Lisbon)

Presents in session II

Since the mid-1990s Brazil has experienced an expansion of its higher education system, which has included both the development of higher education institutions as well as a strong increase in the number of students enrolled in higher education. In parallel, Brazil has also become an important player in the internationalization of higher education, mostly as an origin country of students that seek higher education programmes abroad. One of the most important destinations of Brazilian students is Portugal, which has been very successful in attracting Brazilian students, particularly to its main universities. At the same time and despite progresses made, especially due to strong economic growth and the programmes to reduce poverty and extreme poverty introduced by Lula's government, Brazil remains a country deeply affected by inequalities. In 2013, 10% of the population with lower income received only 1.2% of total income. Both migration and education are shaped by social class inequalities however, little is actually known about the influence of class belonging in patterns of international student mobility. This paper seeks to explore this relationship in the case of Brazilian students in Portuguese higher education institutions. To what extent are students from lower class backgrounds part of these moves? How does origin class belonging shape options and patterns of student mobility to Portugal? Data is drawn from interviews and a survey among Brazilian students in Portugal for a PhD project underway.

### **Transnational higher education and student (im)mobility**

Antonina Levatino (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)

Presents in session II

Transnational higher education (TNHE) is a key facet of the internationalisation of higher education. Its main characteristic is that students can get a foreign degree without having to move into the country "in which the awarding institution is based" (Council of Europe, 2002). This means that programmes and education providers cross borders, whereas students can stay in their home country. Hence, it has often been speculated that TNHE implies *immobility* as opposed to and/or as an alternative to student mobility.

The issue is, however, more complex than often assumed. Firstly, there is to date no empirical evidence of this hypothesised substitution effect. Furthermore, TNHE can itself originate new flows of student mobility into the countries where it is implemented. TNHE programmes also often imply short stays abroad in the country of the awarding institution, promoting organised short-term student mobility. The international character of TNHE can ultimately constitute the motivations of people enrolling in such programmes. It may also influence their mobility after the obtainment of the degree. Finally, the most active countries in providing TNHE seem to see it as a way to increase their universities' "potential to attract gifted graduate students from abroad" (Hahn and Lanzendorf, 2008: 31).

The investigation of TNHE students' attitudes towards mobility would not only enable a deepened

understanding of a rather unknown phenomenon and of its often presumed potential in decreasing student emigration, but would also shed new light on the phenomenon of traditional student mobility from a different perspective: the one of those who decided to remain immobile or to go to different destinations.

By analysing original data collected among students enrolled in German TNHE and by following a mixed-methods approach, this paper offers an in-depth examination of their attitudes towards studying abroad at the time they took the decision where to enrol and of the possible constraints and deterrents to mobility. In light of these attitudes, it then explores the meanings this enrolment acquires for them.

The results reveal a rich and insightful picture of the diverse attitudes of TNHE students towards mobility, shedding light on the variety of motivations and feelings behind the choice of TNHE. In light of such different attitudes, they also show how TNHE enrolment can have different meanings for different groups of students. The range of novel topics offered is wide and will benefit future research both in the migration and higher education field.

### **Educational mobility and inequalities: international student mobility in Germany**

Başak Bilecen (Bielefeld University, Germany)

Presents in session II

In the last decades the number of international students has greatly increased where (multiple) international experiences become a desired and crucial element of 'successful' careers across the globe. The rhetoric of globalization and the so-called 'knowledge economy' implies the shrinking of geographical distance, fluidity of time, proliferation of personal and institutional ties and networks, increased need for highly skilled labor force where everyone is supposed to benefit from these interdependences. However, not everyone benefits from the opportunities created by globalization evenly and inequalities persist in societies. The field of education is crucial to investigate social inequalities not only across nation-states, or higher education institutions but also across students and faculty members, which all concoct what can be termed as transnational academic spaces. After providing an overview of European higher education policies and their impact on higher education institutions, students and faculty members, this paper will address inequalities produced and reproduced by focusing on students' educational (im)mobilities and life course trajectories drawing on an on-going empirical analysis of Chinese students in Germany.

### **Diversity in the campus: students' approach towards difference**

Filiz Göktuna Yaylacı (Department of Sociology Faculty of Literature Anadolu University Eskisehir) and Mine Karakuş Yetkin (International Center for Civil Society Studies and Practices Anadolu University Eskisehir)

Presents in session IV

Since 1980s, as a result of political turmoil and economic restructuring in the close geographies Turkey has become a transition and host country for the refugees and asylum seekers. Especially due to the conflicts in Syria and Iraq, Turkey became one of the most important destination countries for

the mass refugee flows. Such massive population movements have social and economic reflections in Turkish social structure increasing the diversity of the society. University campuses, accepting students from different countries with the international exchange programs as well as accepting refugees who want to continue their higher education become one of the public spaces where the diversity is highly experienced. It is attempted to explore how the local students perceive and experience the burgeoning diversity at the university campus, how they approach to foreign students of different origins. In this context, as the prospective professionals and active members of the society who are also following the current political and social developments, the university students' perceptions and opinions concerning foreign students and especially refugee students gain notable importance. Within this framework, a research was carried out as a case study with the main aim of elaborating the students' perspectives on social integration of foreign populations by focusing on their perceptions of foreign students being hosted in Turkey. For that purpose semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with 100 students from 14 different Faculties at Anadolu University. Within the light of existing literature, the data were evaluated and analysed by employing a descriptive analysis method. According to the early findings of the research it could be asserted that students express the way they perceive the Syrian refugees on cultural terms based on prejudiced stereotypes. Furthermore, they show positive attitudes towards students from European countries or Turkic states whereas approach with suspicion towards students from African countries and Middle East countries. Moreover, it could also be claimed that the interviewees have a positive attitude for establishing formal ties with refugees such as being a co-worker or a classmate. However, as for establishing closer social ties in the forms of close friendships and marriage, the interviewees express negative responses.

Key words: Foreign students, Multi-cultural communication, Refugees, Social Perceptions, University Students.

### **Transnational higher education and student (im)mobility**

Christof Van Mol (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute)  
Presents in session IV

One of the main rationales underlying the promotion of learning mobility within the European Union is the idea that international experience will enhance graduates' employability. Today, most research into education-to-work transitions of formerly mobile graduates focused on the perceptions of graduates' and higher education practitioners. This is rather unfortunate, as employers are a key player in the education-to-work transitions of graduates. After all, they are the ones transforming employability in actual employment. Given this gap in the scholarly literature, in this paper I investigate whether European employers value international study or work placements when making recruitment decisions. Furthermore, I analyse which specific skills employers need when valuing international experience, as well as 'signaling effects' of employing international graduates. My analyses are based on Flash Eurobarometer 304 'Employers' perception of graduate employability', including employers from 26 European countries (n = 6,433). The results reveal that overall, only a minority of employers takes a study or internship abroad into account when making recruitment decisions. However, significant variability across Europe is detected: particularly in Southern European countries, Austria, Finland and Latvia international experience is valued by a significant number of

employers. Furthermore, international education is particularly valued when employers need graduates with good foreign language and decision-making skills. In addition, the results reveal the 'signaling effect' of employing international graduates. The higher the share of European graduates in a given company, the higher the likelihood international experience is a selection criteria when recruiting new employees.

Keywords: international student mobility; employability; employers; education-to-work; Europe.

### **Mobility intentions of Belgian students: Influence of family and dating partner.**

Tom De Winter (Vrije Universiteit Brussel) and Helga A.G. de Valk (NIDI (KNAW) & University of Groningen)

Presents in session IV

One of the pillars of the European Union is the right of every EU citizen to move freely and reside anywhere within the European Union. European policy makers have encouraged this European mobility for example with Erasmus+, the student exchange programme for higher education. By giving students in higher education the opportunity to study abroad for at least a few months, policy makers hope to broaden the horizon of these students, and to stimulate European integration. Although this program aims for free mobility for all, the migration literature has pinpointed several determinants for migration and mobility. Especially family characteristics are found to be a decisive factor in being mobile or not. This research usually focuses on parental background characteristics and gives only little attention to newly emerging family relations, such as dating partner relations. This is surprising as students are in a phase of life in which both family relations and partner relations are of key importance. It is in this phase of young adulthood when partner relationships often emerge and many find their partners during studies. Therefore, in this study we aim to explore the effects of family relations on mobility intentions of university students, explicitly including dating relationships. Additionally, we differentiate in this matter between intentions for mobility during and after graduation, as well as the link between both.

For the empirical analyses in this study, data were used from the student survey 2015, an annual survey conducted among first bachelor students at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel. 507 students between 18 and 22 years old were included. The students in this group, most of them originating from the Brussels region, have very different backgrounds regarding to mobility and migration, making them the perfect sample when taking into account migration and mobility background. The dataset consists of a set of questions regarding socio-economic background of the student, family background, mobility intentions and relationship status which allows us to investigate the relation between family relations, partnerships and mobility intentions. Preliminary results confirm the findings of earlier research, such as the gender differences, the effect of the family and the effect of SES. In addition our key finding is that having a dating partner has clear negative effect on student mobility intentions for student mobility. Also a positive association between the intentions towards mobility during and after the studies was found. A more detailed analysis and description of findings will be presented in the paper.

Workshop nr. 3

## Radicalization; a force for progressive change or a one-way ticket to violent extremism

Gwynyth Øverland (RVTS S- Regional trauma competency centre) and Joseph Salomonsen (Agder Research; The Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi))

Session(s): I

The study of radicalisation is a challenging field. Radicalisation of all kinds – left wing and right wing, environmental or Islamist – is a process that may lead to violent extremism, but doesn't have to. How are we to distinguish between radical thinking as an element for progressive change and the development of liberal democracies, and radicalisation as a process that may lead to violent extremism? This workshop is conceived in two parts.

1. How can we define and expound the two phenomena? Where are the fault-lines? How can we encourage progressive thinking and discourage violent extremism?
2. What works and what doesn't in the prevention of violent extremism?

The Norwegian Action plan against radicalisation and violent extremism (2014) set an agenda for mobilising civil society: local, regional and state authorities as well as NGOs. Bjørge (2015) suggests that the most realistic way of understanding and evaluating such processes would be to ask: "what works, and in what context" (Pawson & Tilley 1997). Furthermore which public motions could act as a catalyst for violent extremism? Can misguided public programs in themselves contribute to marginalisation and increased polarisation?

In order to approach this question from as many perspectives as possible, the workshop invites papers from theoreticians, practitioners, researchers and policy makers in mental health and the social sciences in the Nordic countries. Papers are welcomed on topics as diverse as individual mental health and family perspectives, work with populations at risk due to contextual factors in childhood, resilience-building, models for prevention, de-radicalisation and rehabilitation, as well as the organization of such work on local, regional and national levels.

### The "Syria traveller": Reintegration or legal sanctioning?

Katrine Fangen (Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo) and Åshild Kolås (Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO))

This article analyses discourses on Islamist radicalization in Norway, with a focus on a new category of people known as "Syria travellers", i.e. young Norwegians who go to Syria to fight for the Islamic State. Our analysis of debates in the media, policy documents, and parliamentary discussions revealed two main narratives regarding how society should react to Syria travellers: the first underlining legal

sanctioning, the second underlining reintegration of returned Syria travellers. We found that all politicians support both kinds of measures; the differences have more to do with which one they see as most important.

### **The RAN workshop. Extremism, prevention and values**

Gwynyth Øverland (RVTS S- Regional trauma competency centre)

Led on by the European Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN, [www.ran.eu](http://www.ran.eu)) competency milieux in Norway have been mandated to implement the RAN Prevent workshop among frontline helpers. The RAN workshop is intended to help social workers, teachers and others working with vulnerable youth to be more aware of the signs of incipient extremism and better equipped to intervene. This paper will briefly present the workshop, experience with implementation and a pilot project among refugees. Does the workshop help workers to redeem disaffected youth? Does it give them adequate tools for effective interventions? Does it work in Northern European welfare states?

In approaching these questions, the RAN model has been adapted for use in dialogue meetings with new refugee groups in Norway. The meetings open with an invitation to talk about their own “good” cultural values, those they regard as resources. The recognition of refugees’ own values meets with enthusiasm, and paves the way for a comparative political perspective and open dialogue on human rights issues. This paper sketches an approach that may be useful for health and social workers with a sincere interest in, and respect for, the values of others.

### **Exploring radical Islam and rightwing-extremism**

Karim Essahli (Regional center on violence, traumatic stress and suicide prevention, Region Mid-Norway)

After 11/2 years of practical experience with the official programs on radicalization and violent extremism, some aspects of this experience need to be considered.

One of the issues that has been highlighted by the reactions of participants in our courses deals with knowledge about the phenomenon radical Islam. As we often address people and services who have long and valuable professional experience working in healthcare, childcare, school and migration fields among others, people usually have at least a general idea about right wing ideologies but they express a lack of knowledge about Islamism. This raises the question of the extent and quality of the knowledge we should implement in our programs and in our general information work.

How can our programs fill the need for a balanced approach to both radical Islam and rightwing-extremism? By highlighting common features of the two supposedly conflicting poles, the paper proposes that our programs and approaches can become more well-informed and avoid the lurking danger of reproducing the ‘We versus Them discourse’.

## **Economic Crisis, Immigration Flows and the Electoral Success of Far Right, Far Left, and Populist Parties**

Jitka Doležalová (Masaryk University, Faculty of Economics and Administration)

The electoral success of far right, far left, and populist parties is increasingly visible in Europe. These parties won on average of 21.4% of the vote in the parliamentary elections in the EU28 countries between 2008 and 2014. Their electoral success continued in following years 2015 and 2016, with Spanish far left We can winning 20.7%, Irish populist Sinn Féin 13.8%, and Slovakia far right People's Party Our Slovakia 8.0% of the vote. Three reasons are recently discussed as determinants of the electoral success: economic crisis, immigration flows, and uncovered tensions in the European society. We concentrate on first two topics. Economic crisis struck Europe in 2008 and it lasted in some countries for more than 4 years. Majority of the EU28 countries has experienced a recovery in the previous two years but the benefits of economic growth are unequally distributed in the societies. Living standard of many voters deteriorated and their scepticism persist for the future. They blame mainstream political parties for hardship and look for an alternative. Far right, far left or populist parties usually offer them radical program changes. We analyse how the economic crisis influenced changes in the electoral support of these parties. Our research includes the 28EU countries plus Iceland, Norway and Switzerland in period 2000-2014. Besides economic variables, we concentrate on the importance of immigration in the electoral success of these parties as well. We distinguish three options: actual inflows of immigrants to constituent country, the number of foreigners living in the country, and perception of immigration. We use the econometric model in form of Tobit with a maximum likelihood estimator because of the large number of left centered dependent observations.



Workshop nr. 4

## The Politics of Migration Research: How do and how should researchers perform in the public space?

Mette Andersson (Department of Sociology and Human geography, university of Oslo) and Garbi Schmidt (Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, NKVTS)

Sessions: III & IV

Presently, the subject of migration takes a central role in public debates, both in the Nordic countries and beyond. Migration researchers across disciplines are often involved in these debates as experts: a role that is far from uncomplicated given that sentiments and perceptions in this field are increasingly polarized. This workshop welcomes papers and discussion on several questions relating to the public role of migration researchers. 1) What do and should we tolerate as participants in the debate and how far should we go, both to secure academic integrity and freedom? 2) How can we balance the obligation to inform the public with other duties such as teaching, academic publishing and researching? 3) How can we as researchers learn from each other's experiences from taking part in public debate as sources, op-ed article producers and debate participants?

We welcome papers that aim to discuss one or more of these questions in the context of current mass and social media development, perspectives on the public sphere (-s) and the relationship between science and society more generally.

### Public social science in Norway: Migration research in the public debate

Mette Andersson (Department of Sociology and Human geography, university of Oslo)

Presents in session III

Does Michael Burawoy's perspective on public sociology illuminate migration scholars' experience of participation in public debate as sources and commentators? And does Norwegian social science, upheld by Burawoy as a strong example of public sociology live up to its promise when research themes are highly politicized in general public debate? In this paper, the concept of public sociology is extended in order to include research from other social sciences. Semi-structured interviews with 31 Norwegian migration scholars from 10 academic institutions about their experiences of and views on public research communication constitute the empirical material. The article concludes that Burawoy is right about the relatively high participation in public debate among social scientists in Norway. And his ideal-typical distinction between four types of sociology is helpful in analyzing how researchers relate to the science-public interface. Yet, the results also indicate that the concept of public sociology as a normative, liberating concept is not sufficiently attuned to the normativity already attached to highly politicized issues in public debate.

### **The Role of Research in migration management**

May Len Skilbrei (Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law, University of Oslo)

Presents in session III

The chapter takes up how research is included and influenced by governmental attempts to manage migration. What is researched at any given time, and thus what is known about migration and migrants, is political in the sense that it is directly or indirectly influenced by priorities among politicians, bureaucrats and NGOs. Not only in the sense that organisations such as these initiate and funds particular research projects, but also by how research on migration is expected to be relevant to policy developments. Borrowed from the corporate world, the term 'management' suggests control and efficiency. It also designates a particular task to research, that of evaluating and delivering evidence for 'migration management' to be improved. In this way, research becomes integrated in what is often presented as a static 'policy circle' where it serve a purpose in approving, but not fundamentally changing, the system.

It is not only commissioned research that is expected to be relevant and produce 'impact'. Research takes part in producing what we describe, and the paper will particularly discuss how the current 'migration paradigm' influence how and what researchers study and at all are able to see. How the necessity, but also self-inflicted wish, to be relevant takes part in reinforcing the taken-for-grantedness of the field, is both an epistemological and ethical challenge. In the paper I will employ examples from my own research practice to discuss how we can make sure that research is able to critique the underlying assumptions of its time.

### **Challenges and dilemmas in communicating (irregular) migration**

Christine M. Jacobsen (University of Bergen)

Presents in session III

In this paper I examine challenges and dilemmas related to researcher's participation in communicating research about (irregular) migration to the public. In the discussion I draw on more than fifteen years' experience as a social anthropologist working mainly in the field of migration research, and in particular on a recent collaborative research project on the Provision of Welfare to Irregular Migrants (PROVIR). Using examples from my own and colleagues' efforts to communicate migration research in the media, I discuss how researchers negotiate the relationship between media's framing of (irregular) migration and standards of 'good research' and research ethics in their disciplines, and how they attempt to problematize and offer alternative frames. In conclusion, I raise some questions regarding the effects of framing not only in producing particular representations of "irregular migrants", but also in entrenching particular understandings of the nation, welfare society, deservingness and humanity.

### **The Politics of Migration Research: Any Road Ahead?**

Garbi Schmidt (Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, NKVTS)

Presents in session V

In Denmark as elsewhere, migration research is a fairly new discipline. Migration research is not least founded in a particular historical era, where globalization has speeded up mobility across borders (ideas, people, resources, conflicts, communication, etc.) simultaneously creating an (increased) interest within politics and the public for the consequences of not least the movement of people. Questions raised predominantly relate to how migration affects nation states and national identities – regardless of how they are formulated.

### **Doing migration research in the context of political consensus**

Martin Bak Jørgensen (Aalborg University)

Presents in session V

As migration policies have developed in Denmark in recent years, an increasing consensus on the subject has emerged. This can be perceived as a political closure in which restrictions in the field of asylum, the rejection of irregular migration, and the imposition of an integration model based on ‘moderate assimilation’ have been accepted and promoted by a large part of the political spectrum, including the center-left parties currently in government.

This situation represents a challenge when we, as researchers, look at the civil sphere as the only space in which resistance and openness to undo consensus can take place. Particularly, we consider that there are two ways of challenging consensus politics, the potential and implications of which must be assessed by researchers. The first one corresponds to the way in which civil organizations, mostly NGOs, try to get influence in the policy-making process and aim to modify the humanitarian approach through the respect of human rights, especially concerning refugees but also in terms of discrimination. This form of contestation adds new categories and frames while simultaneously following and accepting those used by the government. Secondly, we have witnessed the emergence of more spontaneous demonstrations and new alliances among civil society, including a wide variety of members, who propose a new language and understanding of migration within Danish society. These alliances (consisting of migrants, researchers and civil society actors) also include new modes of producing and transmitting knowledge and calling for action.

Looking with concern at and rejecting the exclusionary political consensus in Denmark, researchers have to face the implications and impact of the different ways of opposing to this system. The more ‘institutional’ approach can be limited in terms of how it modifies the symbolic borders and categories but must also be taken into account as a strategy to change the dominant system. The more ‘social’ approach offers the possibility of a radical social change but its influence and impact must be also assessed. Likewise should the asymmetric positions of members of the alliances be questioned and theorized. In sum, the aim of this paper is to contextualize and understand the coexistence of two languages on migration, both coming from civil society, and how they possibly affect the undoing of the political consensus.

Workshop nr. 6

## European labour mobility: Bridging the gaps – or reinforcing inequality?

Anna Hagen Tønder and Line Eldring  
(Fafo Institute for Labour and Social Research)  
Sessions: II, III, IV & V

After a long period of closure, the intra-European labour market have anew been opened for free movement, in the recent decade spurring unprecedented flows of labour and skills from Eastern to Western Europe. During the same period, many European countries have been hit hard by the financial crisis which has affected migration streams as well as the regulatory responses in the receiving countries. The increasing transnational labour mobility poses a series of questions related to patterns and processes of migration, impact on labour markets, industrial relations, skills formation, ethnic relations and processes of social inclusion and exclusion, in both sending and receiving countries. From an academic point of view it is often argued that standard accounts of immigration, integration and citizenship based on models of postcolonial, guest-worker and asylum migration are unable to grasp the reality of this 'new' phenomenon, or to provide the necessary links to working life research. Do we need new theoretical grounding – new concepts – for our research on labour migration? Likewise, the transient and rapidly changing nature of European labour mobility poses serious methodological challenges to empirical research. In this workshop we welcome papers that explore theoretical, methodological and empirical questions about labour mobility in Europe today. Although we especially encourage papers dealing with labour migration to the Nordic countries, all contributions linking migration and labour markets are welcomed. Relevant themes can range from labour market changes, regulatory responses, recruitment strategies, working and living conditions among migrant workers - to studies focusing on skills formation and utilisation of skills and work place organisation.

### **The Baltic Divide: Lithuanians Entering Swedish Labour Market**

Indre Genelyte (REMESO, Linköping University, Sweden)

Presents in session II

Lithuania together with other Baltic states was hit hard by the recent economic crisis and during the time had one of the highest emigration rates in European Union that still keeps on a high level. 'Traditional' flows to United Kingdom and Ireland lowered and Lithuanians (re)discovered Scandinavian countries and their labour markets. One of them is Sweden which historically has been a country of immigration for Lithuanians. The main focus of this paper is to explore how Lithuanians are entering the Swedish labour market. The 'how' is meant to uncover a process of exit from Lithuania and entrance to the Swedish labour market.

In order to fulfill the aim, combination of various data is presented and analyzed. Paper employs secondary data analysis of a range of statistical indicators of migration and labour market obtained from international and national data bases. In addition, it presents the results of a discourse analysis of 42 semi-structured interviews with Lithuanian labour migrants in Sweden.

Thus, the paper firstly introduces labour market and migration indicators in Lithuania and Sweden. Then it continues with the discussion on the framework of possibilities, barriers and facilitations for Lithuanians to move to Sweden. Variety of actors are having the role in this framework that shapes decisions and nature of migration - European Union, Lithuanian and Swedish states, social partners, private companies (international companies, recruitment agencies) and social networks. In relation to that, channels of entering Swedish labour market are presented. Lithuanian migrant workers enter via (1) capital flows (often foreign direct investment and outsourcing); (2) provision of services in Sweden; (3) recruitment via agencies; (4) ethnic networks; (5) enrolment in higher education.

Keywords: migration, labour market, Baltic Lithuania, Sweden.

### **Influencing effects in hiring processes of foreign skilled workers in the German labour market**

Alexandra Mergener (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)

Robert Helmrich (BIBB)

Tobias Maier

Presents in session II

This paper intends to analyse the hiring situation of immigrants from Europe in the German labour market. This subject is especially relevant in the context of the demographic change, the anticipated shortage of skilled labour in particular industries and regions, as well as the increasing labour mobility of countries which have been hit by the financial crisis.

In order to investigate the actual labour market opportunities of these immigrants it is necessary to isolate the different influencing factors that are suspected to guide Human Resource Manager in their decision making. Referring to the rational choice theory to explain recruiting processes, we can depict the conditions under which immigrants have prospect of working at German firms. It is quite difficult, though, to isolate the effects using standard procedures of sociological surveys, because treatment and control variables cannot be randomly varied as in an experiment. Furthermore, it can be expected that the effect of social desirability response sets is much more pronounced in a direct query than in an experimental design. We, therefore, introduce a vignette study which is also known as Factorial Survey and belongs to the methods for causal inference within the rational choice theory.

Using an online-interview, we present company decision-makers several descriptions of recruiting situations in fictive cases of advertised positions in different occupations. In these descriptions we vary both the number of incoming applications for the vacancy to simulate skill shortages or surpluses and the specific characteristics of the applicant in this recruiting situation. We can therefore control how nationality, language skills, vocational degree, work experiences and sex influence the hiring chances of applicants under different choice situations. We alternated nationalities from European countries of different severities of the impact of the financial crisis and also Non-European countries.

We implemented this stratified random online-survey in more than 2000 companies in Germany and our dataset captures more than 3160 vignette judgements. This novel data base allows us to present strong evidence on influencing effects during recruitment processes and the acceptance of foreign skilled workers from European countries on the German labour market.

### **Precarious posted employment: Romanian construction and meat industry workers in Germany**

Alexandra Voivozeanu (University of Bucharest)

Presents in session II

Posted workers are employed in one of the European Union states and are sent by their employer to carry work in another state. The posting of workers is officially meant to cover labor shortages in the EU. In practice, the act of posting is not always complying with the EU statutory regulations (Cremers, 2009) and it became a way of reducing labor costs reenacting what Piore (1972) called the labor market segmentation. My paper is focusing on working and living conditions of posted workers. It brings empirical examples gathered through in-depth interviews conducted in Germany, between November and March 2016, with Romanian workers posted either in constructions or in the meat processing sector. As Wagner and Lillie (2014: 416) state, this workers employment takes place in 'legal gray zones isolated from German institutional structures.' Institutional barriers and reduced authorities' capacity together with workers' lack of familiarity with the local regulatory system and fear of being laid-off leads to working conditions characterized by precarity.

Even though in Germany a minimum wage was established since 2015 for both of the branches, Romanian migrant workers are actually paid considerably under the collective wage agreement. They are often confronted with strategies their firms employ in order to pay them even less than they verbally agreed or to save on other benefits they are entitled to. They live in precarious accommodation organized by employers, they are working long extra hours, and are taking unpaid holidays. Work safety is not a priority and they are often being poorly insured.

### **Risk and uncertainty for CEE workers in the Danish labour market**

Anna Helene Meldgaard Pedersen (Occupational Medicine, Regional Hospital West Jutland) and Trine Lund Thomsen (CoMID, Aalborg University)

Presents in session II

The occurrence of fatal accidents among migrant workers in Denmark has been reported as higher than among the Danish workers. Furthermore trade unions inform from frequent visits at work places with migrant workers that the safety and work environment at these work places often do not meet the regulations. This type of environment is more than likely to increase uncertainty and inequality. A major implication of uncertainty in construction is health and safety risk.

The aim of this paper is to investigate different types of risk factors and forms of mobility for polish migrant workers in the construction trade. The paper looks at both physical risk factors and social risk factors, to understand the context and the conditions under which the migrant workers operate and how this creates inequalities. There will furthermore be focus on how influences on the institutional, the interactional and the individual level play a role in the behaviour and strategies of the polish

migrant worker.

### **Economic instability: migrants, inequality and social dumping in the Icelandic labor market**

Frida Thorarins (MIRRA - Center for Immigration Research Reykjavik Academy)

Presents in session III

Extreme fluctuation has characterized the Icelandic labor market in the last decade and a half. The early 2000s witnessed intense economic expansion and severe labor shortages which were met by massive foreign labor migration. The expansion was cut short in 2008 by unprecedented economic crisis and mass unemployment where migrants were hardest hit of all workers. However, most migrants remained in Iceland during and after the crisis. After years of economic hardship, the Icelandic economy and the labor market are now bouncing back with vigor due to an unprecedented escalation in tourism. The number of tourists visiting the country more than doubled from 2010 to 2015 and predictions for 2016 estimate the increase to grow by 40% from 2015. This upsurge has led to labor shortages met by foreign labor migrants who are coming to the country in large numbers to work in construction and various kinds of services, mainly within the tourist sector.

Trade union membership has traditionally been high in Iceland (around 80%) and migrant workers have followed this tradition with equally high membership. Hence, trade union membership is a strong barometer of either growth or contraction in labor market activity. In spite of the increased migration to the country, these new laborers are not showing up in increased membership within the trade unions. This absence makes it very hard to get a clear picture of the actual developments within the labor market as the migrant workers do not necessarily show up anywhere in the system, hence, official bodies and trade unions have a hard time keeping track of their number and terms and conditions at their work. At the same time numerous cases of social dumping amongst migrant workers, in the form of substandard wages, too long working hours to “volunteer work” and in worst cases labor trafficking, have surfaced, some have been settled with fines others have ended with prosecution. The “invisibility” of the newly arrived workers and fears that many may be subject to mistreatment is of great concern to both official administrative bodies and trade unions. What is the extent of these mistreatments? How and by what means can they be controlled and by who? Are these temporary trends or are they indicators of lasting changes on the Icelandic labor market? The paper will discuss these concerns, analyze these developments and attempt to shed light on their possible future impact.

### **European Labour Mobility and Return Flows - the Romanian case**

Georgiana-Cristina Rentea (University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work)

Presents in session III

Emigration and return migration are important issues both for academia and origin/destination countries. The Romanian case has drawn a special attention given the dynamics of its flow East-West including the purposes and migrants' population composition. This paper is based on a qualitative research focused on analyzing the post-return experiences of Romanian citizens in relation to their socio-economic integration experienced abroad. The semi-structured interviews were conducted with

Romanian labour migrants upon their return in origin country. We showed the importance of perceived integration experience in the destination country on shaping their post-return experiences - among other factors which also appear to be important. This study contributes to a better understanding of the evolution and recurrence of the immigrants' return decisions under the influence of socio-economic context in the destination country or any other factors that can reshape the migration plan. From the perspective of the reintegration process of the returning Romanian labour migrants the focus is on how this process is influenced by the perceived integration experience abroad (working and living conditions, skills formation, work environment, relation with the host population).

### **Kosovo emigration: causes, losses and benefits**

PhD Besim Gollopeni (University for Business and Technology – UBT, Pristina, Republic of Kosovo)  
Presents in session III

The population migrations historical are an integral part of any society. Countries with low levels of economic development, as is the case of Kosovo, have been always migratory countries however, the immigration countries are those countries that have developed economy and social and political stability. The characteristic of Kosovo migration is that until the early second half of the XX century, were the individual (manpower) and belonged to a male, oriented towards the major industrial centers of the region (Serbia, Macedonia, Slovenia, Croatia, B and H), and, after the 60s was extended to European countries as Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and other countries. Kosovo was economically underdeveloped country and unfavorable political situation until 1999, therefore, the main migration motives were economic, social, political, and of providing better conditions for living. According to the census (KAS, 2011), about 30% of the Kosovo population lives abroad. Kosovar workers who have migrated to the '90s were laborer, unskilled and often engage in heavy work such as black metallurgy, construction, mining, mines, etc., but, such a situation has changed, especially after the year '00, where Kosovan emigrants are represented in every sector of social and political life in the host society. Kosovar emigration played a significant role in the economic development of the country through remittances, investments in households, social investments, bringing technological innovations, etc. However, emigration to emigration countries there are also negative sides such as: loss of young people to their country of origin, qualified population, creating de gender and age balance etc.

This study, by collecting basic information from the census (2011), by the relevant institutions and various studies by using analytical, historical, comparisons and demographic method, aims to examine the demographic characteristics of migration (by age and sex ), origin birthplace, destination of migration, motivations, losses and benefits.

Keywords: migration, the host company, motives, losses, benefits.

### **Labour migration and skill formation – the case of Norway**

Line Eldring and Anna Hagen Tønder (Fafo Institute for Labour and Social Research)

Presents in session III

After a period of closure, the European markets for labour and services have anew been opened for free movement, in recent decades spurring unprecedented flows of labour and skills from the countries around the Baltic Sea to the neighbouring countries. However, the systems for vocational education and training (VET) and skill formation in working life remain the responsibility of the nation-states, only loosely connected by a European framework for soft coordination. In a context of pan-European labour markets and national VET systems, the national supply of skilled labour becomes increasingly interdependent on the migratory flows into and out of the national labour markets, and hence on the fluctuations of skill supply and demand in other countries in the common labour market. In theory, this should enable a better matching of skills and provision of skills across the entire region, but with vast discrepancies in national VET systems, employment regulations, wages, living conditions and demand for skills there is ample scope for asymmetric exchange, sub-optimal utilization of skills, and lasting disequilibria in receiving as well as sending countries.

The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the impact of labour migration on skill formation and VET in Norway following the EU/EEA enlargement in 2004. The Norwegian case study is intended to provide a background and a tentative model for a comparative study in Norway, Denmark, Germany and Switzerland.

### **The Division of Labour among Intra-EU Migrants in Denmark**

Jonas Felbo-Kolding (FAOS - Employment Relations Research Centre, University of Copenhagen)

Presents in session IV

The enlargements of the EU in 2004 and 2007 resulted in an integration of the European labour markets across old boundaries of East and West. The large migration flows from Central and Eastern Europe increased the total stock of labour migrants in the receiving countries but also drastically changed the composition of the stock. Today, EU migrants make up almost 70 % of all immigrants on the Danish labour market, with CEE migrants making up more than 55 % of the group of EU migrants.

The enlargements not only granted CEE migrants the right to free movement, but also the right to non-discrimination in all member states. In this way all intra-EU migrants are guaranteed at least officially the same context of reception regardless of country of origin. However, the reality on the labour market seems to be quite different, as several studies after the enlargements have pointed out that the last 10 years have seen a racialization of intra-EU CEE immigrants in Western and Northern Europe that has led to different forms of discrimination (Diehl et al. 2015; Favell 2008, 2013; Favell & Nebe 2009). Some even point out that a similar process has happened to immigrants from Southern Europe over the last few years, leading to a division of labour, where CEE and Southern European labour migrants are increasingly relegated to the bottom of the North-Western labour markets.

The paper uses extensive Danish register data for all EU-migrants with any form of official income, to

test the proposition of a division of labour among EU migrants on the Danish labour market using different measures of earnings, labour market attachment and occupational attainment. The paper finds significant differences in the pattern of duration among intra-EU migrants in Denmark. In addition the paper finds that the concentration of CEE and Southern European labour migrants at the bottom of the labour market is at least partly explained by differences in duration of stay, but also that differences persist even after controlling for age, gender and duration of stay. The paper finally discusses alternative explanations for the division, stressing the potential influence of differences in human and social capital and discrimination.

### **The EU enlargements of 2004 and 2007 and social stratification and segmentation in the Danish labor market**

Anja Kirkeby (CoMID – Center of Migration and Diversity, Aalborg University)

Presents in session IV

Today, more than 70.000 Eastern Europeans in the working age 18-64 has residence in Denmark; more than half of these entered after the enlargements of the EU in 2004 and 2007. The majority of Central and Eastern European workers in Denmark work in jobs in the non-skilled or skilled labor market which has major requirements for flexible working hours and generally poor working conditions (OSHA EU 2007). Furthermore, research has shown that migrant workers from Central and Eastern Europe are willing to accept wages far below the normal standards of native Danes (Friberg et al. 2013). Such sign of a segmented labor market where workers are allocated into jobs with different conditions of employment and career rewards are problematic to local labor market standards and may, by extension, cause increased inequality in society if the distribution for example have distinctive ethnic characteristics.

This paper takes an explorative approach to stratification and segmentation of the labor market as latent class and transitional analysis is applied on the entire labor force aged 18-64 in Denmark in the period 2000-2014. The aim is to explore classifications of individuals in labor market positions and wages and identify potential changes over time in these classifications with special attention to changes related to the EU enlargements of 2004 and 2007. The aspiration is that the analysis may contribute to the discussion on segmented labor markets as a consequence of the EU enlargements towards East from an empirical and explorative standpoint.

The analysis is based on Danish registers containing administrative information on all individuals with a Danish social security number, and I so place myself methodically in the field of longitudinal micro-analytics which make use of quantitative methods. The individual data holds information on e.g. socio-economic conditions, working history (places of work, wages), family history, citizenship.

### **Immigration and labour market convergence**

Bernt Bratsberg (Frisch Centre)

Marianne Røed (Institute for Social Research)

Presents in session IV

Borjas (2001) argues that “...immigration greases the wheels of the labour market by injecting into the economy a group of persons who are very responsive to regional differences in economic opportunities.” The statement refers to the neoclassical model of the labour market in which workers, by moving in the direction of high wage/high productivity areas, restore the balance and equalize wages and employment conditions between regional markets. Studies from both the US and Europe show that newly arrived immigrants are more geographically mobile than native workers. Within the neoclassical framework, high inflows of immigrants to the labour force will promote economic growth by accelerating the regional equalization process. Regional convergence will be faster in periods with high immigration and among the skill groups that receive a relatively high share of new workers from abroad. Analysing data from 1950 to 1990, Borjas finds support for theory in terms of wage convergence across US states.

In this paper, we investigate these hypotheses using Norwegian register data from 1992 to 2013. Following the empirical strategy of Borjas, we estimate the effect of immigration on the speed at which unemployment and wages equalize across counties and across the 48 labour market regions delineated by Statistics Norway. That is, we assess the effect of immigration on regional convergence by linking regional adjustment rates to national-level inflows of foreign workers to particular skill groups (defined by formal education and experience).

Our period of study witnessed a huge increase in immigration to Norway, largely owing to the 2004 extension of the EU (and the EEA). The large influx of workers from abroad into the Norwegian labour force is quite extraordinary both historically and compared with other countries. Even though the new EU member countries have dominated recent immigration, large inflows have also come from other parts of the world. In the analysis we investigate whether such groups of immigrants – from various parts of the world and with different immigration motives – differ in the extent that they “grease the wheels of the labour market.”

Preliminary results indicate that geographical wage convergence is very slow in Norway and not affected by immigration. However, immigration – and particularly that from relatively rich countries - contributes strongly to the equalisation of unemployment rates across Norwegian labour markets.

### **Going back home: return migration and educational mismatch**

Aleksandra Wójcicka (Centre of Migration Research, Warsaw University)

Presents in session IV

The determinants of labour market performance of migrants who returned to their country of origin are not fully understood. For example, while research has found evidence that return migrants in some countries do enjoy wage premium, literature on return migration does not provide enough answers why this is the case. The argument which is most often put forward is that temporary migrants accumulate skills and experience which they use upon return. However, available literature points out that migrants, in particular those from less developed countries, more often than native labour force, occupy jobs far below their qualifications in destination countries. Little is known about how being overqualified for the job in the destination country translates into being mismatched in terms of occupation-education after return to the country of origin.

This paper aims to answer two questions. The first is if return migrants are more likely to be over- and

under-educated than non-migrants. The second question focuses on the relationship between working abroad below qualifications and being over-/under-educated in the home country. Drawing on the large, and until now unexplored, data set coming from the 2011 Polish Census of Population and Housing and employing decomposition for binary dependent variables, it has been found that tertiary-educated return migrants in Poland are slightly less over-educated than non-migrants. No difference between return migrants and non-migrants has been found as regards undereducation. Additionally, based on probit models, this study shows that there is a strong correlation between work below qualifications in the destination country and overeducation, but not undereducation, in the Polish labour market.

### **Migration, ethnicity and a local structure of feeling: the case of Polish migrant workers in Northern Ireland and Scotland**

Radoslaw Polkowski (University of Strathclyde)

Presents in session V

There has been a tendency to analyse migration from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) in rather generic terms. This can be seen, for example, in the proliferation of typologies of CEE mobility that focus on identifying universalistic patterns of migration and migrant motivations. However, such approaches give little attention to the receiving country context in shaping migrant experiences. Each place, region or a city within any single state is endowed with its own 'labour market and labour history, patterns of in-migration and emigration, ethnic and cultural mix, conflicts and contests' that can produce what Taylor (et al. 1996) call a 'local structure of feeling', which can shape migrant experiences in intricate ways. In an effort to contribute to a better theorisation of the role of place of destination in migration experiences, the presentation considers new conceptual tools not typically seen in migration studies. In particular, it draws on Raymond Williams' concept 'Structures of Felling', developed in the field of cultural and literary studies.

This concept is used to understand data from interviews with Polish migrant workers living in Northern Ireland and Scotland. The two places were chosen for their distinctiveness in terms of ethnic compositions and line of conflicts in workplaces and beyond (i.e. communities) as well as discourses about citizenship, community and belonging. Northern Ireland is a place with its unique political-economy, characterised by 1998 peace-settlement accompanied with expanded Keynesian state strategies that are being overhauled by neoliberal policies, and an ongoing sectarian divisions in communities and labour markets (Garvey and Stewart 2015). In contrast to sectarian politics in discourses, we have the notion of Scottish civic nationalism that came to the fore in the 2014 Independence Referendum, which many of the Polish migrants took part in.

It is argued that migrant narratives in the two places indicate the constitution of 'structures of feeling' that, while in some respects resembling migration experiences in any other part of the country, are also intricately linked to the specifics of these two locales. Therefore, through the concept of structures of feeling, the paper wants to illustrate how local collective discourses of citizenship, belonging and exclusion are lived or actively reinterpreted by migrants arriving to these locales. I have also produced a documentary film focusing specifically on Northern Ireland as a way of bringing out these findings more vividly.

### **Precarious work and segmentation – consequences of shifts in the ethnic composition of the workforce - ?**

Ruth Emerek and Rasmus Juul Møberg (AAU)

Presents in session V

During the last decades the Danish labour market has changed rapidly, both in regards to the composition of industries and the available jobs; especially the number of un-skilled job has decreased. This development has been immensely accelerated during the first few years of the crises; where almost 200 000 low-skilled jobs suddenly were lost. As a consequence especially low-skilled workers are the potential losers of the ongoing restructuring of the labour market. Simultaneously a retrenchment of the unemployment system has taken place in Denmark.

The phasing-out of East agreement from 2007 may have accelerated this problem, since a growing number of young migrant workers from the new EU-countries despite the crisis have moved to Denmark. Furthermore, Denmark has given residency to a growing number of asylum seekers. Although these migrant workers and refugees fill a gap in the demographic composition and a need for labour in Denmark originating from the low birth rates in the 70'ties and 80'ties, they may at the same time intensify the competition for the declining numbers of low-skilled jobs instead of being a real gain for the welfare system.

Empirically, this paper will focus on the employment and re-employment of low-skilled labour on the Danish labour market during the last decades partly based on longitudinal administrative data, and subsequently discusses the findings theoretically in relation to segmentation of the labour market, the emergence of precarious work and the welfare system. The preliminary research questions will be: Is employment of migrant workers and refugees associated with increase in precarious work and further segmentation?

This will in turn add to the discussion of the common sense understanding of migrant workers and refugees as a burden to the Danish welfare system.

### **Migrants families. The experiences of Poles in Norway**

Wojciech Nowiak (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland)

Presents in session V

The problems of modern Polish families connected with the decade of membership in the European Union are linked, among other things, with the unprecedented scale of migration of whole families or individual family members abroad. One example of this migration are Poles leaving to work, and often settle, in Norway. This process interests Polish and Norwegian scientists alike. It is not unimportant that this type of migration strongly affects the financial status and inner workings of said families in both Norway and in Poland.

The aim of this work is to describe the situation of those families and introduce to the readers the initial results of studies concerning Poles working in Norway, and the impact of the Norwegian job market and social policy on the inner workings of Polish families in Poland and Norway both.

Workshop nr. 7

## Multiracial and multiethnic experience from Nordic and Global perspectives

Sayaka Osanami Törngren (Researcher Ph.D. in Migration and Ethnic Studies Malmö Research Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare Malmö University, Sweden \*Currently Visiting Scholar at Sophia University, Tokyo) and Daphne Arbouz (PhD Candidate, Linköping University)

Sessions: I & IV

Mixed marriages, marriages across borders such as race, ethnicity, religion and nationality, have always existed. However, attention paid to such marriages, both in public and in academic space has been greater than before in recent years, as a result of the increased number of mixed marriages due to globalization and migration. Mixed marriages are often seen as a sign of integration and society's openness, however research shows mixed results when it comes to the actual socioeconomic benefits and the level of integration for the minorities to have a native partner. Children of mixed marriages i.e. multiracial and multiethnic individuals, are also celebrated as "double", a bridge between the minority and the majority with cultural, racial and ethnic literacy. The increase of children of mixed marriages is thought to contribute to the blurring of the racial and ethnic divide that may exist in society, accelerates the post-racial and colorblind ideal, and enhance the attractiveness and marketability of the "Generation E.A. (Ethnically Ambiguous)". On the other hand, children of mixed marriages are all too often seen literary as "half", "the marginal man", having physiological and social problems of belonging neither to the majority or the minority. Little in fact is known about the children of mixed marriages today: What are the experiences of multiracial and multiethnic individuals inside and outside the Nordic countries, and how do they differ according to their gender, ethnic and racial configuration of the mixedness? This workshop calls for methodological, theoretical and empirical and international contributions that explore multiracial and multiethnic experience in the Nordic and the Global perspectives.

### **Advantage in diversity: School paths and future orientations of mixed origin 9th graders in Portugal**

Santra Mateus (Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, ISCTE-IUL, CIES, Lisboa, Portugal)

Presents in session I

The descendants of immigrants have been portrayed internationally as actors in particularly intense cumulative transition experiences: transition between cultural frames and geographical spaces, between levels of education, or to adulthood. They are sociologically analyzed through the lens of disadvantage and vulnerability, but also the advantage, for its adaptation and innovation competences, and the ability to question and build complex affiliations. Our presentation focuses on a specific segment of descendants of immigrants: those with mixed origin, with a foreign parent and one native parent, actors par excellence of the fluid, plural and complex identities of contemporaneity. It is a less visible group in both American and European sociological production. However, the group reveals distinctive singularities. The analysis will focus on their social profiles, conditions, objective and subjective trajectories, and future orientations. The discussion is based on

data from a mixed-method research, finished in 2013 - ITEOP (Survey of Educational Pathways and Vocational Orientations), involving 1,194 9th-grade students (aged 14-19), surveyed at 13 schools in the Lisbon, Setubal and Faro regions, in Portugal. The surveyed students include 789 natives and 405 children of immigrants; within these 95 are mixed origin Portuguese/other origin. The comparative analysis shows heterogeneity of characteristics, paths and experiences within the group of descendants of immigrants; and confirms that the mixed origin students are closer to native students in their paths. They meet or experience more favorable conditions than other descendants. They carry hybrid identities and bicultural skills that creatively mix cultural elements, triggering more ambitious, structured and coherent future orientations. The patterns identified in these students show more positive school integration and success, privileged interaction frameworks and strong individual agency.

### **Remixed? Factors affecting intermarriage of multiethnic people**

Nahikari Irastorza (Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare, Malmö University)  
Presents in session I

America. Whereas the probability of people from different ethnic groups to intermarry has been widely examined, few researchers have analyzed how parental patterns of intermarriage and intra-marriage may influence their children's marital choices. The first challenge when looking at mixed-raced or multiethnic people's marriage patterns is to reach some consensus on what intermarriage means for them. Do they intermarry when they choose partners who do not have identical ethnic or racial backgrounds as themselves? In other words, is a couple comprised of a Japanese-American and a Japanese-Japanese partner living in the United States conceived as being mixed or is it seen as a homogeneous couple? How do these identifications compare across-countries with different migration history and policies? Finally, what other factors affect mixed couples' choices for intermarrying versus intra-marrying? Based on a survey study conducted among 1,200 married or separated individuals living in France, Canada and the United States, this paper tries to answer the questions asked above.

### **Making race and whiteness visible in multicultural discourse: A case study on the Swedish mixed-race experience**

Daphne Arbouz (Linköping University )  
Presents in session I

This study sets out to explore how discourse on race and racism inter-sects with discourses on 'multiculturalism', and how these realities are reflected and contested in mixed adults life stories about education and labour. The article is based on one of the first studies ever to explore how racialized discursive power related to multiculturalism as value system is operating, encountered and negotiated from the perspective of Swedish adults of mixed background. This study highlights the ways that notions of race, gender and sexuality is intersecting with language associated with diversity, integration and multiculturalism, and how this affects our readings of bodies and their place in the social within contemporary postcolonial Sweden. The paper raises important issues surrounding identities, social recognition and the challenges of racism in spaces of education and work.

### **Ethnic options, covering and passing – multiracial and multiethnic identities in Japan**

Törngren (Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare, Malmö University)

Presents in session I

The past ten years Japan has seen a significant increase in the number of foreign residents. Immigration to Japan is expected to continue growing as Japan recruit foreign workers to fill in the declining domestic workforce. Since 1975 the number of foreign citizens residing in Japan has tripled, especially after the reform in Immigration-Control and Refugee-Recognition Act of 1990. The growing immigrant population is also reflected on the increasing number of marriages between Japanese and non-Japanese citizens. The latest statistics indicates that one out of 18 marriages established in Japan is between a Japanese citizen and a foreign citizen (Lise 2010). Even though the number of multiracial and multiethnic Japanese, socially recognized and identified as “haafu (half)” are increasing, their identities and experiences are seldom critically analyzed. How do they identify themselves and how do they feel that they are identified by others? Based on interviews with twenty individuals who grew up in Japan having one Japanese parent and one non-Japanese parent, this article explores ethnic options and practices of covering and passing among multiracial and multiethnic individuals in Japan.

### **Opposite Attract – Is there evidence of status exchange patterns in ethnic intermarriages? Sweden 1991-2009**

Annika Elwert (Lund University)

Presents in session IV

This paper raises the question of status exchange in intermarriages between immigrants and natives in Sweden. To address this popular hypothesis and in order to understand processes of intermarriage and status exchange we study factors promoting exogamy among the majority population of native born Swedes. The study covers the period 1991-2009 and makes use of register data covering the entire Swedish population, which makes it possible to conduct detailed comparisons between different spousal origin groups.

Status exchange hypothesis mainly addresses the joint distribution of partners’ education and predicts that the partner with a lower perceived ethnic status on the marriage market has to compensate for this with higher education. As expected by the hypothesis, results from binary and multinomial logistic regressions show less educational homogamy in exogamous marriages, yet the direction of heterogamy is not fully in line with the hypothesis. We argue that educational status exchange is not the dominant pattern in marriages between immigrants and natives in Sweden, but we show that other marriage market relevant characteristics such as age at marriage and remarriage have substantial impact on the odds of marrying out. Older individuals and individuals with a history of two or more failed marriages have higher odds of marrying out. Furthermore, results show that both Swedish men and women marry substantially younger partners when marrying out, and that this happens more often when the partner’s ethnicity has a perceived lower status on the marriage market.

Results from our study do not question the main assumption of status exchange in interethnic marriages, however, point to other marriage market relevant characteristics than education that are being exchanged. We confirm previous studies on dating preferences and show that there is a perceived hierarchy of different country of origin groups.

### **Living ‘private life in the public gaze’: Multiethnic/visibly ethnically mixed couples in Denmark**

Rashmi Singla (International Coordinator in Psychology, Department of People and Technology, Roskilde University)

Presents in session IV

This paper deals with the subjective experiences of the mixed couples’ lives, both in the country of native partner and in the diasporic spouse’s country of origin. Despite increasing numbers and academic attention towards marriages across the (ethnic) borders, couples’ own voices have hardly been focused at in the Scandinavian context, characterized by apparent homogeneity, historical silencing of mixedness and colorblind ideology. Close intertwining of ‘external’ and ‘internal’ of life is acknowledged and this paper centers on the ‘external’ ones.

Ten in-depth interviews and two case studies (Singla, 2015) of couples across ethnic/religious borders - one native Danish partner and the other originating from India/ Pakistan, form the presentation’s empirical basis. Cultural psychology forms the background of the theoretical framework, foregrounded by a combination of intersectionality, everyday life perspective and transnationalism. The narratives are thematically analysed through meaning condensation and coding.

The analyses show how ethnicity, gender and socio-economic belonging interact, influencing the salience and silencing of some identities. Racial/ethnic identity may be perceived as “master identity” for some, not for others because ethnic identity can be fluid and may change over the course of one’s life. The results entail the responses to gaze (being looked at intently as an object – Lacan, 1994) to which persons who are phenotypically different to the majority population/ mixed couples are subjected, both in Denmark and in the diaspora partner’s country of origin. Awareness and indifference are the dominant strategies perceived as recurring patterns among the participants in this study. The former is illustrated through an awareness of the discrimination processes they face in different social domains such as the labour market, the stereotypical views of family members, negative attitudes of personnel in the children’s day care institutions, curious questions, while an example of the latter are marginalizing the topic of family history at the personal level: partner history, and family traditions were not brought to the couples’ marriage at dyadic level implying selective amnesia; majority partner displays a tendency to “not notice” discourses about unequal power and privilege.

The conclusion is that overlooking/ underplaying the gaze and the other implications of racism in the short term may be an adaptive strategy in a racist society, but over time such strategies can precipitate conflicted/ fragmented racial/ethnic identities -detrimental to both the partners and the next generation. Lastly, profound implications of these findings for psychosocial services for mixed couples in colorblindness context are discussed.

**“Ethnic trap”? or “Free employment”? Internal migration, class relations and coethnic brokerage in China’s precarious labor market**

Xinrong Ma (Leiden University)

Presents in session IV

This paper examines how and why an exploitative migration brokerage system is conducted inside an ethnic minority group in the precarious labor market. Taking Chinese Yi internal labor migrants as an example, it demonstrates the interaction between class and ethnicity. It shows how lower-class workers and higher-class brokers of the same Yi ethnicity experience co-ethnic brokerage in the context of precarious employment. Based on seven-months of ethnographic fieldwork in both the hometown of the ethnic Yi migrants and the manufactures in the Pearl River delta area of China in which they work, the paper examines how both workers and middle-class brokers legitimize the existence of a co-ethnic brokering system. Without disregarding the nature of exploitation, workers perceive the ethnicity-embedded brokerage system as protective, supported by a moral economy based on expectations of ethnic reciprocity. To them, the brokerage system provides freedom of mobility in the labor market. Brokers perceive this system differently: they deploy moral and cultural arguments to justify the exploitation and manipulation of workers.

**A qualitative study of Filipina immigrants’ stress, distress and coping: the impact of their multiple, transnational role as women**

Melanie Straiton (Norwegian Institute of Public Health)

Presents in session IV

**Background:** Migration is associated with a number of stress factors which can affect mental health. Ethnicity, gender and socioeconomic status can intertwine with and influence the process of migration and mental health. Philippine migration to Europe has increased in recent years and has become more feminised. Knowing more about the factors that influence immigrants’ mental health and coping can help aid health care delivery and policy planning. The purpose of this qualitative study was to explore the contextual factors that influence the mental health of Filipinas living in Norway and their coping strategies.

**Method:** Individual in-depth interviews were conducted with fourteen Filipinas 24-49 years, living in Norway. The analysis was informed by the post-colonial feminist perspective in order to examine the process by which gender, ethnicity and socioeconomic status interact with contextual factors in these women’s lives and influence their wellbeing.

**Results:** Data analysis revealed that all informants experienced some level of stress or distress. Two main factors: *Sense of belonging* and *Securing a future* contributed to the women’s level of distress associated with living abroad as an immigrant woman. Distress was heightened by the women’s multiple, transnational roles they occupied; roles as workers, breadwinners, daughters, wives and mothers. None of the women had sought professional help for their distress. Religion and informal support from friends and family appear to help these women cope with many of the challenges they face as immigrant women living and working abroad.

**Conclusions:** Filipinas face a number of challenges related to their status as immigrant women and the juggling of their transnational lives. Understanding the context of these women's lives may aid the identification of mental health problems. Although the women show resilience and appear to cope successfully, some may benefit from professional help.

Workshop nr. 8

## Intersectionally gendered trajectories of labour migration to and within the European Economic Area

Unnur Dís Skaptadóttir (University of Iceland) and Anna Matyska (University of Tampere)

Session(s): II & V

Labour mobility within and to the European Economic Area remains topical. On one hand, labour migration from third countries is perceived as a solution to the weakening dependency ratios in Europe, and to the labour deficit particularly in health and social care as well as in manual professions such as construction. On the other hand, the EU strives to compete over highly educated workforce, i.e. the “best migrant talent”. Economic inequalities continue to produce labour mobility within the European Economic Area, which has been further accelerated by the crisis in the Eurozone. A brain drain has been reported to take place in the austerity-ridden Greece, for instance. In many national labour markets, the gendered, ethnicised and classed figures such as the “Polish construction worker”, the “Filipino nurse”, or “Ukrainian domestic worker” have become recognizable in public discourse. However, the status of different types of labour migrants varies widely in Europe, from the rights of family reunification to the recognition of skills and qualifications to salary levels and types of contract. In general, third country nationals’ access to both rights and professional circles remains weak throughout the EEA, but also this often depends on the destination country, the nationality, gender and class of the migrant, as well as on the profession. This panel is interested in empirical research on how different national labour markets within the EEA are both shaped by labour immigration, and how the national migration and employment regimes also shape the migrants’ position therein. The panel seeks papers that illuminate the role of various collective bodies, from market to state actors to trade unions and beyond, in shaping migrants’ working lives and their experience of mobility to and within the EEA. The panel is particularly interested in the gendered and classed aspects of the phenomenon, including how institutions produce particularly gendered and classed migration streams and how they affect the labour market structures of sending and receiving countries in gendered and classed ways.

### **Revolving doors? Ethnic workplace mobility in the construction and cleaning industries after the EU enlargement of 2004 and 2007**

Anja Kirkeby (CoMID – Center of Migration and Diversity, Aalborg University)

Presents in session II

Today, it has been more than 10 years since the EU expanded its borders towards the East and more than five years since Denmark phased-out the transitional restrictions called “the East-agreement”. More than 70.000 persons from Central and Eastern Europe in the working age 18-64 residents in Denmark today.

Ethnic labor market segregation has increased significant in the Danish labor market since the EU enlargements of 2004 and 2007 (own calculations using the Index of Dissimilarity, based on Danish registries). This effect is often explained as an effect of the segmented labor market because the

majority of Central and Eastern European workers in Denmark are allocated to work in the non-skilled or skilled labor market (OSHA EU 2007).

This paper explores how exit(s) from job(s) to other jobs in the labor market or into other positions affect ethnicities' allocation in the labor market differently. The focus is on reproduction of segregation where Central and Eastern Europeans are continually located into new jobs, already relatively heavily populated with Central and Eastern Europeans. This is also known as the revolving door hypothesis. The aim is to identify potential changes in mobility between jobs and industries in the period 2000-2014. The study pays special attention to gender, as the construction and cleaning industries are selected and studied as representative cases of traditional gendered industries. The study is carried out as a longitudinal analysis in the period 2000-2014 using variations of the cox regression to explore ways in which differential mobility of various groups may either reproduce the existing composition of a workplace or alter it. The analysis is based on Danish registers containing administrative information on all individuals with a Danish social security number. The individual data holds information on e.g. socio-economic conditions, working history (places of work, wages), family history, citizenship.

### **Migrant workers gendered experiences in cleaning and construction industries**

Doris Pljevaljic Simkunas (CoMID – Center of Migration and Diversity, Aalborg University)

Presents in session II

This paper explores the experiences of Central and Eastern European migrant workers in Denmark. More specifically, the scope is on narratives which are contextualised and affected by their work within cleaning and construction industries. Since these workers are separated by different type of work; construction work typically referred to as male labour and cleaning as female labour, this study shows how experiences intersect despite difference in labour and social categories. In this regard, the study is based on 40 qualitative in-depth interviews with Central and Eastern European workers, whose working life trajectories are affected by their income opportunities, labour market opportunities, social and work skills and perceptions of 'traditional' gender roles within the families. This study indicates that women are more disadvantaged in terms of making use of their work skills within cleaning and general labour market. However, their positive self-valuations and positive narratives enable them a greater scope on developing their social skills and social capitals that eventually would lead to better language skills and better opportunities in labour market. The same aspect can be found in the narratives and experiences of male workers who also work in the cleaning industries. On the other hand, narratives of work performance in the construction industry indicate that these male workers achieve greater benefits of their multiple hand craft skills and do not feel obligated or pressured to evolve their social and language skills, which is perceived as neither good nor bad. Conclusively, this study describes the faced challenges of female and male workers with different nationalities and explores how the migrant workers overcome various labour market challenges.

### **The transnational making of class and gender among Polish posted workers**

Anna Matyska (School of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Tampere)

Presents in session II

Polish transnational posted workers, defined as workers posted by their regular companies or staffing agencies to work abroad on short-term projects, constitute one of the significant mobile labour forces in Europe. This paper addresses posted work as a particular gendered and classed mode of transnational mobility. It focuses on workers in construction and shipyards. The paper discusses the multiple transnational reference points and sociocultural practices through which workers construct and renegotiate their class position, and the gendered character of their class-making practices, heavily affected by the cultural notions of masculinity. In the literature, Polish posted workers are portrayed as a fairly homogenous working class. This paper pays attention to the professional diversity as well as other sociocultural and economic factors which problematize the simplified working-class label. The paper looks at class anthropologically, as a gendered project involving the constant making, resistance and negotiation of class (Ortner 2003). The paper is based on the ongoing (2014-2017) ethnographic research project on the class-making practices of Polish posted workers in Scandinavia: Finland, Norway and Denmark, and their families in Poland.

### **Estonian Men Working in Finland: The Good Migrants?**

Keiu Telve (University of Tartu, Estonia)

Presents in session II

Over the last decade the number of people in Estonia who are commuting weekly or monthly between Estonia and some other country has grown. Cross border mobility is the most active between Estonia and Finland. Estonia has 15.8 commuters per 1000 citizen and potential emigration rate is one of the highest among European Union countries. Almost 6% of Estonians are thought about living or working abroad and made some steps towards it. Of all Estonians who are working in abroad 65% are working in Finland. Men in the ages of 30 to 49 make up 80% of the work migrants. Commuters are split between two geographical spaces and they are through social, political and economic relationships linked with both. Their living conditions, behaving, social position all depend on which country they are at the moment.

In Finland Estonians are "good migrants", who do not make great demands on working conditions nor their rights, but because the cultural similarities integrate quit well to the society. Estonians are really oriented towards work, saving money so that they can be more comfortable when they return back to Estonia. Money is more worth in Estonia and so, the more you save in Finland, more you can spend in Estonia.

Although Estonians feel themselves appreciated in Finland, they are still mainly part of the working class. There are some problems with discrimination, their living standards can be really tight. In Estonia on the other hand they have much higher social position, they earn more than the average wage and they can afford the middle class spending habits like dinners in expensive restaurants, taking vacations abroad, sending their kids into the university, buy houses and apartments etc. In my presentation I would like to concentrate on commuters' ways of thinking and type-narratives that are connected with work migration. Basing on my fieldwork I describe, how Estonians feel the change of position between the societies and why they bare the constant moving. The goal of this paper is to open how the men have developed narrative distancing from the problematic subgroup of the work-migrants minority.

**“They want nurses from the Philippines” - Filipino health sector employees in Iceland**

Unnur Dís Skaptadóttir (Department of anthropology, University of Iceland)

Presents in session V

The Icelandic health sector is characterized by an increasingly mobile work force. In a global context of different wages and work conditions there is a growing mobility of Icelandic health sector employees working abroad as well as of foreign nurses and other health workers in Iceland. In my paper I focus on the experiences and position of licensed nurses and other health sector employees from the Philippines working in Iceland, who work for the most part in the public health sector. Icelandic and European level regulations and policies regarding migration and work permit prerequisites limits Filipinos' possibilities, as migrants from third countries, compared to the larger groups coming from Europe. In spite of this nurses have been arriving from the Philippines with a specialist work permits in relatively large numbers. This migration of nurses represent brain drain from the Philippines and is a gendered and classed migration stream. Applying a multi sited ethnography and transnational perspective I focus on the different conditions that affect their migration options as well as their views towards their work and migration.

**Home care agencies in control of labour migration? Transplacing live-in carers from household to household**

Huey Shy Chau (PhD Candidate, Economic Geography Unit, Department of Geography, University of Zurich, Switzerland)

Presents in session V

Fostered by the agreement on the free movement of workers, a new transnational market for live-in care work has emerged in Switzerland. So-called care agencies recruit circular migrant women from the European Union accession states and place them as care workers in private households. Not only is care work highly gendered and precarious work with low wage payment, but it is also marketized along lines of nationality, age, and economic backgrounds. This paper looks at the role of private for-profit home care agencies as labour migration intermediaries in Switzerland. With the appearance of packaged live-in care services, a specific form of movement from household to household across national boundaries has emerged for migrant care workers. One that I call transplacement. Based on interviews with recruitment agents, care workers – mainly from Germany, Slovakia and Hungary – and other care market participants such as unionists and government representatives, this paper presents the transplacement of live-in care workers. By drawing on the concepts of ‘labour transplant’ (Xiang 2012) and of ‘migration infrastructure’ (Xiang and Lindquist 2014) it addresses the question of how mobility of care workers from places with lower wages to a high wage country such as Switzerland is made possible. Moreover it gives insight into one specific section of the transplacement: the selection of care workers. The results imply that point-to-point transplacement is constituted by numerous (socio-material) connections on both ends of the points and in between. More importantly, the findings reveal how the qualities and selection criteria required for supposedly good care work are elusive and shifting. Consequently, as an essential part of the ‘migration infrastructure’, care agencies not only partially structure labour migration channels with their specific recruitment and employment practices, but also produce new borders within the live-in care labour market.

## **New patterns of emancipation and integrations of Albanian migrant women in three host societies; Greece, Germany and Switzerland<sup>1</sup>**

Armela Xhaho (University of New York Tirana, Albania)

Erka Caro (University of Jyväskylä, Finland & University of Tirana, Albania)

Mimoza Dushi (University of Gjakova & University of Pristina, Kosovo)

Presents in session V

This article explores the pathways of Albanian migrant women's emancipation and integration by relying on 76 ethnographic in-depth interviews with Albanian migrant women and men and field work research in three host societies: Greece, Switzerland and Germany. It uses an interdisciplinary approach to understand particularly the gendered dimension of migration and women empowerment by borrowing the concept of "feminisation of migration" and the role Albanian migrant women play in the migration rhetoric. It is centred in their narratives about the impact the migration has had on their lives and the increasing role women play in the migration process, by drawing attention particularly to its dis/empowerment aspects and new patterns of family dynamics emerging from the migration process. While the integration of Albanian migrant women in the three countries is seen to some extent in the light of entering into the labor market force and contributing to household incomes, their emancipation is articulated differently through a gender lens analysis. Albanian migrants' women in Greece have challenged the traditional gender roles and division of labor within their families, which at certain points is seen as a sign of independence and empowerment, but on the other hand it reinforces the traditional productive and reproductive works of women and makes them more vulnerable to exploitation in the global economic austerity. Whilst, emancipation and integration of Albanian migrant women in Germany and Switzerland is articulated in the light of further vocational educational trainings and specializations, marrying a native man and new patterns of assimilation and acculturation in the host societies, which is not the case of Albanian migrant women in Greece.

*This paper is written in the framework of the project "Industrial Citizenship and Migration from Western Balkans: Case studies from Albania and Kosovo migration towards Greece, Germany and Switzerland". This project is supported by Regional Research Promotion Programme. For more info: [www.icm-westerbalkans.com](http://www.icm-westerbalkans.com)*



Workshop nr. 9

## Encounters, belonging and welfare services

Dr. Sabine Gruber (Senior Lecturer, Social Work, Linköping University)

Dr. Ulrika Wernesjö (Postdoctoral researcher, Social Work, Linköping University)

Dr. Johanna Hiitola (Postdoctoral Researcher, Gender Studies, University of Tampere / University Lecturer, Social Work, Kokkola University Consortium Chydenius)

Session(s): I & IV

The aim of this workshop is to bring together scholars who are interested in migrants' welfare services. In this workshop we wish to explore how these services, such as services organized at reception centres, healthcare services (also maternity healthcare), schools, early education, and social work, amongst others, meet the demands of the increasing numbers of people crossing international borders. We are interested in presentations which address migrants' encounters with welfare services. In addition to encounters, we also want to analyse different sites of belonging, where moral hierarchies of citizenship are formed.

By family welfare services, we refer to the welfare state services that everyone is entitled to – or at least should be. In the context of the Nordic welfare state, services such as maternity healthcare and day-care are offered to all families and are, in fact, widely used by those residents and citizens who have access to them. However, not everyone is entitled to these services, and some potential users are met with suspicion or discrimination. Often service users are also required to have a residence permit and/or need to be registered with a municipality of residence. Thus, in the context of the welfare state, the services act as “borderzones”, both excluding those who do not “belong”, and regulating and normalizing those residents and citizens who do have access to them. It is this special role of border building which makes these institutions interesting sites of analysis in terms of encounters, and designating who belongs and who does not, and how belonging can be negotiated. Furthermore, these services are not the only sites of belonging or alienation that this workshop aims to look at. The presentations can also address a variety of sites and practices that contribute to the forming of moral hierarchies – such as citizenship, work permits, or possibilities for registering with a municipality – by which populations are divided; into those worthy of support and protection, and those that are unworthy and presented as a threat or a burden to society. We welcome presentations which address, for example, welfare services in terms of intersectional boundaries of class, nationality, ethnicity, religion, gender, and legal statuses.

### **International Migration and National Welfare Institutions: Doulas as Border Workers in Obstetric Care in Sweden**

Dr. Sabine Gruber (Senior Lecturer, Social Work, Linköping University)

Presents in session I

In Sweden, several new welfare occupations have recently emerged with the mission to bridge, explain, translate, or interpret differences linked to cultural background and language. These front-line workers are expected to facilitate the meeting between various welfare institutions and citizens with migrant background and are increasingly playing key roles in the delivering welfare services to migrants. This paper analyses a project, in context of the Swedish welfare state, that uses cultural

interpreter doulas (kulturtolks doulor) for migrant women in Swedish obstetric care. By drawing on critical border studies research, the paper approaches the cultural interpreter doula's work as border work between a national welfare institution and migrant women. Thus, rather than scrutinizing the explicit translation work done by the doulas, I intend to explore how an arrangement like the doula project actually maintains and reproduces national boundaries on a far distance from the territorial borders. By interrogating talk about the cultural interpreter doulas work tasks, I attempt to show how national borders are negotiated, opposed, and taken for granted, and how these processes ultimately produce inclusion and exclusion. The paper relies on an empirical material gathered from interviews with cultural interpreter doulas, midwives, physicians, managers of the relevant doula project, and communication officers. The paper analyses how welfare services respond to international migration at the intersection of national welfare institutions, local practices, and migrants and connects these responses to contemporary challenges in a globalizing world with respect to health care and other welfare services such as social work.

### **Immigrant Integration and Welfare Services in Northern Ostrobothnia, Finland**

Ioana Tistea (University of Oulu, Finland)

Presents in session I

I am a PhD student in Humanities at the University of Oulu, Finland. I was born in Romania. This paper presents my doctoral research as a journey towards multiculturalism in Finland. This work is innovative due to the new, rare viewpoint from which it addresses multiculturalism and immigration: anthropological, ethnographic research on immigrant integration training groups in Oulu's adult education center, conducted by an in-group member, through the eyes of both a researcher and an immigrant. The insights of an observant participant are of significant value.

So far I have gathered almost daily on-field observational notes from Oulu's adult education center for immigrants since December 2014, process which will continue until June 2016. I also have 2 months' worth of almost daily on-field observational notes from Ruukki's and Raahe's reception centers for asylum seekers. Moreover, I have conducted interviews with the head of immigrant education at Oulu's adult education center, the manager of Ruukki's and Raahe's reception centers for asylum seekers, 2 Finnish teachers for foreigners, and 2 asylum seekers. I also sent a final evaluation survey to one immigrant integration training group which has recently completed the training.

Immigrants' unemployment level is higher than that of the main Finnish population, reason for which many started doubting the need for immigrant labour. This doubtful mentality also gave room for labour market entrance discrimination. (Blomberg-Kroll, 2004, p. 237-238) Unemployed immigrants registered at unemployment offices are guided by an integration plan supposed to be based on each person's skills, education and work experience. However, the first part of this plan is an outdated training process, not adapted to each immigrant's different background. Due to these issues, the Finnish integration policy has counter-productive effects; it needs to be upgraded to an inclusive and active multicultural work policy in order to bring drops in immigrants' unemployment levels, thus helping them evolve from their status as a burden to the welfare system.

A welfare state aims at equality among individuals. EU's positive action policies aim at providing

better support to disadvantaged minorities. These two concepts contradict each other. A welfare society is based on the assumption that similar people with similar opportunities will have similar results. A multicultural society values differences between people; the assumption is that different opportunities for different individuals lead to similar results. How to balance these contradicting concepts?

### **Social Positions of International Migrants in Rural Finland**

Dr. Johanna Hiitola (Postdoctoral Researcher, Gender Studies, University of Tampere / University Lecturer, Social Work, Kokkola University Consortium Chydenius)

Presents in session I

This presentation explores sites of belonging and alienation in the lives of unemployed international migrants in rural Finland. The presentation also examines how welfare services create borders and moral hierarchies of citizenship. Rural migration is an extremely topical issue, since Finnish rural communities will be hosting more and more refugees due to the current mass migration into Europe (people fleeing war, persecution, hunger, and lack of opportunities). Rural areas in Finland have a unique approach to organizing services in more personalized ways than urban centres. This can either result in a more unified sense of community, if successful, or in total alienation and loneliness, if trust and belonging are not achieved.

This presentation draws on feminist postcolonial theory to discuss discourses of equality in the Nordic countries. These discourses construct the Nordic countries as being the outsiders in colonial processes. However, the Nordic countries continue to take part in processes of othering. Nordic values of equality are often used to build up narratives of Nordic people, which exclude those who do not fit into these ideals. This kind of welfare state nationalism is typical in Nordic countries, and it shapes the ways in which racism and stigmatization occur.

This presentation expands on previous scholarship on social class, which is understood as complicating the nationalist othering by creating categories of several others (the unemployed, the underclass, travelling communities), which then coincide with the categories of race and ethnicity. The effects of these categorizations also depend upon several other differences, such as gender, age or (dis)ability. The presentation utilizes the framework developed by Bourdieu, which views economic, cultural, and social resources as central factors contributing to the social position of each individual. I will discuss the scholarly work related to welfare state nationalism and social class in connection with the specific issues of rural migration, such as the roles of tight-knit rural communities where the processes of othering might take on different forms than in urban centres. These theories are discussed in the light of an empirical case study concerning long-term unemployed international migrants in rural areas.

### **Parenting programs for parents with a foreign background. Opportunities and shortcomings**

Kristina Gustafsson (Department of social work, Linnaeus University, Sweden)

Presents in session I

This paper is based upon empirical data collected in a study of two parenting programs for foreign born parents in 2014 and 2015. One of the parenting programs was developed and used as an intervention by the social services in one part of Stockholm, Sweden. The other program was developed by UNIZON the organization of Swedish women's shelters and young women's empowerment centres. The aim of both programs was to prevent honour related violence in immigrant families and to teach parents about children's rights. Thirteen parents, three fathers and ten mothers, speaking three different languages were interviewed in three focus groups and one individually. The interviewed parents gave a partly different answer about why they participated in the program than the motives formulated by the parenting program organisers. One conclusion in our investigation was that both programs filled a gap among parents with experiences of migration. The gap though, was not always related to issues of honour or violence. The parents in the study all explained about difficulties in raising children in an unfamiliar situation, without relatives and friends around, with lack of knowledge about rights and duties and lack of trust in Swedish authorities. Several of the parents also explained how complicated and stressing it was to fulfil studies in the Swedish language and internships at the same time as they had responsibility of three, four, five or six children of various ages. The parenting program offered meetings with other parents in the same situation and teaching in their mother tongue. The programs had value to the interviewed parents because they felt recognized as parents with responsibility of children. In the same time, the programs were both selective (in contrast to other programs that are general, e. g ABC, Comet, The incredible years) and described their target group as foreign born parents marked by honour related violence. Risks of reproducing stereotypes of "immigrant families" had to be handled by the program organizers as well as other dilemmas e.g. representing an authority (social services) and of confidentiality (UNIZON) in the encounter with the participating parents.

### **The mental bordering of Europe? Psychiatry encountering refugee patients**

Anne Leseth (Center for the Study of Professions)

Presents in session V

Forced migration and the recent refugee crisis in Europe, spotlight human experiences of war, flight and desperation encountering citizens in relatively peaceful welfare states. Yet the borders are stronger than ever, and a set of institutional responses are put in place to deal with the high influx of refugees from conflict zones. Mental health professionals are representing one set of such institutional responses, or 'gate keepers', specializing on treating experiences of trauma, war and displacement. On the one hand, the consequences of forced migration are in many cases severe mental health problems, on the other hand mental health workers experience a high degree of uncertainty in the encounter with refugees due to problems with understanding, translating and diagnosing experiences of forced migration. The insecurity in diagnosing and treatment of patients

with refugee background is much higher than diagnosing and treatment of native-born patients. Psychiatrists and psychologists are often described as gatekeepers to mental health services – they decide who are qualified for treatment and social security benefits (i.e. diagnostic is regulated by law and give access to patient rights). This paper aims to discuss different ways of understating the relation between psychiatry and the refugee patient. In Norway, as well as in Sweden and Denmark, there has been established specialized mental health care units, Transcultural Centers, providing mental health care particularly directed towards refugees and immigrant groups. What is going on in such centers? This paper draws on preliminary findings from an ongoing research project on the mental health care services to minority groups in Norway.

### **Welfare services, the Catholic church and migrant civil society associations**

Gunn Vedøy (International Research Institute of Stavanger)

Presents in session V

Due to the global re-emergence of religion in the public sphere and politics (Berger 1999), the old sociological postulate of secularisation as inevitable outcome of modernity wavers. Here, migration is an important factor. This paper reports from a sub study of the VAM financed research project Pluralisation, the welfare state and civil associations. This study explores in which way ethnic and/or religious pluralism might affect the universalistic underpinnings of the Nordic welfare state model. In the growing literature on welfare state–religion–secularisation, migration has been left under-explored.

Qualitative interviews have been conducted with various representatives connected to the Catholic church, and representatives from Polish and Vietnamese migrant CSA's in Stavanger and Oslo. The interviews have been revolving around issues like how these congregations and organisations relate to different types of welfare services, if they themselves are providers of any such services, if they are seen as resources in development of public welfare services, and how members use these organisations in order to gather advice and information in encounters with the Norwegian welfare system.

The study's main hypothesis is that pluralism challenges the universalism of welfare services: The government may adapt public services accordingly, or the public–civil sector interface may be altered through political pressure for identity-based, state-sponsored welfare services in the civil sector. Migrant associations could then represent both new challenges and new welfare solutions. Two trajectories can be envisioned: (i) Pluralisation due to migration may, in a segmented fashion, countervail the secularising effect of the Nordic welfare state. Pluralisation may challenge the principle of universalism, as religious associations claim minority interests vis-à-vis welfare policies and provision of welfare services, (ii) The universal and service-intensive Nordic welfare state may transform the life-strategies of minorities, making them more alike those of the majority, rendering the role of minority religious associations closer to that of the majority denominations. Preliminary perceptions from the interviews indicate that migrant congregations and associations can play an important role in the interface between Norwegian welfare services and migrants' organisation of family life.

**The dilemmas of social workers and immigrant families in the Finnish child health care - How do social workers and immigrant families with a disabled child develop reciprocal dialogues?**

Annika Lillrank (University of Helsinki)

Presents in session V

A central characteristic of the Finnish integration policy of immigrants is the principle of universality. This means that professionals within e.g. health and social care institutions provide care on equal basis to citizens and immigrants alike. Furthermore, the integration policy emphasizes a multicultural approach, meaning that immigrants who acculturate into the Finnish society, have the right to keep up their native language and culture (Saukkonen 2013).

The Finnish welfare state has historically been defined according to universality, cultural unity, gender, and income equality. This ethos of a universal welfare state has developed uniform services through the public sector, that rely on expertise and high professional skills. However, this public system focuses on citizens within the country but has omitted transnational solidarity and consequently has less understanding for difference or otherness (Anttonen & Sipilä 2000). Increasing immigration challenges the Finnish health and social care professionals to develop new ways of working with culturally diverse ethnic minorities (Buchert 2015). The aim of this study is to investigate these challenges.

This study has two purposes; first, it explores how immigrant families, which have a child/children with disabilities, developmental delay or related special needs, experience interactions with child health- and social care professionals? Finland has received an increasing number of immigrant parents/ families from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds whose children are thought to have disabilities, and whose experiences of health and social services we do not know about. In Finland there are no statistical data of the amount of disabled immigrants. To assemble such data is prohibited by the Personal Data Act. So far there is limited knowledge about health and well-being among children in immigrant families in Finland. Even international studies that focus on how cultural diversity affect families of children with disabilities are fairly rare.

Second, the study explores how social workers within child health care do social work with immigrant families. Reflective cultural competence as a theoretical tool analyses the interaction in cross-cultural encounters and how to operate from a position of not-knowing (Nadan 2014).

**Trusting the welfare state - Immigrant families of children with special needs**

Elena Albertini Früh (Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences)

Hilde Lidén (Institute for Social Research)

Lisbeth Gravdal Kvarme (Oslo and Akershus University College)

Presents in session V

In Norway families of children with special needs are given extra support both as universal welfare rights and as arrangements based on specific criteria. The extra support may include both practical

assistance as well as financial support. Several agencies are involved in the assessment and granting procedures of these families, including the national social security system, the health specialist services and the education and health sections of the local government. The application and assessment procedures are complex. Immigrant parents may face extra challenges such as language- and communication problems, and may also have insufficient knowledge about the health provisions and welfare system and application procedures.

Our study is based on qualitative interviews with 27 parents, and explores how immigrant families experience the system of support for their children with special needs. Our main questions are how the parents interpret the family versus the public responsibilities for care, and how they have confidence in procedures and assessments of the public agencies involved.

The welfare system is the families' main source to cover their needs of extra monetary support and practical assistance, and value this additional public support, since the support from family and kin is limited. Most parents are satisfied with the specialist health service and the educational provisions given to children with special needs, however they were less satisfied with the municipals service. They also have confidence in the welfare system based on the legislation of the universal valuation. The arrangements based on specific criteria are more challenging. The families say they do not get sufficient information about their rights and experience the system not to be supportive, and sometimes they feel suspiciousness. The application systems are also very time consuming. Lack of adequate support adds to the parents' feeling of being worn out. For most mothers the implication of limited practical assistance means less or no labour participation, which has significant consequences for the family's economic situation, lack of time for the siblings of the child with special needs, and increases the health problems and isolation of the mothers.

The political goal of the Norwegian welfare state is to ensure families with disabled children equal opportunities to work and participate in the society. This is not met for most families in the study. Our analysis shows that the families sometimes experience lack of confidence from the case workers, and this influence both for the outcome of the assistance they get, as well as the wellbeing of the families. This leads to frustration and to recused trust in the welfare system.

Workshop nr. 10

## Welfare Inequalities and Migration

Christof Van Mol (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute – NIDI)

Sónia Pereira (Institute of Geography and Spatial Planning, University of Lisbon)

Session(s): I & III

Our panel seeks to address how inequalities in provisions of welfare across states have impacted migration flows. Explanations of migration predominantly focus on regional (spatial) inequalities in terms of income and employment. As such, they miss out the potentially important role of differences in welfare regimes in destination and origin countries in affecting migration decisions, and hence, their potentially crucial role in attracting and retaining migrants. Therefore, our aim is to assess the role of welfare systems in both countries of origin and destination on migration patterns (macro level) and migration aspirations and decision-making process (micro level) within and towards Europe.

The way in which origin and receiving welfare regimes across Europe affect migration has remained surprisingly under-studied. Prior work has only partially captured the role of welfare provisions in mobility patterns by taking an exclusively (macro level) receiving country perspective. This has resulted in a strong bias that ignores the role of the country of origins' welfare regimes in migration. This is unfortunate as from a theoretical perspective, social security and socio-economic inequality in origin countries are expected to play a major role in migration decision-making.

While a macro-perspective serves to identify patterns, trends and correlations between migration and characteristics of welfare systems, a micro-perspective is crucial to uncover the social mechanisms explaining these patterns, and in particular the role of perceptions of welfare provisions and their transferability in the formation of migration aspirations and decisions. In order to fill these theoretical and empirical gaps, the overarching questions to be addressed are, how different types of welfare arrangements in both origin and destination shape migration patterns (macro perspective), and how perceptions of welfare provisions and their transferability in origin and potential destination countries shape migration aspirations and decisions (micro and meso perspective). Conceptually, we consider both formal welfare arrangements, available through public/state institutions, as well as informal, family and community based arrangements. Another potential line of enquiry is how migration impacts inequalities in terms of transforming welfare provisions in both destination and sending countries. We also welcome contributions focusing on the legal aspects of welfare transferability, as well as practical barriers and opportunities in relation to welfare arrangements encountered by migrants.

### **The Role of the Welfare Systems in the Lithuanian Labour Migration to Sweden: Reason to Leave or Reason to Stay?**

Indre Genelyte (Linköping university, Remeso)

Presents in session I

Lithuanian emigration rates during the most recent economic crisis were one of the highest in the European Union and still remain excessive. Introduced austerity measures retrenched the welfare provision that already was seen moderate in comparison to the Western EU countries where vast majority of Lithuanians are departing to. Even though there are many studies revealing the economic drivers of this sort of migration, the role of the welfare is still under researched or is focusing on the countries of destination. Consequently, the cases of Lithuania and Sweden here form a useful example of migration from the less extensive to the more generous welfare regime.

The main purpose of this paper is to explore the role of the welfare systems in the migration process of Lithuanian workers in Sweden. The questions here asked are: how important are the Lithuanian and Swedish welfare provisions among the reasons why these people are leaving Lithuania, staying in Sweden or planning to return?

In order to fulfill the aim, combination of various data is presented and analyzed. Paper employs secondary data analysis of a range of statistical indicators of migration and welfare state obtained from international and national data bases. In addition, it presents the results of a discourse analysis of 42 semi-structured interviews with Lithuanian labour migrants in Sweden.

The paper begins with introduction of welfare state and migration indicators in Lithuania and Sweden that forms the context of the study. In what follows is the discussion on the discourse among Lithuanians working in Sweden. Firstly, the importance of the Lithuanian welfare provision in the migration decision making with a special attention to the period of most recent economic crisis and implemented austerity measures. Secondly, welfare provision in Sweden as a driving factor. Despite the EU pre-Enlargement (2004) public discourses in Sweden regarding the fear of the 'welfare tourism', welfare system in this country of destination is far from the top reasons Lithuanians choose it. It could be rather seen as something that was 'discovered' as an additional benefit after the arrival. Furthermore, it is a factor that gives reasons to stay by forming a certain attachment to the country and postponing the return to Lithuania.

### **Migration by older parents seeking care in old age: the intersection of welfare systems and immigration rules**

Heli Askola (Monash University, Faculty of Law)

Presents in session I

This paper examines a growing phenomenon: older people (often women) migrating in search of care in old age, usually with the aim of joining their adult children who have emigrated earlier and started a new life in their destination country. This type of migration is often motivated by expectations of informal care provided by family members and also driven by differences in welfare regimes and levels of inequality between countries. At the same time, many migrant-receiving countries' family reunification policies make it increasingly hard for naturalized citizens to be joined by their older parents. The issues regarding migration and later life have been relatively under-explored

both in welfare studies and migration research. This paper fills the gap by examining the links between older people's expectations regarding informal and formal care, the diversity of European welfare states and the increasingly convergent migration policy objectives of migrant-receiving states.

**(Im)mobile Welfare? Intra-EU migrants hired by temporary employment agencies and their participation in Member States' welfare systems**

Katarzyna Andrejuk (Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw)

Presents in session I

Pursuant to the EU principles of social security coordination, intra-EU workers participate in social security systems of the state in which they work or are self-employed. This principle, known as *lex loci laboris*, guarantees that EU citizens take advantage of the welfare system of the state where they pay their contributions. However, an important exception to the territoriality rule is a possibility of posting of workers. It encompasses also activity of temporary employment agencies which recruit workers in the sending country in order to delegate them to work in another EU Member State. The objective of the presentation is to examine legal arguments formulated to support the functioning of such system which results in some intra-EU migrants working in a receiving State but participating in welfare system of the sending State. The analysis will encompass legal regulations on the EU level and the relevant judicature of the European Court of Justice and the Polish Supreme Court.

**Bureaucratic encounters of transnational migrants**

Erik Snel, Marije Faber & Godfried Engbersen

(Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands)

Presents in session I

International migration is not only the move from one country and settlement in another country. As international migration research shows growing numbers of people, migrants as well as native residents from destination countries, are involved in transnational engagements. Some of them are even leading so-called transnational lives: they live part of the year in one country and partly in another. The notion of transnational living can be seen as a form of strong transnationalism, as opposed to weaker forms of transnationalism such as sending remittances to sending countries and visiting friends and family "back home". Existing research points out various migrant categories among whom transnational living is more common such as transnational "knowledge migrants", circular labour migrants such as Central and Eastern European migrant workers working in Western Europe but with their families still in the sending countries, international commuters living in one country but working in another and commuting on a daily or weekly basis, pensioners spending part of the year in a warmer country ("pensionados") and first generation guest workers who spend part of the year in the country of origin. This paper focuses on the interactions of these kinds of "transnationals" with the welfare state. Using empirical data from various migration studies we will describe the experiences of various kinds of "transnationals" with welfare state institutions in both the receiving and sending country such as taxes, housing, social security and public health. In our

analysis, we will not only focus on formal institutions and regulations (for instance, under what conditions do “transnationals” have access to various welfare state institutions), but also on the everyday experiences of “transnationals” in these bureaucratic encounters. In this paper we will use empirical data from the Transwel research, but also data from previous research on Central and Eastern European migrant workers in the Netherlands, a study on ‘knowledge workers’ and some other studies.

### **Welfare, Migration and the Life Course: Welfare Regimes and Migration Patterns of EU-citizens in the Netherlands**

Petra de Jong, Christof Van Mol and Helga de Valk

(NIDI)

Presents in session III

Migration is often understood as a rational decision of individuals or households to maximize (family) income and minimize risks. Welfare systems may offer direct and indirect forms of (family) income, and provide insurance for risks in migration. Therefore, differences in welfare state arrangements across countries can be expected to influence migration decisions and patterns. Yet empirical evidence on the relation between migration and welfare is rather mixed, and knowledge on how welfare states influence intra-European migration is limited. With the current study, we aim to advance our understanding of the relationship between migration and welfare. We analyzed both immigration and emigration of EU-citizens in the Netherlands, using full population register data for three observation years: 2003, 2008 and 2013. In a first step, life course related characteristics of migration flows to and from the Netherlands were distinguished by means of a principal component analysis. Subsequently, we investigated to what extent similarities and dissimilarities in these characteristics between countries can be explained by differences in their welfare regimes. Our results indicated that different types of migrants can be distinguished based on life course characteristics, and that the composition of migration flows varied between countries with regards to these types. A clustering of countries based on characteristics of their migration flows did not match the welfare regime typology established in the welfare state literature. Instead, migration flows seemed to be influenced by changes in the economic and political climate.

### **Welfare generosity and educational selectivity of international migrants**

Swantje Falcke (Utrecht University)

Presents in session III

The topic of welfare migration has always been a heated, highly political debate. Do people migrate because of welfare benefits? And does welfare generosity attract one type of migrant more than another? Existing research dealing with welfare generosity mostly evolves around the welfare magnet hypothesis as proposed by Borjas (1999). According to this hypothesis low-skilled (migrants) self-select into countries with high welfare generosity and high-skilled (migrants) self-select into countries with low welfare generosity. Following this hypothesis the effect of welfare generosity differs by educational level of migrants. Most cross-country studies ignore the differences for migrants with

different educational levels and instead focus on the effect of welfare generosity on migration as a whole (exceptions are Beine et al. (2011) and DeGiorgi and Pellizzari (2009)). The welfare magnet hypothesis does not only imply that the effect of welfare generosity differs by educational level of a migrant but also that the effect can only be analyzed relative to the country of origin.

Therefore, in this paper I analyze whether and to what extent welfare generosity affects educational selectivity of out-migration across countries of origin. I address the effect of welfare generosity on the selection of migrants from a theoretical as well as an empirical perspective. In the theoretical part I develop a selection equation by skill level that captures the effect of welfare generosity on the selection ratio of out-migration. For this purpose I extend the selection equation by Grogger and Hanson (2011) adding welfare generosity to the equation. In the empirical part I use a merged data set containing, amongst others, information on migrant stocks by educational level and welfare generosity scores. The data set comprises information on migration within 15 OECD countries over the period 1985 to 2005 in 5-year intervals. Controlling for other factors with skill-dependent effects such as differences in wage premiums, distance between two countries, language proximity or migrant networks, I find weak evidence that total welfare generosity negatively affects the skill composition of migrants compared to the composition in their origin countries population. As a potential explanation for this rather weak evidence I suggest to take the heterogeneity of welfare generosity into account. By using generosity scores for pension, unemployment and sick pay instead I find that, while unemployment and sick pay generosity scores have no effects, pension generosity has a significant negative effect on the educational selectivity of out-migration.

### **Exploring interrelations between welfare provisions and migration. The case of Spanish EU-movers**

Sónia Pereira (IGOT, University of Lisbon), Christof Van Mol (NIDI), Dominique Jolivet (International Migration Institute) and Marie Godin (International Migration Institute)

Presents in session III

The debates around the relationship between welfare arrangements and migration decisions developed around two main questions. First, the welfare magnet hypothesis, which postulates that migrants move to countries with more generous welfare systems. Second, the welfare dependency hypothesis that expects migrants to excessively take up or abuse social benefits in countries of residence. However, a number of issues remain uncovered by these two approaches. First, they do not recognize that welfare arrangements include formal and informal transnational strategies. Second, migrants are not necessarily fully aware of welfare provisions in destination countries before moving, neither of a potential loss of rights in the origin country when they migrate. Third, age and life cycle may deeply influence the importance given to welfare in the migration decision making process and also the experiences of welfare. Fourth, migrants' lack of knowledge of rights and how to access them in countries of residence may prevent them from taking full advantage of the mechanisms in place there. This might eventually lead to an intention to maintain social protection in the origin country (but mobility may also restrict the access to rights there). Fifth, migrants' precarious situation, for example in terms of employment, may prevent them from accessing formal welfare provisions in countries of residence. And sixth, institutions in countries of residence may also act as gatekeepers of access to social benefits. In this paper, we contribute to unpack some of these issues by focusing on

the case of Spanish migrants in Portugal, the UK, and the Netherlands. We investigate how perceptions of welfare may influence migration decisions and aspirations, and also experiences of welfare arrangements after migration, adopting a life-course perspective. We draw on a set of interviews with Spanish migrants in these three countries.

**“This is how a real family policy looks like”. Polish women’s perceptions and expectations toward family policies in origin and destination country – the case of Norway**

Anna Lobodzinska (Jagiellonian University, Krakow)

Presents in session III

During the last 10 years Norway became one of the most important migration destinations of Poles, who currently represent the largest minority group in this country. Since 2006 male migrants outnumber female migrants. However, due to the recent rise in significance of female migration, Polish community in Norway becomes more and more diverse. The increasing number of women constitutes both from labour and family migrants, women migrating on their own, as well as together with or joining their spouses or partners. More than half of them is aged 20-39. Both continuous emigration of young Poles in childbearing ages, as well as rising importance of family migration, raise the question about the role of family policy arrangements in mobility decision-making process. At the same time, years of neglect of family policy in Poland, as well as current changes in this field emerge the need for deeper investigation of the issue in the “source” country.

The paper concentrates on Polish women’s perceptions, experiences and expectations toward family policy arrangements in Poland and in Norway. Both quantitative and qualitative data was used. The quantitative survey research conducted in Poland provided data on perceptions and experiences with Polish state’s policy arrangements toward families, while the mixed-methods research (quantitative survey followed by in-depth interviews) conducted in Norway informs about attitudes and opinions of Polish female migrants concerning instruments and solutions available in Norway. The sample consists of women aged 18-39. On the one hand, respondents in both countries were asked to assess i.a.: accessibility and development of family policy instruments, childcare arrangements, leaves and benefits. On the other hand, their expectations towards family policy facilitating childbearing decisions and supporting families were investigated. Even though family policy arrangements may not be the crucial issue in migration decision-making process, they can play an important role in further stages of life cycle, and – consequently – in further family and mobility decisions.

Workshop nr. 11

## Resettlement and integration of refugees

Hanne C Kavli and Anne Britt Djuve (researchers at Fafo)

Session(s): II & V

Europe is currently facing the biggest refugee crisis since World War II. Even before the crisis, integration problems in the refugee populations were well documented in a number of European countries. These problems include social and economic marginalization, problems with language acquisition, as well as health issues. The receiving countries now need to integrate substantially higher number of refugees, into economies that also suffer from the effects of population ageing and skill mismatches. The European countries display substantial differences in their general welfare systems, and have also chosen different integration measures and regimes directed towards refugees. In this situation there is an acute need for accumulation of systematic knowledge about the outcomes of different welfare systems and integration measures. Comparative approaches to integration policy and outcomes are however made difficult by the fact that the issues of integration are formulated in very dissimilar ways across Europe. To this workshop we welcome paper proposals that target the outcomes of different welfare and integration regimes on tangible measures of outcome, such as labour market participation, language acquisition, social integration, housing, health, income, school enrolment, education attainments, sense of belonging, radicalization, for refugees and their descendants.

### **Selectivity and internal migration: A study of refugees' dispersal policy in Sweden**

Yitchak Haberfeld (Tel Aviv University), Christer Lundh (University of Gothenburg), Debora Pricila Birgier (Tel Aviv University), and Erik Elldér (University of Gothenburg)

Presents in session II

Following the intensified waves of refugees to Europe, dispersal policies of newly arrived immigrants are proposed for speeding up their integration in the hosting societies and for distributing the financial burden associated with it across the EU countries. However, the economic theory of migration suggests that economic immigrants are self-selected to destinations based on their abilities. Highly skilled people tend to migrate to labor markets with a broader opportunities structure, while less capable individuals choose markets that are more sheltered. Therefore, if refugees also show some patterns of selectivity when making their destination choice, the effectiveness of such policy depends on the extent to which refugees tend to stay in their initial location and their degree of selectivity.

We used a quasi-experiment to examine whether the economic theory of migration applies not only to economic immigrants, but to refugees as well. We focus on refugee cohorts who came to Sweden during a period when a "Whole-Sweden" policy was applied. This policy was designed to reduce the concentration of refugees in mainly large cities by randomly deploying asylum seekers in almost all municipalities within Sweden. A few years after their initial assigned location, those refugees were given a choice whether to stay in their assigned location, or to move to another place within Sweden. This allows us to examine refugees' self-selection patterns within Sweden and their effect on their subsequent economic assimilation. We use individual register data from Statistics Sweden to study refugees who arrived in Sweden during 1990-1993 and we follow them during a 6-year period from the time they received residency. We use discrete time survival analysis in order to assess the effect

of abilities on destination choice of refugees, and lagged dependent models to assess their wage and income growth.

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The results suggest that refugees affected by that policy are more likely to move within Sweden relative to immigrants that were not affected by it. Furthermore, refugees' education levels are found to be related to major differences in their destination choices. Highly skilled refugees are more likely to migrate to labor markets with wide structured opportunities and with high levels of inequality relative to less skilled ones. However, it seems that destination choices have implications on disposable income but not on wages. These findings may indicate that the choice of internal migration is mainly influenced by welfare maximization rather than wage maximization.

### **Muslim Immigrants to Europe: An Investigation of UK and French Policy Variations**

Rachel Glowinsky (University of Toronto)

Presents in session II

Over the past decade various European political leaders have buried multiculturalism within the graveyard of policies past, and birthed new experimental policies aimed at addressing the diversity within their borders. Most notable amongst multiculturalism's eulogists are German Chancellor Angela Merkel, UK Prime Minister James Cameron and Former French President Nicholas Sarkozy, who have all independently noted the 'failure of multiculturalism.' In its place, all of these countries have adopted divergent approaches to immigration naturalization, and minority law. This study investigates the underlying determinants that led to policy variation between the UK and France's refugee integration policies for Muslim immigrants. It questions the assumption that policies come from state political agendas. Through an analysis of French and UK media, this study finds that France's policy is a product of political scapegoating, and UK's is primarily moulded by public opinion. These opposite policies both have their merits as well as dangers. It is the job of all political actors with both states, i.e. citizens, organizations, and governments, to participate in the ongoing changes in public policy to ensure that in both countries, religious groups remain dually integrated and differentiated within society.

### **Planned, controlled and voluntarily? Settlement and housing as a means for integration of refugees.**

Melina Røe (Department of Social work and health science at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU))

Presents in session II

Refugees in Norway are settled in all parts of the country and in almost every municipality (375 of 428 municipalities in 2015) . Until recently, most refugees have been settled in municipality-owned houses. However, during the last years, emphasize in many municipalities has been on assisting refugees in their efforts to get housing through the private market, and in their future housing

careers. The motive has been the growing focus on housing as a mean of integration and normalization.

Normalization in this context is defined as:

- Owning your own house (most people in Norway own their house)
- Settling in all areas, mixed with the majority population
- Avoiding establishment of ghettos
- Avoiding segregation of groups with special needs (economic or other welfare support)

All settlement of refugees requires cooperation with the national governmental integration department (IMDi). That is due to the policy of controlling where people choose to live; their economic and welfare rights and support is tied to this controlled settlement. This is due to avoiding ghettos, and to get dispersed settlement and integration in all parts of Norway.

It is known from national and international studies that refugees often meet several problems on the housing market; this is, among other factors, discrimination and economic obstacles that limits access to proper settlement. So far they have often been settled in houses and areas with low standard, independent of houses being municipality-owned or private rental.

This paper will present some challenges in strive for normalization and integration. The results from a study in a municipality in Norway will be the object for discussion. My study shows that in order to succeed in settling refugees in private housing market, municipal support and active recruitment and binding contact with and support of the refugees and house-owners involved is crucial. For further housing-career, the need of public support systems and public housing loans that enable refugees to buy and owning their own house is high.

### **Steering of integration policy - public private relations within the Swedish case**

Gustav Lidén (Mittuniversitetet), Sara Nyhlén (Mittuniversitetet) & Jon Nyhlén (Mittuniversitetet)

Presents in session V

Beginning in the 1980s many western welfare states have undergone two significant and related changes. Firstly, as a way to counteract what has been experienced as problem with public inefficiency, private service providers began to be introduced within the welfare system. This has come to arrange the public sector in accordance with private sector logic internal markets was created, so called "quasi-markets". Secondly and quite simultaneously, the general policy of many welfare systems begun to be more oriented towards 'activation'. Put short, this involves that focus is directed towards obligations and duties of the individual for self being responsible to gather and choose welfare services. This study examines public steering within a reform that is particularly typical in relation to the abovementioned trends. In 2010 the Swedish Government initiated an 'establishment reform' that is directed towards newly arrived refugees. This reform follows the logic of quasi markets and includes significant traits of involvement of private enterprises as well as being an excellent example of an activation policy. A typical feature of individualized responsibility is the possibility for immigrants to themselves choose an 'introduction guide', from a private enterprise, that should assist them in getting established in society. Whereas previous research have pointed out problems with accountability, goal conflicts, limited competition and public management capacity within this type of structure, forms for steering have not been as emphasized in previous literature. The purpose of this study is to examine steering within this example by directing focus towards the relation between the government and private enterprises. A case study is applied on a larger Swedish municipality in which both public agencies, the municipality and private enterprises have participated in policies directed toward enhancing the situation for immigrants. The source material consists primarily of deep interviews conducted during the autumn of 2015, supplemented by written

documentation. Findings point to that even if some systems exist for monitoring the tasks undertaken by the introduction guides the private sector themselves describe this as an almost unregulated market. One main reason for this outcome is that internal models among public agencies for reassuring that enterprises acted in an expected way had flaws and were ill coordinated. In conclusion, this is an example of how private features within a reform of this character need to be carefully designed in advance with adequate functions allowing government steering.

### **Occupational therapy interventions with refugee and asylum seeker populations**

Concettina Trimboli (University of Salford)

Presents in session V

Occupational therapy is a client-centred health profession concerned with promoting health and well being through occupation. The primary goal of occupational therapy is to enable people to participate in the activities of everyday life. Occupational therapists achieve this outcome by working with people and communities to enhance their ability to engage in the occupations they want to, need to, or are expected to do, or by modifying the occupation or the environment to better support their occupational engagement (WFOT 2012).

Human displacement is becoming an increasingly prevalent issue and asylum seekers and refugees are considered to be a vulnerable group in society given the high levels of trauma, psychological distress and disorders they experience when compared to non-refugee groups. Whilst working with refugees and asylum seekers is an emerging area of practice within occupational therapy, occupational needs of this population have been identified within both occupational therapy and nursing literature. These include the need to work, to engage in meaningful occupations, to have a routine, to have their psychological needs met, to have support with unfamiliar activities (i.e. grocery shopping, catching public transport) and to improve their host country language skills to be able to engage in leisure, education and work, or in parenting their children who have become bilingual.

There is currently very little documented within the occupational therapy literature on which interventions occupational therapists are using when working with refugees and asylum seekers. In order to systematically identify which interventions occupational therapists are providing to this population, in a paid or volunteer capacity, a survey was developed and distributed internationally as part of a Masters dissertation. This presentation will present findings from the survey. Although this research is preliminary, it aims to develop the evidence base in the area of occupational therapy practice with refugees and asylum seekers.

### **Refugee resettlement: power, politics and humanitarian governance**

Kristin Bergtora Sandvik (PRIO), Adèle Garnier (University of Montreal) and Liliana Jubilut (PRIO)

Presents in session V

According to UNHCR's definition, resettlement involves the selection and transfer of refugees from a state in which they have initially sought protection to a third state that has agreed to admit them with permanent residence status. To UNHCR, resettlement is an instrument of international protection and a "durable solution" for refugees alongside local integration and voluntary return. In practice, resettlement is defined by the local, national and regional contexts in which it occurs, as well as by interactions between UNHCR, states, civil society and refugees themselves. It is as conflict-laden and disorderly as the two other "durable solutions". In this paper, we argue that multi-scalar power dynamics are at the core of refugee resettlement. These power dynamics, and the very political nature of resettlement, tend to be obfuscated in policy documents, in advocacy reports and in the

growing literature on resettlement. To provide a better conceptual and factual understanding of resettlement, we chronicle the evolution of resettlement as an instrument of humanitarian protection and humanitarian governance since the Second World War, ending our overview with the comprehensive plan of action for Vietnamese boat refugees in the 1980s and the subsequent decline of resettlement in the early 1990s. We then move to a more detailed analysis of the resurgence of resettlement over the last fifteen years, and attendant policy developments. We suggest that an analysis structured around supranational, national and local perspectives is best suited to investigate complex power dynamics of resettlement.

### **Preparing refugees for resettlement through Cultural Orientation Programs**

Mehek Muftee (Jönköping University, Sweden)

Presents in session V

The purpose of this study is to examine what discourses of refugees are manifested during the work of the Swedish Cultural Orientation Programs (COPs). What traits are attributed to the refugees being resettled from the Horn of Africa to Sweden? Since 2009, the Swedish Migration Board has been at the forefront of developing specific COPs in order to prepare refugees for their upcoming life in Sweden. The work with COPs was initiated through the MOST project in 2007 and has been further developed by the Board in cooperation with local authorities and employment services. By analyzing reports, evaluations, information material used during the COPs, along with field observations of 9 COPs, it is shown how discrepant ideas of refugees are manifested through the programs. In 2011, I conducted my fieldwork in Kenya and Sudan where I observed and video recorded the COPs and the meetings between the Swedish delegations and refugees. This particular study is based on analysis of conversations that took place between the delegations and the refugees. The study shows that the focus of the COPs is to create platform for dialogue. This focus is partly seen as a way for the Swedish delegations to better learn about the refugees but also to 'actively engage' refugees in their own resettlement process to Sweden. The focus on dialogue is therefore based on a kind of activation principle where the argument put forward is that refugees who live in camps tend to be passive. It becomes clear that Liisa Malkki's idea (1995) on the perception of refugees as passive permeates the work of COPs. The discrepancy lies upholding the discourse of the passive refugee while wanting to actively engage them in their resettlement process. The study shows that the discourses of the refugees as vulnerable, in need of learning norms, although stemming from the idea of resettlement being a humanitarian effort, it also risks the COPs becoming arenas where refugees are socialized rather than viewed as individuals whose needs, voices, and perspectives needs to be highlighted.

Workshop nr. 13

## Debating Racism and Racialization in the Nordic Countries

Peter Hervik and Mante Vertelyte, (University of Aalborg)

Session(s): I, III & V

Nordic countries have witnessed an increase of people of color who speak out in public and in social media about recurring experiences of being discriminated in overt and covert ways. At the same time mostly white, indigenous persons and groups have beefed up the emotional language in refusing of these experiences. These refusals follow from decades of public denials and neglectance of locally and internationally published reports pointing to the apparent cases of racism.

Even though there are significant differences in the degree of acknowledging the existence of racism and the upholding of post-racial views between the Nordic countries, the experience of racism and the denials of racism are generally present in all of the Nordic countries.

In this panel we wish to focus on how to understand these developments and not least to conceptualize and theorize them. What do forms of trivialization, banalization, explaining away, naturalization of difference, normalization of discrimination have in common and how do they differ? How are we to conceptualize and theorize the unintentional yet ideological expressions of racialization? How can we make use of existing analytical vocabulary from different research tradition and socio-cultural context, such as North American scholarly work on “silent racism”, “white privilege”, and “whiteness studies” with “everyday racism”, “entitlement racism” first borne in a European setting and relating to migrants.

Keywords: Racialization, everyday racism, public debate, white privilege, denial

### Debating Racism and Racialization in the Nordic Countries

Sindre Bangstad (KIFO, Institute For Church, Religion and Worldview Research)

Presents in session V

In a recent essay in *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, Alana Lentin (2015) asks the crucial question as to whether ‘eliminating race obscures its trace’. We live in supposedly ‘post-racial’ times (Goldberg 2015) in which neo-liberal elites worldwide waste no opportunity to profess their supposed ‘colourblindness’ (López 2012) and support for anti-racism whilst the costs of our inability to ‘transcend the limitations of our racial imaginaries’ (Goodman, Moses and Jones 2012) by and large continue to be borne by citizens of minority background, whether these be black, brown, Muslim or Roma in the form of racism, stereotyping and discrimination (Bangstad 2014). In Norway as in the Nordic countries at large, people have by now learned to avoid ‘race talk’ due to its historically intimate links to racism. Yet this approach comes at a significant cost in the form of an inability to speak of and to address the lingering structural and individual, corporeal and mental effects of the residual forms of racism based on racialized thinking: a ‘denial of racism’ (van Dijk 1992) in short. In reviewing the available scholarship in this field the discernable absence of any relevant scholarship on and discussion of the concept of ‘race’ in Norwegian anthropology or the anthropology of Norway – with the notable exception of Gullestad (2006), Fredriksen (2001) and McIntosh (2014). Which is a profound sense remarkable in light of early Norwegian anthropology’s (1890s-1940s) close and extremely problematic links with the paradigms of ‘scientific racism’, eugenics, and the emergence of a discourse on the alleged ‘superiority’ of the Nordic ‘race’, which would feed into German Nazi ‘racial

science' from the 1920s onwards. In this presentation, I will focus on (1) the construction of the indigenous Saami population in Norway as members of 'an inferior race' and (2) contemporary constructions of Norwegian-Somalis in official and public discourses in Norway in order to provide some tentative answers to the question as to what Norwegian anthropology could gain from further and more substantial analytical reflections on the socially and historically constructed category of 'race' and a more profound engagement with relevant international scholarship on this topic.

### **Radicalised rape and the politics of fear: Intersectional reading of an 'immigrant rape' media fuss**

Tuija Saresma (University of Jyväskylä)

Presents in session V

The trope of 'immigrant rape' has become the subject of a prevailing contemporary media fuss. This affective discourse has recently spread to Finnish mainstream media in parallel with the rise of right-wing populism.

In my presentation, I analyse a media fuss about an alleged rape in Kempele, Northern Finland. I look at the intersections of race, gender, and immigration in the texts produced in the media during eight days from 24 November to 2 December 2015. In the Kempele case, two young men "with foreigner background" were blamed for raping a 14-year-old girl. The announcement by the police evoked a media panic about the safety of Finnish (white) girls.

In my analysis of the media panic, I focus on the functioning of the racialized and gendered trope of 'immigrant rape': on how it constructs the racialized and gendered "other" as the enemy, and how it positions the members of the "unmarked categories" of whiteness and maleness at the top of the power hierarchy.

Besides analyzing the construction of intersectional power hierarchies, I pay attention to the rhetoric of the media texts that utilizes the image of Finland as a nation in a war. What interests me especially is the affective logic of the rhetoric, and how the politics of fear is exploited in using the trope of 'immigrant rape' as a means to control women and to feed the nationalist, racist ideologies of the right-wing populists. I suggest that despite the explicit message of both the politicians and on-line debaters, the trope of 'immigrant rape' is used more in threatening than "protecting" Nordic women. Theoretically, besides the discussion on racialization and Islamophobia, and banal and gendered nationalism; I draw from feminist theoretizations of the logic of masculine protection (Young 2003), and of the ideas of politics of fear (Ahmed 2004; Wodak 2015). I will also apply the ideas of racist and anti-feminist internet discussants as white border guard masculine protectors of the white nation (Keskinen 2013), and the analysis on the circulation of a recurrent trope of 'Muslim rape' case in serving Swedish white nationalism and anti-feminism (Horsti, forthcoming). In the analysis of the media texts, I use intersectionality as a method of reading differences (Karkulehto, Saresma et al. 2012), rhetorical analysis, discourse and visual analysis.

### **Do antiracist efforts and diversity programs make a difference? Assessing the case of Norway**

Christian Stokke (University College of South East Norway (HSN))

Presents in session III

This paper discusses multicultural developments in Norway over the last decade, in public debate, policy and education, and assesses if antiracist efforts and diversity programs have made a difference. Like other European countries, Norwegian public debates have focused on Muslims. The paper uses the cartoon affair and hijab debates as empirical cases, and analyzes Norwegian Muslims' mobilization in street protest and mediated public debate. I theorize multiculturalism and antiracism as social movements and the state's partial accommodation of their demands in policy and law – a model that fits Scandinavian social democracy. Norwegian Muslims emphasize that Islam supports free speech and gender equality, but they want to take equal part in negotiating and interpreting these values. They argue that free speech does not justify (racist) hate speech, and Muslim women demand the right to define their own feminist struggle. Analysis shows that the dialogue-oriented social democratic government's (2005-2013) diversity policy accommodated many minority perspectives, and made multicultural education a priority area in school. This also opens a space for antiracist education to counter the widespread anti-immigrant and anti-Muslim sentiments promoted by the populist right, now in government, which denies racism and minority perspectives. Real integration that bridges the gap between majority and minority requires that the dominant group learn to recognize minority perspectives, develop empathy, and take racism seriously.

### **Racial Turns and Returns: Discrediting Danish Research on Racism in Public Media Debates 2013-2015**

Mathias Danbolt (University of Copenhagen) & Lene Myong (Network for Gender Research, UiS)

Presents in session I

In recent years the Danish public has been embroiled in a number of different yet entangled debates on racism and whiteness. This paper conceptualizes the emergence of these debates as a racial turn which has produced ambiguous effects. On the one hand the turn is read as a significant break with historic and colorblind denials of racism in Denmark, on the other hand the turn has also given rise to multiple rejections and reproductions of racist logics. Refraining from evaluating the racial turn as predominantly 'negative' or 'positive', the paper instead analyzes the productive dimensions of the intensified interest in race and racism in Denmark. In particular, the paper examines how and to what effects research-based knowledge on racism has been circulated and (mis)construed as a consequence of this turn.

The paper takes its starting point in an analysis of the media debate that followed the publication of the 2013 book *Er danskerne racister? Indvandrerforskningens problemer* [Are the Danes Racists? The Problems of Immigration Research] by the Danish researchers Henning Bech and Mehmet Ümit Necef. This debate marks an important shift in the public discussion and perception of research on racism in Denmark. From being a relatively minor research field in terms of institutional support and media attention, the 2013 debate presented Danish research on racism as holding a hegemonic position in the social sciences and humanities, where a clique of powerful "anti-racist"

academics policed the knowledge production on immigration, racism and cultural difference in Denmark. The paper suggests that this media debate initiated a shift in the discrediting of research on racism in Denmark, as knowledge production which points to racism as a systemic and structural problem not only got cast as un-scientific and 'ideologically driven', but even as a new form of 'racism'. This epistemological framework that posit anti-racist research as a new form of racism has in the ensuing years caught hold in Danish media debates, and has – in influential ways – served to rearticulate and recalibrate notions of Danish racial exceptionalism.

### **Deciphering structural discrimination; clarifying terminology and addressing distinctions within discrimination**

Mira Skadegaard Thorsen (Aalborg University)

Presents in session III

This paper examines discrimination in everyday interactions of racially minoritized and majoritized Danes. The central focus is structural discrimination, discrimination and racism terminology, and differences between terms which are often used interchangeably in regard to different forms and types of discrimination. Structural discrimination is defined as distinct from institutional, systemic and other forms of discrimination while simultaneously also enmeshed with and connected to these. The paper problematizes the use of racism as a primary term for challenges that concern racial discrimination, racialization and other racially discriminatory challenges. Differences and overlaps between discrimination and racism are explored and discussed. A primary interest is to examine how a concept of structural discrimination (discursive, hegemonic and normative) may be of use in exploring discriminatory perspectives embedded, and thereby hidden, in daily interactions. Such embeddedness, or normative disappearance, I suggest, facilitates both denial of, and collusion or complicity with, discriminatory practices.

It is my assertion, that a clarification and discussion of terms is critical in order to qualify discussions and debates on this topic as well as to more accurately identify and address discrimination.

Furthermore, using terms such as racism and institutional or structural discrimination interchangeably contributes to a lack of acknowledgement of and attention to many different and complex ways discriminations occur and are experienced. By insisting on a more precise use of and developing a more precise terminology we contribute to a more qualified discussion of these topics.

The chapter uses descriptions of everyday experiences of racially minoritized and majoritized Danes to identify and illustrate some of the challenges connected to acknowledging and identifying these different forms of discrimination and the need for more clarity and precision in articulating and addressing these.

Key words: Structural discrimination, racial discrimination, racism, racialization

Undressing structural discrimination; clarifying terminology and addressing distinctions within discrimination.

50 shades of discrimination; addressing some of the distinctions and subtleties of discrimination.

### **Justification and rationalisation of attitudes toward interracial relationships in color-blind Sweden**

Sayaka Osanami Törngren (Ph.D. in Migration and Ethnic Studies, Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare, Sweden)

Presents in session V

Sweden played a leading role in the development of race biology in the beginning of the 20th century, however the concept of and categories of race are not widely accepted and communicated in the 21st century Sweden. Instead, racial color-blindness, the belief that race should not be seen and noticed, is widespread in all aspects of dominant society. However color-blindness does not necessarily mean that there is no racial prejudice in Sweden. This article, based on interview results, explores the discourse of color-blindness in talking about attitudes toward interracial relationships in Sweden. The interview materials show that color-blind talk is established through the justification of attitudes as natural by stressing individual choice and gender equality. Another way of talking color-blind can be identified through the discourse of the problems that can arise in marriages and welfare of the couple and the children. These two ways of explaining the attitudes emerge as a rational way of understanding the attitudes, and makes the preference of a marriage partner sound reasonable rather than racially prejudiced. At the same time, these color-blind talks mark a clear distinction and separation of the idea of who we Swedes are and who others are, racialize the others and establish a racial divide.

### **(Re)Framing Victimhood**

Kjetil Rødje (Copenhagen University) and Tess S. Skadegård Thorsen (Aalborg University)

Presents in session V

At the outset of the summer of 2015, one of Denmark's most popular family attractions, Djurs Sommerland, was the center of much controversy following comments made to its Facebook profile asking the park to reconsider its alleged reproduction of negative racial stereotypes, which in particular was associated with two rides, Hottentot Karussellen and Kannibal Gryderne. An intense debate followed, both on the Facebook site and in other media. Several postings and commentary articles argued that the park indeed contributed towards promoting and reproducing racial stereotypes, while the overwhelming majority of the responses rejected this view. In our chapter we will present a close reading of this debate, in particular focusing on two commentaries that illustrate some of the characteristics of the aforementioned discourses. The cases are the Århus Stiftstidende editorial from June 27th, 2015, penned by editor-in-chief Jan Schouby, and an op-ed article in Jyllands-Posten from June 30th, 2015, by social democrat politician Camilla Schwalbe. Looking into these cases, we will explore why the claims about reproduction of racial stereotypes evoked such controversy and hostility. In an effort to understand the logic behind these arguments we identify some main discursive patterns in the debate, whereby Danish cultural traditions and freedoms of expression are perceived as being under threat from restrictions made in the name of political correctness. In this discourse, 'politically correct' claims about racism is rhetorically framed as an elitist perspective far removed from the lives and everyday concerns of regular Danes, thus bringing into question the validity of the critique of racism while positioning those making claims about racism as being irrational, illogical and emotional.

### **The power of being heard: Anti-racist claims-making in the hybrid media environment**

Tess Camilla Haavisto (Helsingfors universitet; Åbo Akademi)

Presents in session I

Drawing on political claims-making theory and the politics of listening, this paper examines the circulation of and reactions to anti-racist claims in Helsinki and Malmö – two urban milieus marked by different historical, demographic, social and political realities. While social theory on racism consistently signals the centrality of media to the formation of racism (Hund & Lentin 2014), it rarely integrates meaningful research on anti-racist claims-making in general and the voice of racialised minorities in particular. Therefore it is motivated to extend an established attention to everyday racisms (Essed 1991) and to the practices, processes and routines of contemporary media-saturated societies. Hence, in a context of constant social media comment and a wider context of political 'backlash' against multiculturalism, this paper will present a study for which 18 public figures who actively contest racism have been interviewed. I am placing particular focus on opinion leaders with a migrant/minority background investigating what happens when a new generation of media savvy activists work their way into politically significant communicative spaces. The paper particularly focuses on the question of cultural capital in the formation of voice: what qualifications are needed to be able to voice political views and to be heard? What are the main arenas of discussion that offer space for the politics of self-experience and transnational knowledge?

### **Racialization in Finland - Case Russian Immigrants**

Vesa Puuronen (professor of sociology, research unit Values, ideologies and social contexts of education, Faculty of Education, University of Oulu, Finland)

Presents in session III

In the paper the concept of racialisation is used as a starting point to answer the question: why and how are Russians, placed amongst non-white minorities at the bottom of the ethnic hierarchy of the Finnish society. The definition of racialisation relates it to the constructionist approach to race: races are regarded as social artefacts which are constructed in the process of racialisation. The end product of racialisation is a hierarchical race system, which provides racialised groups with certain status and resources. The paper looks at the modes of racialising Russians. The history of modern racialisation of Russians begins in Finland after Finnish Civil War 1918. Anti-Russian sentiments were created and disseminated by semi-official organisations. The main focus of the paper is on the contemporary modes of racialisation of Russians taking into account the different meanings of concepts race and racialization. A conceptual framework binding concepts differentiation, racialization, racisms, races and race system is introduced. Empirical sections of the paper are based on historical studies, newspaper material and immigrant interviews.

Keywords: Racism, racialisation, race, race hierarchy, race system, Russians, Finland

### **Swedish welfare workers attitudes towards migrants: Professional discretion as an ideological space explored through the lens of racialization**

Carolin Schütze (PhD candidate, Lund University)

Presents in session III

This presentation explores the possibility to analyse attitudes of welfare workers towards migrants through the lens of racialization, a core conceptual tool in race and ethnic studies.

Welfare workers, the employees of welfare organizations, are the 'interface between the government and the individual' and play a crucial role in the welfare state. Through their position welfare workers have a certain level of discretion, the power to act according to one's own ideas and perceptions.

As welfare users, migrants meet welfare workers and experience welfare workers' discretionary power as well as the attitudes they hold towards migrants. Hereby attitudes play a crucial role because our thinking determines our actions. This presentation therefore explores how welfare workers' attitudes can be understood through the lens of racialization.

Racialization can be defined as a process that is embedded in each nation with the underlying principle to categorize people into different groups. Within this process race and ethnicity are no fixed phenomena but the result of how individuals are regarded and classified, a process of creating categories that can range from extreme negative to rather positive beliefs about a group. Part of the presentation will be to underline that besides categorization, racialization also functions as a process to position yourself and to construct your own identity. The discussion will place focus on seeing racialization not only as a 'one-way process' but as a reciprocal process that affects not only those who are exposed but also the person that is 'exposing' with the help of Fanon and reflections on Hegel's idea of self-consciousness as a social process of identifying with and also distancing oneself from the other.

Eventually, arguments will be put together to suggest some form of analytical dimension of racialization that is able to capture attitudes of welfare workers towards migrants.

### **Migration, borders, and crisis: the intra-gender relations between native Finnish and Black African immigrant women**

Thaddeus C. Ndukwe (Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy, University of Jyväskylä, Finland)

Presents in session I

A lot has been done and achieved (in writing and activism) by feminists on inter-gender relations, i.e. on women equality/equal treatment with men in various sectors of the society, but little has been done or achieved (either in writing or activism) on intra-gender relations among women themselves. This leaves us wondering whether or not women replicate their inter-gender achievement in their intra-gender relations, especially when it comes to relations between native and immigrant women. This paper (which is part of my ongoing doctoral research project) examines this in Finland, with native Finnish and Black African immigrant women as case study through in-depth interviews. Preliminary findings reveal that their intra-gender relations is still far from being equal, and this is mostly felt in the job market and social life, influenced mainly by color and country of origin. Put differently, many Black African immigrant women feel they are more racialized and discriminated against by many Finnish women than even by men, especially in the employment process or at

workplaces as well as in everyday relations. As a result, these Finnish women consciously or unconsciously create racial borders between them and these immigrant women, which tend to result in crisis - psychologically, socially and economically - on the part of the latter. Theoretically, this paper would be analyzed using the intersectionality theory which is central to the theorization of gender and migration, especially since migration today, as Anthias (2012) has argued, has become a gendered phenomenon that attends to the centrality of power and social hierarchy in everyday relations

Keywords: Black African migrant women, native Finnish women, intra-gender relations, borders, crisis.

### **Screening Difference: The Refugee Crisis on Danish Television**

Morten Stinus Kristensen (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

Presents in session I

The war in Syria and other cataclysmic events across the world have caused many individuals to flee or migrate to Denmark either as their final destination or a gateway to the rest of Scandinavia. This has led to one of the most polarized and polarizing debates in recent years – on the status of refugees, what the Danish response should be, and how this large amount of refugees may affect Danish society and culture. In this paper, I explore how the news discourses surrounding the “refugee crises” work to racialize the refugees as different. By comparatively exploring the visual journalistic narrative in the main evening news shows of DR and TV2 and their coverage of the “migrant/refugee crisis” during a week where an unusually large amount of refugees and migrants entered Denmark, I document how ethnic, national, racialized, and religious difference is constructed. Specifically, the paper focuses on the visual devices used in the journalistic coverage, such as similarities or differences in the stock video screened over news dialogue. The paper concludes that while there is some variance in the visual devices across channels, the journalistic use of visuals reinforces a shared political and cultural climate hostile to a population marked as racially, ethnically and religiously different from Danish-born citizens. As such, this preliminary study documents how non-white people are racialized as different from the native population through media discourses, and encourages additional studies that may conceptualize such racialization further and thus illuminate the ways in which racial difference is subtly constructed and naturalized in Denmark and beyond.

Workshop nr. 16

## Contemporary refugee migration in Europe: From protection of refugees to challenges to tolerance, integration and social inclusion

Aleš Bučar Ručman (PhD, assistant professor of sociology, vice-dean for international cooperation, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor, Ljubljana, Slovenia)

Session(s): II & IV

Contemporary refugee migration in Europe: From protection of refugees to challenges to tolerance, Integration and social inclusion.

In the last years Europe faced increased migration flow of refugees from conflict zones in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan etc. In 2015 most of refugees fleeing war and devastation, joined also by other migrants from Asia and Africa in a search for better live, used the so called Balkan refugee route. Countries of Western Balkans became transit countries for people on the road to Germany, Austria, Sweden etc.\* and at the same time also countries of origin for numbers of asylum applicants (e.g. people from Kosovo, Albania). People entered EU by crossing the border between Turkey and Greece, risking their lives in unsafe boats, paying to smugglers over 1000 € per person. Many died in their attempts to reach safety and better life. After entering Greek islands, they were transported to mainland and continued their journey to FYR Macedonia, Serbia, and Hungary until mid-September 2015 when the fence on the border was build, then the flow redirected from Serbia to Croatia and from there to Hungary, which reacted by setting a new fence on the border with Croatia. At this point refugees and migrants were transferred through Slovenia to Austria and later to Germany and northern Europe. With the increased numbers of people entering EU and passing through country to country it became obvious that EU does not have a common approach and solution. Border controls were re-imposed inside the Schengen area and even fences placed on the internal borders between EU member states (e.g. on the border between Hungary and Croatia, parts of the border of Slovenia and Croatia). The whole situation significantly determined political and public discourse, increased intolerance, xenophobia and islamophobia.

Described migration situation represents an opportunity to address this issue and connected phenomena from various perspectives (e.g. analysis of lives of refugees, the road to the countries of destination, reasons for selection of specific countries; integration of refugees in immigrant communities, (dis)advantages, difficulties, expectations; the rise of intolerance, xenophobia, islamophobia connected to the immigration of refugees and its reflection in public/media/political discourse; analysis of policymaking process connected to immigration of refugees; reactions of countries facing increased migration flow; asylum policies in EU countries etc).

About the author of the workshop proposal

Aleš Bučar Ručman,

PhD, assistant professor of sociology, vice-dean for international cooperation, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor. His latest book is titled *Migrations and Crime: The perspective beyond stereotypes and prejudice* (2014; Publishing House of Research Center

of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts). External researcher of Slovenian Migration Institute, Research Center of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. In 2014 he received a fellowship of Japanese foundation for a research of lives of European immigrants in Japan and their experiences with crime, he is the guest editor of a journal *Two homelands* (forthcoming issue 1/2016, dedicated to (formal) social control of migrations and immigrants).

\*According to the data of Slovene Police most of the people transiting through Slovenia wish to go to Germany, Sweden and Austria (in the first flow of refugees from 17–24 September 2015, 81,4 % of people declared Germany as the country of destination, followed by Sweden 5,3 % and Austria 2,6 %). These conclusions were confirmed by the field research conducted by Aleš Bučar Ručman in refugee centres in Slovenia in November 2015.

### **Migrants' and bureaucrats' narratives of onward migration in Europe**

Marie Louise Seeberg (NOVA, HiOA) Marianne Takle (NOVA, HiOA)

Presents in session II

This paper discusses the tensions between differently positioned narratives of migration. The specific topic of our research is the Dublin Regulation and its interplay with the lives and decisions of non-European migrants in Europe. We have interviewed representatives of immigration authorities, people seeking asylum, and representatives of NGOs in Norway. These interviews indicate that the narratives of bureaucrats and those of asylum seekers recount not just different perspectives on the same issues, but irreconcilable experienced realities. We explore these contrasts between the ways in which bureaucrats and people seeking international protection understand how the Dublin Regulation works, and what it means for onward migration. In the analysis, we make use of literature highlighting “the capacity – and the willingness – of bureaucracy to appropriate political decisions, and its readiness to use legal and administrative measures to avoid social and moral issues” (Fuglerud, 2004:25) in contrast to literature on experienced migration (e.g. Baillot, Cowan, & Munro, 2013; Iosifides & Sporton, 2009; Knudsen, 1995). We discuss how such widely different views are upheld and what some of the consequences of the separation between them may be. Rather than exploring the general links between narration and reality, this paper aims to probe more specifically into the role of fear in the construction of these narratives, highlighting the need to be as clear as possible about power relations. What assumptions are made, and by whom, when it comes to reasons for being afraid? Who is expected, or authorized, to tell which kind of story? What are the narrators afraid of, and how is this evident in their narratives? These questions are important because the stories told, and the words used to tell them, have wide-ranging consequences.

### **Overheating hatred: nationalist responses to forced migration in Hungary**

Cathrine Thorleifsson (Department of Social Anthropology, University of Oslo)

Presents in session II

This paper analyses local responses to forced migration in Hungary. Based on multi-sided fieldwork in 2015, it explores how the boundaries of the nation were re-enforced, re-imagined and contested in relation to migrants from Muslim majority lands passing through on their way to other European destinations. Examining discourses and practices of the radial right, it argues that violent imaginaries

of the alleged threats posed by migrants to Christian civilization, national cohesion and culture were heating both old and new hatreds. An Islamophobic layer conflating displacement with Muslim fundamentalism emerged in the far right's grammar of exclusion that traditionally has targeted the country's Roma minority and Jews. At the same time, concerned Hungarians fought practices of securitization and suspicion, re-inscribing value, bios and humanity to 'human waste' deemed disruptive by the nation-state. The contradictory interpretations of migrants as waste or value, burden or benefit, parallel struggles over statehood and identity in globalised Hungary- between a society open to diversification processes or one that closes its borders to difference, on a sliding path towards an illiberal state.

### **Government-initiated anti-immigration sentiments: The Hungarian "national consultation" campaign**

Akos Bocskor (PhD-student, sociology Corvinus University of Budapest)

Presents in session II

The year 2015 brought an unprecedented refugee crisis in Europe, which dominated both the political and the media discourse throughout the year. As events intensified, several political actors tried to reflect on the situation all over the continent with the intention of gaining political benefits or, at least, minimizing costs. This paper presents the analysis of one such attempt, the Hungarian government's so-called National Consultation on Illegal Immigration and Terrorism and its supporting billboard campaign. The research applied qualitative critical discourse analysis (CDA), drawing, among others, on Ruth Wodak's five discursive strategies for positive-self and negative other representation. The analysis demonstrates that both documents of the national consultation (the foreword by Hungarian PM Viktor Orban and the questionnaire itself) are highly manipulative, build on the negative securitization and economic narratives of immigration, apply a wide set of negative topoi (e.g. abuse, physical threat) and primarily serve for legitimising the already-made decisions of the government. Both documents apply negative 'othering' when creating in- and out-groups (nomination strategy) by contrasting Hungarians and immigrants in a way that depersonalizes and demonizes the latter group. Furthermore, the foreword of the consultation serves as a type of priming mechanism to the questionnaire, as it provides prefabricated answers to most of the subsequent questions. The recollection of these ready-made answers is further facilitated for respondents by the harmony of terminology between the questionnaire and the foreword. Moreover, the supporting billboard campaign is also consistent with the written documents of the national consultation both in terminology and message, thus effectively supplementing them. While the analysis of the public and political discourse regarding international migration and its effects is a permanent and growing area of scientific research in many developed countries (e.g. in Western Europe), for countries which have been less targeted by immigration the field is relatively under-researched. The aim of the present research is to address this gap and thus contribute to our understanding of the motives and dynamics behind political discourse in this area.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, refugee crisis, political communication, Hungarian government

### **Securitisation and moral panic in the case of refugee migration through Slovenia**

Aleš Bučar Ručman (Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security, University of Maribor)

Presents in session II

In the mid-September 2015 the first refugees and migrants traveling through the Balkan route to the northern parts of Europe (mostly to Germany, Austria, and Sweden) arrived to Slovenia. Until then this was not considered to be “our problem”, though situation dramatically changed especially after October 2015 with arrival of a high number of people (over 450.000). Author presents analysis of official police statistics about migration, conclusions of his field research (participant observation, interviews) in refugee centres and at the border crossings in Slovenia in autumn/winter 2015 and conclusions of analysis of political, media and civil society discourse.

We can recognise two phases in which the general attitude and the perception of situation connected to refugee migration changed from the humanitarian and democratic to the threat to the security/safety of Slovenia, which coincides with the use of restrictive and authoritarian measures. The control of situation was taken over by the police and military (the presence of riot police officers, soldiers with machine guns, armoured vehicles, use of various ‘preclusion measures’ such as locked train coaches, no exits from refugee centres etc.). Only in a few days legislation (Defence Act) was changed and soldiers were later granted police powers when conducting border control. The final and most symbolic demonstration of securitization of humanitarian migration was the placement of razor wire fence along the whole border with Croatia. Political decision makers and their actions, accompanied by the specific media discourse which included news from Slovenia and abroad (e.g. Germany, Sweden, Greece, FYR of Macedonia) contributed to the creation of moral panic. General public and cyber-public discourse was marked by extreme examples of hate speech, intolerance, fear and public demonstrations against refugees and migrants. The increase of intolerance and the use of repressive measures triggered also reactions of the parts of civil society, which expressed pro-refugees views and protested against securitisation of migration (various forms of public protests and installations, cyberactivism etc.). Author emphasises that the attitude of political elite towards refugees/migrants has to be understood as the continuation of legitimation of power with the tough control and subordination of the “other”. This approach constructs and exploits prejudices, stereotypes and neoracism. Conclusions of author’s analysis have to be additionally put into the broader theoretical framework connected to Foucault’s concept of biopolitics and Wallerstein’s world system theory.

### **From systems of protection to strategies to integration: the importance of local factors affecting refugee settlement in the host territories.**

Martina Manara (London School of Economics and Political Science)

Presents in session IV

Following some recommendations by UNHCR, the Italian government is going through a major restructuring of the national system of protection SPRAR.

Empowerment and long - term integration are the two objectives of the system SPRAR, which are pursued through a dispersal strategy of reception across all Italian regions, programmes of housing allocation into urban areas, and a range of services assisting beneficiaries towards independence and

inclusion within local communities and the local labor market.

The network SPRAR should substitute traditional practices of reception into large - scale centres CARA, failing to accompany physical reception with programmes towards social and economic integration.

This paper draws on extensive research realized in two phases to assess a) if the SPRAR system performs better than the CARA model of reception relative to refugee social and economic inclusion in the host territory b) what local factors are associated with greater efficiency of the SPRAR system. Preliminary research compared the two systems analytically; a case study area was selected in Southern Italy, where the SPRAR network operates alongside the reception centre CARA.

Focus groups and in - depth interviews were conducted with over seventy refugees reconstructing their experience of both systems of protection.

It emerged that the SPRAR system could not overcome local resistances to refugee social and economic inclusion, while the CARA provided refugees with alternatives to inclusion: social networks and an informal labor market inside the reception center.

A subsequent research compared SPRAR projects operating in diverse localities.

Operators and directors of SPRAR projects from different regions of Italy were asked to individuate local factors conditioning the outcomes of their work.

It was found that the SPRAR system operates efficiently in presence of local institutional capacity and trust, social capital between organizations and with civil society, readiness of the local labor market and local communities to absorb newcomers.

Overall the paper draws two conclusions. First, there is no such thing as an ideal system of protection. Rather, each system of protection produces outcomes of integration depending on the local context (political, economic and social local factors).

Second, in presence of structural resistances to refugee inclusion (inherent to the local context), no system of reception can operate efficiently.

Therefore, the SPRAR central service in Rome should recognize and monitor regional barriers to inclusion, allocating refugees to those areas where SPRAR projects can effectively operate toward better integration and social inclusion of refugees.

### **Islamophobia and the Illegalization of Asylum: How Denmark Avoids Providing Protection in Growing Intolerance**

Samantha Ruth Brown (University of Wisconsin-Madison)

Presents in session IV

My paper will discuss the ongoing phenomenon of, not only trying to exclude immigrants from coming into Europe, but also justifying it. I look specifically at the unique intersection of Muslim asylum seekers in Denmark and, as I would argue, how Muslims represent a particularly vulnerable group of asylum seekers due to the extensive Islamophobia across Europe and thereby difficulty being granted protection in the European state. This is justified through political discourse that “illegalizes” seeking asylum as well as discourse that discusses refugees and notions of compatibility; this is particularly highlighted in the current Danish “meatball wars.”

I examine three major cases that are impacted by the rhetoric, where Muslim asylum seekers are specifically targeted, as well as legislation that is aimed at and overwhelmingly affects Muslims, particularly in the case of family reunification and asylum policy. The first main case examines the discrimination of spontaneous Muslim asylum seekers in Denmark and the Danish state’s reluctance

to grant asylum as compared to their neighbors. This expands on Montgomery and Foldspang's (2005) work that highlights the discrimination of Muslim asylum seekers. The authors found that it was eight times more difficult to be granted asylum in Denmark as a Muslim, as compared to families who adhered to another religion than Islam, between 1992 and 1997. The second case is of quota refugees in the 2000s-2010s. The Venstre-Conservative government passed a law in 2005 that required "integration potential" to be considered when assessing quota refugee applications, and furthermore, that Denmark has not accepted refugees from Muslim countries since 2006. The third and last case highlights the particular vulnerability of stateless applicants, primarily Palestinians born in Denmark. These case studies are supplemented by, as noted above, legislation aimed at Muslims, as well as a discussion of the political discourse that affects these laws and the authorities decision to grant or deny asylum.

### **Young Tolerated Refugees as Skilled Workers. An Ongoing Policy Shift and New Inequalities in Germany**

Franziska Schreyer (Institute for Employment Research)

Presents in session IV

In Germany, forced migrants who have been refused refugee status may still be 'tolerated' and continue to live in the country. For a long time, these tolerated refugees have been object to institutional exclusion, implying restrictions in accessing central institutions of the society such as the education system or the labour market. Their precarious legal status positions tolerated refugees nearly at the bottom of a vertical model of civic stratification, with a high risk of being deported to their country of origin.

However, the impending shortages of skilled workers in Germany and humanitarian efforts have enforced a new political discourse. Tolerated young migrants hesitantly have been re-defined as subjects of education and labour market resources. Legal changes have been introduced ever since 2009. These changes are to facilitate the access of young tolerated refugees to vocational training. Since the year of 2015 with an increasing number of forced migrants asking for protection in Germany, these efforts have been intensified. The vocational school system, enterprises and the Federal Employment Offices have installed a lot of programs that foster the vocational training of young refugees with different legal statuses. Increasingly, Germany predominantly defines integration as integration into the labour market.

What does the policy shift regarding access to vocational training mean for the social inclusion and future lives of tolerated young refugees? Do the ongoing political and legal changes produce new social inequalities? The presentation focuses on these questions and shows findings of a qualitative implementation study, which is based on document analyses, semi-structured interviews and group discussions with experts who counsel or support tolerated young migrants.

The findings reveal that the policy shift provides new opportunities to improve the living conditions and the social inclusion of young tolerated refugees. Furthermore, young tolerated refugees legally can secure their stay in Germany by a vocational training. Since the year of 2015, those tolerated refugees who are citizens of so-called 'safe countries of origin' such as Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo or

Albania have been not allowed any more to take up vocational training and enter the labour market. Thus, the contemporarily increasing number of forced migrants and the ongoing policy shift cause new inequalities within the group of tolerated refugees: Some of them can integrate themselves into the labour market and the host society; others face an increasing risk of being deported to their countries of origin.

### **Brothers and barbarians: discourses about Ukrainian refugees and refugees from North Africa and the Middle East in three Russian newspapers**

Natalia Moen-Larsen (PhD fellow, Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo)  
Presents in session IV

Hegemonic discourse about migration in any society tells us something about values dominant within that society and defines boundaries between 'insiders' and 'outsiders'. Such boundaries define ethnic groups. They can correspond to national borders, but can also define groups of people within countries. In this paper I have chosen to delimit the broad topic of migration by looking at the subject position 'refugee'. My focus will be on Russian discourse. Inspired by discourse theory I view 'refugee' as a floating signifier. In order to study how several different discourses compete with each other about giving meaning to 'refugee', I will analyze how the word 'refugee' has been used in Russian newspapers in the period 2014–2015.

My research questions are: How are "refugees" discursively constructed in Russian newspapers in the period January 2014 – October 2015? How do Russian refugee discourses reflect Russian national identity? More specifically, who are the refugees? What discourses do they appear in? Which subject positions are articulated in connection to the discourses about refugees?

The analysis in this paper is based on data gathered from three Russian national newspapers – Izvestiya, Rossiyskaya gazeta and Novaya gazeta. All articles that used the word 'refugee' in the period from 1 January 2014 to 9 October 2015 were included in the sample resulting in a total of 972 texts – 231 articles from Izvestiya, 504 from Rossiyskaya gazeta and 237 from Novaya gazeta.

During the last couple of years the Russian debate about refugees has mainly been connected to two overarching discourses – Ukrainians coming to Russia, and refugees from North Africa and Middle East going to Europe. Ukrainians are generally perceived as culturally close to Russians, they are Orthodox and they are fleeing to Russia. In contrast, refugees from Middle East and North Africa are seen as culturally different, they are Muslim and they are fleeing to Europe. The former are 'brothers' coming to 'us', the latter are 'strangers' going to 'them'. Many articles in my empirical material talk about helping Ukrainian refugees, and they are perceived as victims of civil war in Ukraine, while refugees from North Africa and Middle East are often, but not always, depicted as a destructive force that will destroy the European Union.

Workshop nr. 17

## Europe and Middle East refugee crisis

Marko Valenta (Department of Social work and health science at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU))

Session(s): I & II

Europe has recently experienced an unprecedented increase in numbers of irregular migrants. Most of the migrants are refugees from Syria and from other unstable and war-affected countries in the Middle East, Asia and Africa. In this workshop session, we analyze the responses to the refugee migrations in 2015-2016. The focus is on idiosyncrasies of the recently emerged refugee migration system, which includes Syria and its neighboring countries on the one hand, and the European transit and receiving countries on the other. The primary ambition of this workshop session is to discuss and compare experiences in the neighboring countries, transit countries in Western Balkans and receiving countries in Europe/Scandinavia. Which responses on an individual and national level may be identified, and which factors influence the chosen strategies and political responses?

### Refugee flows to Europe leaving families in limbo

Prof. Dr. Jinske Verhellen, Ghent (University, Belgium)

Presents in session I & II

In 2015, more than a million migrants and refugees crossed into Europe. European leaders have held one emergency meeting after another to identify ways to address the multitude of challenges presented by this unprecedented influx. Short-term measures, such as additional funding for Frontex, establishing 'hotspots', seem to be of highest priority on the agenda of EU Member States. Strategies aimed at tackling the long-term aspects of this refugee flows to Europe are hard to find. Without ignoring the importance of those short-term interventions, it remains crucial to bear in mind that sooner or later the European countries will also be confronted with important legal issues that transcend the reception of refugees and the logistical 'bed-bath-bread' issues. Therefore, another, complementary approach is needed to improve international responsibility-sharing in the long-term governance of the refugee flows to Europe. One of these long-term legal issues relates to the cross-border portability of refugees' personal status. For instance, shall a Syrian couple legally married in Syria at the age of 16 be treated as a married couple by the authorities in the country of asylum? Each asylum seeker searching for protection in Europe, would like to see the facts relating to his/her personal status (such as birth, name, marriage/partnership, parentage, death) registered and recognized in the country of asylum. This is where private international law (PIL) interacts with international refugee law: on the one hand there is the asylum application and the search for protection, on the other hand there is the legitimate expectation of the refugee to have the same personal status in both the country of origin and the country of asylum. The paper examines the crucial link between international refugee law and private international law and addresses the complex legal issues that arise as a result of the current refugee flows: How do people proof their family ties? How does a Syrian man proof that certain minors are his children when they were born in

a Lebanese refugee camp and no birth certificates have been provided? Will an Iraqi woman be able to remarry in the country of asylum if she cannot provide a death certificate of her deceased husband? What if an Afghan couple, claiming for asylum, presents a marriage certificate, proving a religious marriage concluded at a moment that the girl was 15? This paper will identify some of those crucial questions which remain – due to the short-term crisis management – underexposed. It will bring together empirical research in Belgium and case law of the European Court of Human Rights. This mapping is needed in order to make invisible families in limbo more visible. It will be a first step in conceptualizing a framework for further research on this important and highly topical issue.

### **From failing human rights to failing border control. Securitization and the construction of "Greek failures" in the face of the refugee crisis**

Alexandra Bousiou (University of Gothenburg, Sweden) Anja K. Franck (University of Gothenburg, Sweden) Angelo Tramountanis (National Centre for Social Research, Greece)  
Presents in session I & II

Over the past decade Greece has received harsh criticism for its failure to uphold the basic human rights of refugees and migrants entering the country. Ever since the late 1990s countless reports from human rights organizations have highlighted the inadequacies of the Greek asylum system, the poor conditions in detention centers and the violence and xenophobia towards migrants in Greek society. Representatives of EU institutions as well as member states have over the years voiced similar concerns and this critique culminated in 2011 when the European Court of Human Rights found the Greek asylum system to be both "degrading" and "inhumane".

In the face of the 2015 refugee crisis the focus of the critique of Greece in its handling of migration has, however, shifted towards an emphasis of the country's failure to uphold the EU's external border. Through public statements from the European Commission as well as leaders of EU member states, Greece has been criticized for seriously neglecting its duty to stop refugees and migrants from entering the Schengen Area and for allowing them to move freely through Greek territory towards the borders with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Using securitization theory as a framework for analysis the following study examines the shifts in the discursive construction of "Greek failures" as a migration/border actor. Through analysis of public documents and media sources the paper traces how such discourses have become heavily securitized – resulting in the downplaying of human rights concern in favor of security concerns related to breaches in the protection of EU's external border.

### **The international legal obligation to rescue during mass migration at sea: Navigating the sovereign and commercial dimensions of a Mediterranean crisis**

Richard L. Kilpatrick, Jr. and Lt. Adam Smith, (JAG Corps, United States Navy)  
Presents in session I & II

This work examines the legal obligations on commercial and state actors to render assistance to vessels in distress at sea in the context of the current migration crisis in the Mediterranean. First, the legal duties imposed on sovereign and commercial entities with respect to vessels in distress are outlined. The impact of these duties on commercial practice are then examined with particular

emphasis on the risks and costs associated with rescue efforts by commercial vessels and the difficulties associated with enforcing compliance with their legal obligations either through both criminal and civil legal processes. The role of sovereign actors is next explored considering the various responsibilities of coastal states, coast guards, navies and other regional actors under search and rescue treaties and human rights law, with discussion of historical examples of state practice in response to these international obligations. Finally, the current migration crisis and responses by commercial and state actors are discussed and policy suggestions are offered.

### **European Union Member States' response to the Mediterranean refugee crisis - too little, too late?**

Dr Sanna Elfving (Lecturer in Law, School of Law, University of Bradford)

Presents in session I & II

This paper addresses the European Union (EU) Member States' legal responses to the Mediterranean refugee crisis. According to a recent draft Council Recommendation addressing serious deficiencies relating to external border controls by Greece, the EU is facing 'great challenges in the management of the migratory and human crisis...which constitute a serious threat to public policy and internal security' of the EU and threatens the overall functioning of the Schengen area. This paper argues that despite the EU's official statements emphasise the necessity for all Member States to demonstrate their solidarity by taking collective responsibility for the management of the refugee crisis, the Member States' response to the crisis has varied considerably, resulting in inconsistent approach by the EU as a whole. While the EU struggles to deal with the influx of refugees, thousands of people from conflict zones in Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan arrive to Greece every day. As the numbers of arrivals are expected to remain high in 2016, for instance, some Member States have blamed Turkey for its lack of efforts to stop migration flows, despite funding from the EU. Internally, the EU is unable to impose obligations on Member States to alleviate the pressures on Greece and Italy by distributing the asylum seekers evenly among Member States. For instance, several Central and Eastern European Member States refuse to accept refugees, closing off their borders with their neighbours and challenging the distribution mechanism adopted by the Council in 2015 before the Court of Justice of the EU. It also appears that Member States are unable to expel failed asylum seekers in the absence of cooperation agreements with third countries. Although the EU has recently adopted laws on rescue and search operations as a response to the loss of life at the Mediterranean Sea, the smuggling of irregular migrants and refugees from Turkey and Libya continues. Additionally, there is evidence that attitudes towards refugees are hardening, and hate speech is entering the daily discourse especially the Nordic countries. Additionally, many Member States, which have previously welcomed refugees, have recently introduced temporary border controls to discourage migration. Therefore, refugees may, in fact, no longer be welcome, despite the announcements to the contrary by various European leaders in summer 2015.

Workshop nr. 18

## Migration and Mobility of high-skilled professionals in Europe: Exodus or Diaspora?

Rui Gomes (Center for Social Studies, University of Coimbra)

João Teixeira Lopes (Institut of Sociology, University of Porto)

Luísa Cerdeira (Institut of Education, University of Lisbon)

Session(s): II

Emigration of high-skilled professionals from less developed countries to developed countries leaves the sending countries economies with a reduced supply of skilled people. The resulting brain drain would limit the use of educational investment in the sending countries, creating conditions for their re-use by the more developed countries. Skilled emigration has been analyzed according to two contrasting models: the model of the exodus that stresses the idea that more skilled individuals are forced to the exile, allowing them to get a job and a remuneration corresponding to their training; the model of the Diaspora that stresses the mutual benefits of intercultural exchanges opened by the circulation of cosmopolitan elites. This stream aims to discuss the comprehensive power of each of these theses referencing to the mobility of highly qualified professionals from South to North in Europe in the last decade.

Portugal, Spain, Greece, Italy, Ireland and Poland are the European countries where the drain is more accentuated in the last decade. Expected papers will deal with the theme of outflows (and inflows) of high-skilled professionals from (or to) these countries; factors affecting migration decisions; specific flows involving academics and scientists; immigrants' incorporation in the labour market in the destination countries (evaluating the amount of deskilling or, alternatively, the adequate use of skills in new occupations); and links maintained with the sending societies, including the amount of transnational connections and return. Moreover, papers dealing with the recent impact of the crisis will be particularly welcomed, as well as those stressing the current European dimension of flows, either from the point of view of host countries, particularly at Central and Northern EU countries, or from sending ones, particularly at the South. The fact that several research projects on high-skilled flows in Europe are currently being developed or were recently concluded is a promising indicator of the success of this workshop.

### **New trends of intraeuropean skilled mobility. A study among Spanish young skilled workers in Germany**

Antonina Levatino (Political and Social Sciences Department, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona, Spain)

Presents in session II

In the recent years, Southern European countries have been concerned by the growth of emigration towards other European countries. These new migrants are young, highly educated and mainly motivated by economic reasons.

Despite the quantitative importance of the phenomenon and the increased attention received by media, policy makers and scholars, these new trends of intra-European migration are still poorly

understood. Existing academic literature on the topic is, indeed, relatively scarce and mainly exclusively focused on the identification of their drivers and determinants. This study presents preliminary information collected through qualitative in-depth interviews conducted among Spanish young skilled migrants in Germany. Several dimensions have been explored. First of all, the “mobility story” of the interviewees has been examined. The “processual approach” followed, inspired by Carlson (2013) allows the comprehension not only of the reasons why they move, but rather also how they became mobile. The mobility experience is thus re-constructed taking into account the key events, places, and people that have had an important role in the process. Another aspect concerns the investigation of the links with the country of origin and the every-day life in the destination country with the goal of shedding light on the possible difficulties and obstacles these new migrants are experiencing. Eventual diaspora ventures and engagements, as well as future aspirations and expectations have been also deeply investigated. Finally, the auto and hetero perceptions of mobility have been explored in order to identify the meanings given by the young southern European skilled migrants to their migration. The enhanced value of mobility, diffusing cosmopolitan wishes, the normalisation and institutionalisation of young mobility within the EU seem to play a central role. The study offers a range of findings contributing to a deeper and nuanced understanding of youth intra-European skilled migration. The number of insights provided can surely be of interest for policy-makers as well as benefit future scholarly works.

### **Romania's medical exodus. Evidence from LinkedIn data**

Alina Botezat (Romanian Academy - "Gh. Zane" Institute for Economic and Social Research, Iași, Romania and College for Interdisciplinary Education Research, Berlin, Germany)

Doru Botezat (“Gr. T. Popa”- University of Medicine and Pharmacy Iași, Romania)

Presents in session II

The migration of tertiary educated people from poor to rich countries has increasingly becoming an important aspect of the international migration. In the last decades, the highly skilled emigration stocks have increased by a much higher rate compared to those of lowskilled workers, especially in countries from Eastern Europe, Central America and sub-Saharan Africa.

Among countries from Eastern Europe, Romania records one of the largest stocks of high-skilled emigrants, especially affected being key professions such as medical doctors and IT specialists. In 2007, for example, 4,990 medical doctors, representing more than 10 percent of the medical active workforce, expressed their intention to migrate as measured by the number of certificates issued by the Romanian Ministry of Health. Since it joined the European Union about 14,000 medical doctors have left Romania. These numbers are really large given the fact the high skilled migration rarely exceeded 3 percent of the domestic workforce in the EU.

This study aims to analyze trends in emigration of Romanian physicians by using innovative data extracted from the LinkedIn professional platform, which counts over 13,000 graduates of Romanian medical schools. By investigating data on education and employment of both groups: those who migrated and those who remained, we complement the evidence from previous studies, which generally focus on one single group. The data confirms the top destinations of Romanian medical doctors as those revealed by the official statistics. Our findings also show that, following the years of accession to the European Union, the inflows of Romanian physicians slightly increased only for some countries.

### **Exploring highly skilled migration and mobility patterns of Russian physicians in Finland,**

Driss Habti (Karelian Institute, University of Eastern Finland)

Presents in session II

International trends and patterns of highly skilled migration and mobility are becoming more complex (Iredale 2012; Castles, de Haas and Miller 2014; Schultz and Rijks 2014). A blend of pressures and aspirations, internal and external factors drive these individuals to initiate migration and mobility. Conceptually, these developments would influence the rates, forms and destinations of mobility and migration (see OECD 2014: 23), opening opportunities as well as challenges, for them in migration experiences. The main approach calls into question lay beliefs about processes and patterns of migration in relation to strategies of highly skilled migrants from a non-EU country to a neighbouring EU Nordic country like Finland. In the context of current theoretical developments regarding trends and patterns of highly skilled migration, it is important to focus on migrants' life-stories and highlight the complex connectedness of individual practices, internal and external structures and context. This paper analyses migration and mobility of physicians belonging to Russian community in Finland, the second largest in the country. The aim is to explain the characteristic features and dynamics governing patterns of their migration to and mobility in Finland. More explicitly, the study spots the diverse incentives, barriers and setbacks that affect their migration and mobility, and the strategies employed by these migrants in their life-work trajectories. These need to be situated and analyzed within the context of Finland as a small non-immigration country that is gradually regulating policies to attract foreign high-skills labour. The study employs qualitative in-depth semi-structured interviews with these health professionals to provide empirical findings and evidence on the interacting forces that shape and reshape their migration and mobility patterns, using a relational and life-course approach (see O'Reilly 2012; Habti 2012; Ryan and Mulholland 2015). The interview questions address indicators of and analyses migration and mobility patterns and the ways these influence their career-life experiences. These professionals' life-stories epitomize new facets of international highly skilled migration and their social embeddedness as highly skilled ethnic migrants that involve their professional and personal lives in a non-immigrant country. The results may inform us of the significance of the drivers affecting the trajectories of international highly skilled migration in Finland, shaping and reshaping the meaning of their career experiences and fostering social integration in Finnish labour market and society.

### **Shortages of qualification in Germany despite increased migration - What is good for one, is harm for the other.**

Robert Helmrich (BIBB), Michael Tiemann (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)

Presents in session II

This paper intends to analyse the effects of migration in the German labour market and their potential social impacts. The rising immigration to Germany is a result of the European economic crisis and the current Syrian crisis. However without these specific factors approximately 700,000 to 1,000,000 people migrate to Germany and approximately 600,000 to 900,000 people leave Germany each year. This migration changes the population in Germany as well as the age and the qualification structure.

Immigration from Southern or Eastern Europe in addition to asylum seekers from Syria and North-Africa are predominantly younger and less qualified while emigrants are often highly qualified skilled workers.

Increased net migration has an effect on labour demand as well as on labour supply. It also increases domestic demand for goods and services.

Despite increased immigration, it will not be possible for Germany to satisfy the relatively constant requirement for skilled workers at the medium qualification level in the long run. On the other hand, highly qualified young workers with vocational training or with an academic degree leave Germany every year. Regarding these circumstances and the division of labour companies need to reorganize their production processes using the remaining qualifications or they have to relocate their production abroad.

The presented results are based on the basic projection of the qualifications and occupational field projections (QuBe Project 1). This projection pursues an empirically based concept, which shows how the supply of and demand for skills and occupations may develop on a long-term basis until 2030.

Therefore, occupational flexibility, qualification and branch developments, and their social impacts are presented.

This analysis will present different migration scenarios, because the reasons for migration are likely to increase worldwide in the coming years. Migration will influence the labour market, the economic and social development in the countries of origin as well as in the countries of destination.

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Workshop nr. 19

## Parties and pressure groups formulating migration and minority politics

Matti Välimäki (University of Turku)

Session(s): III

Workshop approaches the meanings of belonging and difference in societies from the point of view of various political actors. The workshop discusses multiple, and often differing solutions the different kinds of official and unofficial political groups give in order to deal with the questions of difference, minority rights and multi-ethnicity in modern societies. Such political groups may include e.g. trade unions, think tanks, internet discussion boards, political parties or NGOs.

The essential questions in the workshop are:

\* How groups are shaping and verbalizing the desirable policy goals regarding migration, integration and/or minority politics?

\* How questions of belonging and difference are dealt with in official and/or unofficial statements of these groups?

### **Love thy neighbor? The role of Islam and Muslims in Christian political ideology in Norway.**

Torkel Brekke (PRIO)

Presents in session III

This paper analyses ideas about Islam and Muslims in the ideology of small conservative Christian political parties: the Christian Unity Party, The Christians, and the Fatherland Party. The data is collected from party programs published between 1990 and 2013 and on interviews with members of the parties carried out in 2016. The paper will look at changes in the role that Islam and Muslims play in the ideology and political rhetoric of the parties. It will pay particular attention to the ambivalence expressed by informants between, on one hand, the Christian love for “the neighbor” and for “the enemy” and, on the other hand, fear of Islam and Muslims.

### **Advocacy of the mission organizations and Finn Church Aid in refugee policy in Finland**

Minttu Väisänen (Phd student, Department of Practical Theology, University of Helsinki)

Presents in session III

This paper analyses the role of the mission organizations and Finn Church Aid (FCA) advocating in refugee policy in Finland from 1990 to 2015. Faith based NGOs that provide political advocacy wants to make a change in policy-making. They have developed links with policymakers in political parties and have an impact on policy, for example on family reunification. Even those faith-based NGOs that do not seek to influence in refugee policy may do so through the networks with which they collaborate. The mission organizations are the Finnish Lutheran Mission, the Lutheran Evangelical Association in Finland, the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, The Finnish Lutheran Overseas

Mission, Finnish Bible Society, Swedish Lutheran Evangelical Association of Finland and Media Mission the Messengers. In this paper, I ask the following questions: 1. How faith-based NGOs advocate in refugee policy and in which issues? 2. What are the theological reasons and other motivations for political action? 3. What is the role of faith-based NGOs advocating in refugee policy comparing to secular NGOs and governmental organizations?

This paper presents those faith-based NGOs who are political active in refugee policy in Finland. It explores could there be unintended political consequences also of those mission organizations that have a role in the delivery public goods, but are not politically active as their counterparts. Most of those mission organizations are involved in a question of social integration of refugees in Finland. The paper is based on qualitative data from theme interviews and public documents from seven mission organizations and FCA. Alongside with quota refugees, asylum seekers became an important part of Finnish refugee policy in the 1990s. Finland received 32 476 asylum seekers in 2015. The positive decision, an asylum or residence permit was given to 14, 89 per cent of all processed applicants (Annual report on migration 2015).

### **Immigrant integration in the Finnish party platforms in the 2010s**

Matti Välimäki (Centre for Parliamentary Studies, University of Turku)

Presents in session III

In Finland the first comprehensive law on the immigrant integration was issued in 1999 and it was replaced in the fall of 2011 by Laki kotouttamisen edistämistä [Law on the improvement of integration]. All the Finnish parties have in the 2000s at the latest introduced their integration policy stances in their policy platforms and programs. Majority of the present-day Finnish parties had in fact laid the foundations of their integration policy goals at the turn of the 1990s in their first ever refugee and/or immigration policy platforms.

This paper analyses the Finnish governing and opposition parties' latest policy statements on immigrant integration.

The data analyzed consists of 6 parliamentary parties' and last two governments' (Katainen/Stubb's and Sipilä's governments) policy programs and statements from 2010 to 2015.

Research questions:

- What are seen as the essential pathways leading to immigrant integration?
- What are the most crucial measures sustaining integration?
- In which ways and to whom the responsibility for integration is designated?

Workshop nr. 20

## Population and Environmental Induced Migration

Remi Adeyemo (PhD, Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile – Ife, Nigeria)

Session(s): III

In Africa, population migrating from rural areas to cities from time immemorial are common because of household food insecurity. Poor families are ill-equipped to respond to the shorter growing season caused by climate change and the breakdown in infrastructure. The movement of able bodied youths to major cities in most African big cities has caused huge population growth. Unemployment statistics has been rising, living condition has been deteriorating so people have to look elsewhere in search of economic opportunities. In addition, for those countries that depend more on crude oil proceeds, the dwindling returns from sale of the product have reduced income and created high unemployment rates which makes able bodies people to search for employment in developed countries.

Resources inequalities play a crucial role with regard to the capacities and willingness of authorities to support those who are affected by the dislocation of economic structure that support stability of the economy. The most affected are the youths who are left to fetch for whatever will make them live a better life. The living conditions of some people are appalling to the extent that they will do anything to find a better place to have happy life.

The objective of this session will be to consider papers that focus on the state of affairs of the origin countries and whether the authorities have been sensitive to the inequality and livelihood of the people. It will also be interesting to note if the youths who may be willing to migrate possess the basic qualification to secure employment lawfully or illegally? And whether they have the capacities to make the decision. The workshop will explore how differences in endowment and environmental influence can be addressed in order to formulate policies to reduce inequality, provide incentive and opportunities in order to make all stakeholders to be better off.

Keywords: Population, Climate Change, Migration and Food Security.

### Climate Change and Migration in Mexico

Ana María Aragonés and Uberto Salgado (National Autonomous University of Mexico)

Presents in session III

Climate change and migration in Mexico: Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi. A case study.

In this paper we study the effects of climate change on rural populations and the circumstances under which some of them are forced to abandon their communities becoming part of international migratory flows. In our study we claim that climate change is a new factor that leads the population to abandon their regions in order to overcome their vulnerability. We analyze the role of the state because in our opinion it fails to implement measures to mitigate and to adapt to climate change. This lack of measures has serious consequences provoking an enormous vulnerability forcing the populations to emigrate. In this research we study two locations in Mexico, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, analyzing the peasants' situation working under temporary agricultural production (depending on the rain). Our findings indicate that the poorest populations, which usually depend directly on natural resources, are the most vulnerable to climate shocks and the only way to overcome their vulnerability, as form of adaptation, has been international migration. One explanation we have found, to understand this situation, was the state's behavior. First, the state has failed to implemented deliberate economic policies to encourage economic development in order to

overcome poverty. Second, the state has also failed to implement policies to address the consequences of climate change. The result has been an enormous vulnerability of the rural population whose solution to overcome these effects change has been internationally migrate.

### **The indigenous Understanding of Environmental Sustainability and Policies**

Ranjan Datta

Presents in session III

Immigrant worldviews and Western worldviews stand in stark contrast to each other in many ways, including their perspectives regarding environmental management. Typically the differences between these two philosophies of life are highlighted and placed into an antagonistic relationship that seems irreconcilable. This paper upholds that within this tension there is a great opportunity for learning and for mutual understanding. Drawing on the qualitative frames of participatory action research and a relational research methodologies, relationships with members of the immigrant community in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Canada, guided my research work. Our research converged on the importance of learning to relate, focusing on how immigrant understandings might foster the development of more holistic and relational worldviews, and how environmental policy makers interested in pursuing this work might be supported. We address these foci by introducing the Indigenous meanings of management culture (e.g., land, nature, and sustainability) and complexity thinking as collaboration between Western scientific culture and immigrant knowledge systems, sharing anecdotes from my experiences performing this research, and discussing ways that this experience is informing the development of environmental management culture in immigrant communities in Canada and elsewhere.

### **The Dynamics of International Migration from African Cities**

Oke J. T. O.<sup>1</sup>, Ogunleye A. S. and Adeyemo R. (Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria)

Presents in session III

In 1950-1960, the population both in the developed and the developing regions was primarily growing due to natural increase. By 2000-2010, net migration had become the primary source of population growth in the developed regions, whereas the developing regions were still growing due to a surplus of births over deaths. By 2040-2050 the population of the developed regions will still be growing but at a declining rate with net migration being the only source of the projected population growth and natural increase having become negative. In the developing regions, the population is projected to continue to grow albeit at lower rates, due to natural increase while net migration will have a negligible effect on population size.

Cities are almost by their nature sites encounter and exchanges among very diverse groups of people. Growth of cities were initially driven primarily by migration, the consequences of rural urban migration. Most youth move away from villages to cities or peri-urban areas to farm, trade or learn a business. The social dynamics in the cities are such that as houses pop up people mix across boundaries. African cities become destinations for flows of high skilled, low skilled and unskilled migrants. The primary motives for moving to and within cities in Africa are not only labour, but also trade, education and entrepreneurship. African international migration portrays movement as linear progressions, whereby migrants move stepwise from villages to the town cities, which in turn forms the basis for further migration to Europe and other developed countries.

The aim of this research is to show how socio-economic life in the cities stimulate mobility and become springboards for international migration. This research will use past work on urban agriculture and migration complimented with other secondary information. The outcome of this

research will provide on the relationship between socio economic life in cities and international migration. It will also inform appropriate policies on migration.

### **International Migration and Development in Sub Saharan Africa**

Remi Adeyemo (Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria)

Olaitan Olusegun (Afe Babalola University, Ado Ekiti, Nigeria)

Presents in session III

Africa, particularly sub-Saharan Africa is a continent in the process of populating. Though half as populated as Europe in 1960, it now has 1.2 times the number of inhabitants. In 25 years, it will be twice as populated as the European continent. Africa youth population is also significant. In 2005, 60% of the sub Saharan population was below 25 years of age as compared to 30% in Europe. In 2007, there were 807 million inhabitants in sub Saharan Africa which represented 84% of the African continent's population, the population increase in Africa is thus essentially linked to sub Saharan Africa. The yearly population growth rate for sub Saharan Africa reached its peak of 2.9% in 1980 – 1985 it has since been falling.

Although a high rate of population growth does not necessarily translate into migration, in the context of a deteriorating economy, it provides a trigger for migration to be set in motion. Rapid population growth places a tremendous strain in Africa development as the disparity between labour force growth and job creation creates migratory pressure by generating high rates of unemployment. Deteriorating economic, social, political and ecological conditions across the continent, It is now increasingly recognized that environmental degradation and climate change are major drivers in both forced and voluntary migration and that this trend is set to continue and substantially increase in scale in decades to come. Poverty falling ecosystems, vulnerability to natural hazards and gradual climate driven environmental changes are all linked to migration indeed it is expected that climate change will significantly affect migration in different dimensions.

The objectives of this paper are in three folds, one to explore the deteriorating challenges in sub Saharan Africa that impacts on migration, two, examine the migration patterns and three to develop new strategic approach. The research use secondary information which give rise to designing migration policies to reduce inequalities and provide incentives and opportunities.

Workshop nr. 21

## Configurations of migration control

Synnøve K.N. Bendixsen (Department of Social Anthropology, University of Bergen)

Marry-Anne Karlsen (IMER Bergen)

Halvar Andreassen Kjærre (IMER Bergen / Department of Social Anthropology University of Bergen)

Session(s): III, IV & V

State borders can no longer, if they ever could, be studied only as the geographical demarcation line of a specific territory. Moving towards an understanding of borders as situational and performed, state borders can occur everywhere, including at healthcare clinics, at working-places, and in people's homes. This decentralized and dematerialized approach to borders has implications for how we understand and examine migration control.

Migration control here implies a different sense of materiality, management and agency than control over physical border barriers, and there are different ways of understanding control: as coercive or as disciplinary, as practiced by state actors, but also by non-state actors. In this panel we invite papers that ethnographically explore what migration control might mean today and what various forms it takes in the complex landscape of deterritorialized state borders. How has migration control become embedded in everyday life and sociocultural processes? Which actors have become part of migration control, sometimes being unaware of this new position themselves, and which unintended consequences may occur from this? What new perspectives can an ethnographic focus on control and what control is provide us with? Detailed ethnographic case studies of various forms of migration control and responses thereof are invited to cast light on this phenomenon's social complexity, and sometimes contradictory character.

### **Precarious Intimacies – European Border Regime and Migrant Sex Work**

Niina Vuolajärvi (Rutgers University)

Presents in session III

The combination of migration and sex work often evokes images of sexual violence and exploitation associated with sex trafficking. Mutilated, imprisoned, and silenced young women and children populate the media headlines around trafficking. Many activists and scholars have begun to criticize the proliferation of the sex trafficking discourse and the way it has begun to dominate current discussions on prostitution and sex work in general. They recognize that the extent of sex trafficking is exaggerated and that trafficked persons do not form a majority of persons in prostitution. It is clear, then, that the trafficking framework is inadequate to the task of describing the variety of experiences of labor and exploitation in the field of commercial sex: the problems migrants encounter in this field are more often related to the institutional structures of immigration and the implementation of prostitution policies that restrict and prevent possibilities for autonomous work and access to alternative spheres of labor than to individual traffickers.

This paper examines the meaning of borders - the spaces where immigration policies and restrictions

are materially condensed - in the lives of migrant sex workers. I provide a theoretical and conceptual framework to discuss the role of borders in creating living and working conditions for sex workers within the European border regime. This regime both restricts and enables a structural background for migrant sex work. I argue that sex work scholars should pay closer attention to the heterogeneity of non-citizenship and the effects of different legal statuses on the working conditions and forms of intimacies migrants create. Following the formulation of Enrica Rigo (2005), borders need to be viewed as institutions that produce social relations. I categorize these relations as precarious intimacies in order to describe the ways in which intimacy, commerce, and borders often intertwine in the lives of migrants engaged in commercial sex work. The paper draws upon my 18-month ethnographic fieldwork among and interviews with migrant sex workers in Finland.

### **Healthcare providers as petty sovereigns**

Marry-Anne Karlsen (Uni Research Rokkansenteret)

Presents in session III

In this paper I explore how access to healthcare has come to play a role as an internal mechanism for migration control in Norway through state efforts to distinguish more strictly between whose lives are worthy of care and whose are not. The realization that borders alone cannot halt irregular migration has by several scholars been seen as widening the scope of immigration policy. By expanding the territorial and political rationality of immigration control from the geographical outer-edge of the state to the interior, the borders effectively come to follow the migrants in their everyday life and become enacted through their encounters with a range of new actors increasingly implicated in migration control, including employers, activist, bureaucrats and service providers (Coutin, 2003). But what kind of migration control are these new actors becoming involved in? In this paper I argue that migration control, in regard to access to healthcare in Norway, is not about detecting, excluding and deterring migrants at the hospital's doorstep, but draws the territorial and political rationality of immigration control into the diagnostic act itself. The Norwegian case thus draws attention to how state sovereign borders are not only about territorial ordering, but also a form of biopolitical ordering. Hence, I argue here that healthcare providers are reconfigured, not only as border guards, but also into what Butler (2004) calls 'petty sovereigns', namely professionals who have important say on matters of life and death, but who does not necessarily control the aims that animate their actions.

Butler, Judith (2004) *Precarious life : the powers of mourning and violence*, London, Verso. Coutin, Susan Bibler (2003) *Legalizing moves: Salvadoran immigrants' struggle for U.S. residency*, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press.

### **Medicalised borders: Exploring the role of the medical profession as agents of border control in contemporary Australia**

Irena C. Veljanova (Western Sydney University)

Presents in session III

Intellectual, public and applied debates related to the health and disability discrimination practices in implementation of Australian Immigration Laws have only come to the forefront in the last two

decades, particularly gaining momentum leading up to, and after the 2008 Joint Standing Committee on Treaties recommended a parliamentary inquiry into the migration treatment of disability closely related to international pressures (Joint Standing Committee on Migration [JSCM] 2010). Despite the marked changes of social attitudes and values towards individuals with disability and/or diseasement, as well as, the enactment of the Disability Discrimination Act of 1992, the ‘discriminatory provisions in the Migration Act 1958 or a legislative instrument made under that Act’ (DDA 119, section 52 (a)) remain outside of DDA’s (1992) jurisdiction and cannot be ‘rendered unlawful’ (ibid.).

Currently, ‘[a]ll permanent provisional and certain temporary visa applicants are required to undergo health examinations as part of the visa application process to determine if they meet the health requirement’ (DIBP 2016: approx. screen 1). This positions the medical profession as key agent in enabling the visa application processes and locates the ‘border protection’ within the medical establishments (surgeries). And while the medical profession does not act as the ultimate decision maker in the process, it informs migration health requirement (MHR) assessments against the Public Interest Criteria (PIC) framework that is outlined in Migration Regulations of 1994 (Schedule 4, Part 1, Article 4005). This framework does not favour aspiring migrants that may be deemed as ‘a burden’ to the health and community expenditure, as well as, a ‘threat’ to the access for an Australian citizen to health care and community services. Drawing from a wider qualitative study into the discriminatory aspects of the migration health requirement in Australia, this paper will focus upon the role of the medical profession as agents of border control in contemporary Australia. Drawing from the preliminary findings from interviews conducted with individuals, aspiring migrants, with disability and their family members, this paper will argue that contrary to their professional ethics and values, the medical profession may find itself as enabler of discriminatory practices based on disability and/or diseasement when met the border frontier.

### **Evidentiary Status of DNA testing for family-relatedness in Danish family migration Politics**

Linda Lund Pedersen (London School of Economics and Political Science)

Presents in session III

In this paper I will interrogate the role of DNA testing in applications for family reunification in Denmark. DNA testing has become an integrated feature of the technologisation of border-control in everyday life of crossing borders, which includes documentation for family reunion and therefore even more sophisticated ways of producing and circulating biometric data (Aas, 2006; Amoore, 2006; Feldman, 2011; van der Ploeg, 1999; Sheel, 2013 & Ticktin, M, 2011). My engagement with DNA testing, as biometric borders, is informed by Louise Amoore’s indication that “[b]iometric borders extend the governing of mobility into domains that regulate multiple aspects of daily life (2006: 338).” Biometric extend the border beyond (inter-)national borders as it comes to regulate the forms and constellation of daily life through governing who is to be considered as legitimate family member through ideas of genetic relatedness (child = parent). This research is based on a 15 month ethnographic study of Danish family reunification practices, where I have been following the production of evidence for family reunification. The materials for this study include a questionnaire, information from Immigration Service and State administration received under the Danish Act of

Freedom of Information [Da. Aktindsigt see offentligsloven and forvaltningsloven], conversations with board members of Marriage without Borders, interviews with forensics medical staff, and family reunification application forms with Children. In this presentation I will engage with the questions that emerged through my ethnographic pursue of family reunification: Who is called to the laboratory for DNA profiling and matching, and under what condition? Overall I am following the connections and interplay between forensic laboratories, scientific methods, and migration politics to investigate production of scientific evidence and its formative role in family making in migration control.

### **Producing (un)deportability: Police ID-investigations of rejected asylum seekers**

Sigmund Book Mohn (Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law)

Presents in session IV

Studies of internal migration policing have mainly focused on street officers more visible immigration checks as well as a wider spectre of private, public service and civil society actor's involvement in the uncovering of unlawful stay. On the other side there has been considerable research devoted to immigration detention and biometric databases as tools for re-identification of undocumented migrants. Less attention has been paid to the link between the immigration checks, detention and deportation: police investigative units within immigration police, labelled ID-investigation. Based on my ethnographic study of the Norwegian Police Immigration Service, I give an overview of the ID-investigative forms of border work, involving a spectrum of tools adopted from criminal investigation, ranging from legally defined coercive measures to investigative interviewing/interrogation as well as more informal and semi-legal techniques such as the use of informants. I further discuss how this individually targeted and private-sphere oriented type of border work might lead to new configurations of the 'border games' between states and migrants, producing both deportability and un-deportability in practice.

### **Internal borders: Practices of Ethnic Profiling and Immigration Controls by the Police Forces in Finland**

Markus Himanen (University of Turku)

Presents in session IV

After the formation of the Schengen Area different forms of internal immigration controls targeting the undocumented migrants have proliferated in the EU-countries. According to several studies, together with antiterrorism measures, checks and stops by the police in order to detect persons without a right to stay, have increased ethnic and racial profiling of different minorities. These practices have important consequences for the functionally understood differentiation between migration and integration policies. Firstly, ethnic profiling is an example of a phenomenon where practices of border surveillance affect in a negative way everyday life of the racialized minorities in general. Secondly, as a discriminatory practice ethnic profiling is a phenomenon that is underestimating the aims of European union in developing anti-discrimination policies and legislation. Thirdly, profiling is connected to other negative experiences of policing and suspicions of discrimination by the police by the members of racialized minorities and as a result has been seen as a

major contributor to tensions between racialized minorities and the police. These contradictions and problems are also increasingly relevant during the current crisis of the asylum and border policies.

In my presentation I will first introduce the project “Stopped – Spaces, Meanings and Practices of Ethnic Profiling”, that examines the prevalence and the forms and practices of ethnic profiling by the police in Finland, as well as interpretations of the situations of both people experiencing profiling and the police. The research uses several methods and data: ethnography, individual and focus group interviews, and survey questionnaires. Participatory observation is carried out both in places where ethnic profiling is likely to occur and with groups that are likely to be targeted by the police such as European Roma migrants. The three-year project is funded by Kone Foundation (2015-2018).

Secondly, the presentation includes some reflections on (1) the political and legal framework of ethnic profiling in Finland, (2) the extent of ethnic profiling and its effect on different ethnic groups in Finland, (3) resistance and reactions to these practices of different racialized groups in Finland. I argue that ethnic profiling can be seen as a practice that is both made possible by the differences created by the immigration system and at the same time increases the inequalities experienced by different racialized groups.

### **Low-paid migrant workers in Oslo: Casualties in the combat against “work-related crime”**

Vilde Fastvold Thorbjørnsen (Institute of health and society, UiO)

Presents in session IV

In the battle against “work-related crime”, coordinated operations conducted by tax, labor, immigration and welfare authorities have been considerably upscaled over the last years. The new, coordinated operations came about after the granting of 25 million NOK by Norway’s Prime Minister, fall 2014, following an initiative from Norway’s most influential trade union; LO. The rationale behind the operations is often formulated as protecting workers against violations of workers’ rights and labor law. However, during the first year of operations, it has become clear that rejection of entry or expulsion of irregular workers (i.e. workers who live and/or work in breach of labor, police or immigration law) is becoming an established element in these efforts.

Norwegian trade unions sit uneasily in this terrain, grappling with an obvious dilemma; While their main mandate and basis for existence is to secure workers’ rights, the result of the intensified battle against “work-related crime” is not seldom worsened conditions for what is arguably Norway’s most disadvantaged and precarious workers, namely rejection of entry or expulsion from the country.

Drawing on preliminary findings from ethnographic fieldwork in Oslo (commenced January, 2016) among low-paid migrant workers and local trade union outreach teams, I will discuss the reasoning of different trade union factions, and the experiences of low-paid migrant workers, including their relations to unions and authorities.

Furthermore, I will aim to show how the coordinated operations and accompanying rejections of entry or expulsions, may, paradoxically, serve to clear the ground for continued work-related criminal activity: As rejection of entry or expulsion of irregular workers is in fact equivalent to the removal of

witnesses and outstanding wage demands, there are to date few obstacles to the owner of, say, a car wash, to reopen after a month or two of forced closure in the name of a friend or relative, and to continue business as usual. In these cases, the combat against “work-related crime” amounts to nothing short of partly intended migration control.

### **Internal migration control by Swedish unions: Delimiting the right to labor organization**

Heidi Moksnes (Department of Social Anthropology, Stockholm University)

Presents in session IV

Irregular migrants form a growing section of the labor force in Sweden, as in many other European countries. Some of these migrants have come with the explicit objective to work, assuring remittances to family members back home, while others have resorted to irregular work after their applications for asylum and residence permit have been denied. Along with other forms of temporary labor migrants, they constitute today the bottom levels of the domestic labor force, working for salaries far below regular national rates, with minimal conditions of security, and experience frequent abuse by employers. However, they can rarely turn to unions for support.

Most Swedish unions actively inscribe irregular migrant workers in a position outside the borders of the legitimate labor force in the country, and therefore outside the realm of workers that can raise justified claims. They commonly regard irregular migrants as a threat against nationally established levels of labor rights accomplished through long term union struggles. Therefore, almost no Swedish unions accept irregular migrant laborers as members, nor do they see them as subjects for union organization and mobilization. Until recently, some unions also actively collaborated with the Swedish police and institutions such as the Swedish Economic Crime Authority or the Swedish Tax Agency in order to detect and report companies employing irregular workers, resulting in that irregular workers lost their employment and outstanding salaries, and sometimes were deported.

Although the large unions during the last years have acknowledged the frequent exploitation of irregular migrant workers by employers, and have formed a joint support organization to support individual claims by irregular migrants against employers, the unions continue to control their position outside of what is considered the legitimate Swedish work force.

In my paper, I discuss the contradictory attitudes among Swedish unions towards irregular migrants workers, and the different ways unions practice migration control, guided by their opposition against the increasing deregularization of the Swedish labor force. I also describe how irregular labor migrants during some years did find a small and independent union where they, as full and legitimate members, could mobilize certain political agency against employer abuse.

### **African migrants and border-making practices in South China**

Heidi Øsbtø Haugen (University of Oslo)

Presents in session V

Rapid economic development has transformed China's place in the global migration order. To respond to these changes, the Chinese Ministry of Public Security (MPS) drafted the country's first comprehensive immigration law, which was passed in 2012. The 2012 Exit and Entry Administration Law institutionalized long-standing practices of charging Chinese citizens with enforcing the nation's outer borders. Penalties for housing and employing undocumented migrants were standardized, and people were required to 'duly report' foreigners who illegally enter, reside, or work in China. The law's inconsistent and vague nature leaves much to be specified through provincial regulations and interpreted by local law enforcement officers. The responsibility for implementing Chinese immigration legislation is largely placed at the sub-district level, and relies on institutions and instruments that originally were designed to manage internal population movement. While aspects of the aforementioned developments are specific to China, they also imply a double displacement of borders that can be observed many parts of the world: Border control is dispersed and shifted away from the nation's outer edges, and the responsibility for monitoring the border is increasingly placed on non-state actors (Lahav & Guiraudaon 2000). This paper studies the performance of borders from the perspective of African subjects of border control in South China. Data was collected through 15 months of ethnographic fieldwork, during which the author was a registered resident of a district in Guangzhou with a large population of Africans, and interviews with return migrants and deportees in Nigeria and the Gambia. The analysis identifies actors who – reluctantly, accidentally, or zealously – perform borders, as well as those who facilitate the circumvention of migration control (one person may embody both types of actors). Key analytical concepts in Human Geography structure the analysis, which focuses on how localized performances of borders imply assigning meaning to place, claiming space, and defining scale.

### **“The State is the Enemy”: Borderization and Everyday Life on Lampedusa, Italy**

Laust Lund Elbek (Aarhus Universitet)

Presents in session V

Borders are symbols of power; the stages upon which the spectacle of sovereignty is most tangibly enacted. In addition to marking the territorial extent of a state's space, however, borders may also be margins where state sovereignty must compete with alternative spatial horizons. Situated closer to Tunisia than Sicily, the Italian island of Lampedusa has become one of the most potent symbols of the Euro-African border regime, and an awe-inspiring presence of military personnel and border management officials leaves no doubt that the island is a border par excellence. However, based on ethnographic fieldwork, I argue that the state is at the same peculiarly absent from the everyday lives of Lampedusans. Until the offset of the so-called refugee crisis, the state had shown close to no interest in the tiny island. Lampedusa is geographically isolated, and the inhabitants have always had to rely on themselves and the sea for survival. Historically, loyalty towards the Italian state has thus been very limited, and formally illegal practices have thrived on Lampedusa. Strikingly, this relationship of

mutual indifference continues today, even though Lampedusa has become one of the most important strategic nodes in Italian border management.

Lampedusa, I would argue, contains two separate geographies: one of migration control and one of local life. Like parallel lines, these two social trajectories share the island's space but they do not meet. Interaction between locals and border workers is practically non-existent, military personnel are the object of scorn, and illegal practices continue without intervention from the now (materially) present state authorities. Additionally, the state's presence is perceived as detrimental to the island's economy which revolves almost exclusively around tourism.

In political discourse, references to 'invasion' are often made to describe the refugee situation in the Mediterranean. From a Lampedusan perspective, however, the true invader is a malevolent state apparatus that has colonized the island for migration management purposes, thus jeopardizing the economic foundation of local life. For Lampedusans, borderization has firmly underlined how the state has no interest in the well-being of the citizens of Lampedusa. In the words of one of my interlocutors, "the state is the enemy".

### **All Quiet on the Eastern Front? Controlling Transit Migration in Lithuania**

Lisa Marie Borrelli (Bern University)

Presents in session V

While much of Europe has proclaimed a state of exception as response to the 'refugee crisis', the Baltic States, traditionally countries of emigration to Western Europe are experiencing their own 'crisis' in reconfiguring their migration control regime for novel transit migration. Building on ethnographic fieldwork with the Lithuanian Border Guard Services, tasked with securing Europe's eastern external borders, maintain a certain control over their internal borders and curtailing onward movement of irregular migrants onto Western Europe, this paper sheds light on the challenges experienced by an allegedly peripheral transit country that may well become of crucial importance for the overall European migration regime in case of changing mobility patterns. The paper examines how the border guards reconfigure and make sense of their daily work while navigating among multilayered legal and policy frameworks, a military professional logic, and practical, everyday experiences of performing the border onto the bodies, minds, and stories of the migrants they encounter. Through our field visits to a several different border guard units throughout Lithuania, we seek to capture the complex landscape of deterritorialized state borders that for border guards illustrate European integration, cooperation and exchange – and which only recently became politicized in the context of migration. We find that border guards shoulder their new responsibility as migration officials with mixed feelings and insecurity over practices. These are expressed through narratives of simultaneous securitization and criminalization, solidarity and care for the migrants stuck in transit on their Westbound journey; including the 'hotel guests' in administrative detention, and the asylum-seekers critically ogled for refusing and resisting their temporality. The Lithuanian case provides a fresh perspective on the diverse configurations of the European asylum and border regime and the dynamics of EU-internal migration. Moreover, transit countries such as Lithuania might have potential to cooperate and support the currently failing European migration regime. The lessons learned from mid- and street-level officials are key for finding such solutions.

**Assisted return as humanitarian government: Moral sentiments, hegemony, and the management of irregular migration in Norway.**

Synnøve Bendixsen (University of Bergen)

Halvar Kjærre (Institutt for Antropologi UIB / IMER Bergen)

Presents in session V

European states have adopted stricter policies towards migrants and refugees, and contemporary migration policies have come to weave migration control with humanitarian reasoning (Malkki, Fassin). Recent examples of humanitarian reasoning are how victims of human trafficking/smuggling are controlled by means of “saving” them from their oppressors; how migrants and refugees at sea are to be rescued and deported, and how people are detained in exceptional spaces that are widely supported or run by humanitarian organizations. In such ways, humanitarianism, the moral imperative to alleviate suffering, makes feelings and practices related to care and compassion central to, and not distinct from, European efforts to control migration and what could easily be understood as repressive forces. A specific variation of such humanitarian government is to be found in assisted return programs. In Norway, assisted return programs have become an integral part of the asylum process, and a central part of the state’s approach to asylum seekers and irregular migrants. Asylum seekers are first introduced to these programs when they apply for asylum and they are continually given information about the option of assisted return throughout the asylum seeking process. Assisted return programs reflect a policy objective that seeks to encourage asylum seekers to leave the country as soon as possible.

In this paper we will discuss how the implementation of assisted return programs, and the related motivation and information campaigns to induce migrants signing up for them, are situated within a hegemonic order of humanitarian reasoning. After discussing how humanitarian reasoning becomes part of reproducing the image of the Norwegian nation state as a good human right holder, and the Norwegian asylum policies as fair and generous, we argue that the humanitarian reasoning becomes part of the 1) legitimation of deportations; 2) engagement of different organisations and other actors in the policy implementation; 3) the relations between the state, different actors that implement policy and the irregular migrants; 4) justification of the denial of basic rights; and 5) neutralization of alternative and critical voices and the voices of the asylum seekers/migrants.

Workshop nr. 22

## Immigrants' integration

Antonio V. Menendez Alarcon (Ph.D. Professor of Sociology, Butler University, USA)

Session(s): I, II, IV & V

This proposal intends to stimulate the comparative sociological debate about the integration process of immigrants in different countries of Europe and the world.

Immigrant integration is one of the most important social issues of the 21st century. It is fundamental to the understanding of the immigration process and to policies intending to promote the tolerant co-existence of people from different backgrounds and cultures on the same national territory.

The issues we hope to address in this panel include (but not limited to): the reconfiguration of a national community's self-understanding as a result of immigration; how the identity of immigrants is (re)built through changes in their understanding of the importance of citizenship and belonging; the changing meanings of citizenship in comparative perspective; contrasting the experiences of immigrants, or how collective identities of belonging and identity are constructed.

### **Immigrants' Integration: A Cross-Country analysis**

Antonio V. Menendez Alarcon (Butler University)

Presents in session I

This paper examines the patterns of immigrants' integration in the United States and France with emphasis on two cities: Indianapolis and Marseille. It looks at two major groups of immigrants in these cities: Mexicans in Indianapolis and Algerians in Marseille. The study, based on in-depth interviews and document analysis, examines the ways that 2nd generation immigrants blend into mainstream society in everyday life and in social interactions, as well as the obstacles they encounter in this process, including prejudice and discrimination. It also shows how immigrants stay connected to their country of origin through their parents, but also through electronic media (in particular television, computers and cell phones) and how this technology affects the process of integration. Finally, the study exposes the differences and similarities in these two cities and demonstrates that in both cases there is a process of segmented assimilation and variations in the immigrants' sense of identity according to their socioeconomic status, education, religious attachment, and ethnic background.

### **The strategies of adaptation in the group of Polish migrants' families living in London as a way to integration with a host society. General conclusion.**

Katarzyna Winięcka (Uniwersytet w Białymstoku)

Presents in session I

The main aim of the presentation is to show a connection between the strategies of adaptations and possibilities of integration with the host society. The basis of the presentation is the seven types of adaptation strategies to a new social environment, which are taken from the group of Polish migrant families living in London. The crucial element in the discussion about strategies is that each of them corresponds with the level of integration with the host society to a greater or lesser degree.

The strategies of adaptation correspond with the ideal types in Max Weber's meaning - a theoretical construct with whom are compared the real phenomena. The meaning of "adaptation" is also of particular importance. The authors denote "adaptation" as a process of adapting to new life conditions, which leads to the realization of earlier established purposes. A person who is in the process takes into consideration a set of expectations – their own, their reference group's as well as their own group's expectations. This set of expectations is confronted with the personal "self". This confrontation is of considerable meaning because at the same time another parallel process is taking place – a redefinition of the personal "self", the self-identity. The most significant question here is: who am I?, who will I be? – for myself and for the society. The answer is important from the perspective of migrants and the host society, as it could impact all the actors' quality of life. And another valid question: Does the host society allow migrants to integrate? It is a two-side process. The presentation will show links between a number of processes – the adaptation, integration and redefinition of the personal "self" in the conditions of migration. The strategies of adaptations could be combined with the processes of integration not only for Polish migrants living in London. They could also be used in any other case of migrant groups, since they show which conditions from social, psychological and personal perspectives should be met for integration with host society. There is a need to understand adaptation strategies to fully comprehend the process of migrants' integration with the host society. The basis for the presentation is research, which was conducted in London in 2012.

### **Selectivity and internal migration: A study of refugees' dispersal policy in Sweden**

Yitchak Haberfeld (Tel-Aviv University), Christer Lundh (University of Gothenburg), Debora Pricila Birgier (Tel Aviv University), and Erik Elldér (University of Gothenburg)  
Presents in session I

Following the intensified waves of refugees to Europe, dispersal policies of newly arrived immigrants are proposed for speeding up their integration in the hosting societies and for distributing the financial burden associated with it across the EU countries. However, the economic theory of migration suggests that economic immigrants are self-selected to destinations based on their abilities. Highly skilled people tend to migrate to labor markets with a broader opportunities structure, while less capable individuals choose markets that are more sheltered. Therefore, if refugees also show some patterns of selectivity when making their destination choice, the effectiveness of such policy depends on the extent to which refugees tend to stay in their initial location and their degree of selectivity. We used a quasi-experiment to examine whether the economic theory of migration applies not only to economic immigrants, but to refugees as well. We focus on refugee cohorts who came to Sweden during a period when a "Whole-Sweden" policy was applied. This policy was designed to reduce the concentration of refugees in mainly large cities by randomly deploying asylum seekers in almost all municipalities within Sweden. A few years after their initial assigned location, those refugees were given a choice whether to stay in their assigned location, or to move to another place within Sweden. This allows us to examine refugees' self-selection patterns within Sweden and their effect on their subsequent economic assimilation. We use individual register data from Statistics Sweden to study refugees who arrived in Sweden during 1990-1993 and we follow them during a 6-year period from the time they received residency. We use discreet time survival analysis in order to assess the effect of abilities on destination choice of refugees, and lagged dependent models to assess their wage and income growth.

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### **Limitation or opportunity? Cultural heritage in integration of young Norwegian Turks**

Karolina Nikielska-Sekula (IKH, University College of Southeast Norway, Bø MiReKoc, Koc University, Istanbul)

Presents in session I

The notion of culture, in context of international migration, has gained a pejorative meaning being an explanatory factor for the conflicts between the immigrants and the host society (Alghasi, Eriksen, Ghorashi 2009: 5). So-called culture of immigrants has been regarded widely in a hegemonic discourse as a limitation of integration and its connotations are generally negative bringing up references to patriarchal violence, including forced marriages and criminal activity of immigrant male youths. Taking however, immigrants' point of view, culture, understood as a set of values, traditions and patterns of behaviour brought by the first generation newcomers from their background localities, is often seen as a positive, distinguishing factor. Some of those practices, traditions and values constitute cultural heritage of a group being an important reference of immigrants' identification. This paper discusses the case of young Norwegian Turks living in the city of Drammen, Norway. It seeks to answer the question whether heritage contributes to the cultural integration of participants or it rather limits it. The author analyzes the role that cultural heritage plays in the development of Norwegian Turk's sense of belonging to both – local places of ancestors' origin in Turkey and local places in Norway. The use of heritage in making and crossing the boundary of ethnicity is also discussed here. The author argues that the integration to the Norwegian society is done under the umbrella of Turkish ethnicity.

### **Citizenship and Belonging: Germany's National Identity and Immigrants' Integration Beliefs**

Stefan Immerfall (University of Education at Schwäbisch Gmünd )

Presents in session II

How will Germany's national identity live up to the immigrant situation? The nation-state continues to be an important element of self-identity and still commands feelings of belonging to a collectivity. As Germany's national identity historically was heavily imbued with a culturally charged, ethnic discourse, it needs to build up emotionally appealing narratives attractive both to the migrant and the autochthonous population. Based on face-to-face, in-depth, semi-structured interviews (N=45), this question is probed through the eyes of second generation immigrants in south-west Germany. Perceptions of social and affective integration, group identifications and possibilities of de-differentiating native-immigrant distinctions are studied in detail. While few respondents mention instances of personal discrimination and most are at ease with their life in Germany, few see themselves as German without further qualification. Germany's national identity still needs to broaden its understandings of what it means to be a German. This quest for an emergent inclusive

German narrative is exacerbated by the current refugee crisis.

**Lived biographies of changing integration regime:**

**Migrant narratives of institutional support and labor market in/exclusion in Sweden**

Lotta Brännström & Katarina Giritli Nygren, (Forum for genderstudies, Mid Sweden University)

Presents in session II

The aim of this study is to explore the interconnection between lived biographies and changing integration policies through migrant narratives on institutional support and labor market experiences. The approach applied in this study allows us to pay particular attention to the dynamic character of integration and to make links between personal, organizational and policy domains, analyzing the shifted integration regimes from the standpoint of migrants. The Swedish politics of integration has during the last year's undergone vast changes and in 2010, the largest change in the Swedish history of integration policies was performed (etableringsreformen) which meant an increasingly emphasized focus on employment and workfare before welfare and the responsibility for new migrants was transferred from the municipalities to the employment service. As a consequence the rhetoric of integration in Sweden also changed, from what was in municipalities talked about as introduction, to what is now talked about as reception and establishment. By combining immigrants' subjective views and evaluations with the trajectories of their work biographies, we will discuss changing integration regimes as 'lived experiences' of individuals who are subjected to and employed in different occupations that the different integration regimes produces.

**The Art of Socialisation. Social Integration and Associational Participation in a Rural Norwegian Place.**

Brit Lynnebakke (Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research)

Presents in session II

The paper discusses social integration in a rural Norwegian place. The paper is framed within place theories, in particular theories on place-based communal identities and its related processes of inclusion and exclusion. The paper relates to how collective identities of belonging and identity are constructed in the sense that I discuss interview data in light of how norms and practices in a place mutually constitute each other and the ways this impacts on how one becomes a co-local. The paper especially draws on geographers Tim Cresswell's and Rob Shields' work on dominant practices and norms in the continual production of places. The municipality discussed in the paper is one of three cases in a Ph.D project about immigration to rural places in Norway that have experienced increased immigration in recent years. In the project, I have aimed at identifying the "entry tickets" for being part of the local imagined community. I have interviewed local natives, in-movers from Norway and immigrants of diverse backgrounds. In the Western Norwegian case discussed in the paper, recurrent entry tickets interviewees put forward were language, work and in particular participation in local associations. These local associations are typically children's leisure activities, which entail expectations of parents' practical involvement (e.g. fund raising activities and driving), a form of contribution that in Norway is commonly deemed "typical Norwegian". In the analysis, I argue that

local social life is centered around organised activities whilst highlighting that the home is highly private and visiting has declined in recent years – the latter reflecting a national trend. This, combined with busy working lives, leaves little room for informal socialisation outside organised activities. A consequence is that many interviewees (particularly ethnic Norwegians) equate social integration of newcomers with participation in local associations and other local initiatives. Another trend in the interview data is that many immigrants miss informal meeting points such as cafes, visiting people at home or socialising outside. In the article, I show how local individuals (inmovers, natives and immigrants) “match” or “mismatch” the dominant place norms and practices that emphasise associational participation. Moreover, I aim to illustrate Rob Shields’ statement that knowledge of dominant place images in themselves can mark insiders from outsiders.

### **History of Chinese Parents in Northway**

Hong Zhu (University of Stavanger, Norway)

Presents in session IV

Through the narrative inquiry of twelve Chinese immigrant parents from seven individual families in Norway, this research uncovered respondents’ parenting stories in the host country. Guiding this inquiry was the Acculturation and Social Capital models, which offered the overarching theoretical frameworks to help understanding how individual acculturation and social network operate collectively in reproducing, negotiating, and modifying Chinese immigrants’ parental believe and behavior in Norwegian society. The findings in this study showed being acculturated allows parents to have multiple insights to examine the criterion constructed the image of good parenting within specific contexts; however, acculturation process itself bought interviewed individuals significant parental stress stemming from common challenges such as language problem, peer pressure in parenting, and acculturation gap between parents and children. The respondents’ social network in this research was identified as the mediator of identified parental stress and the accelerator of parental acculturation. Bonding and bridging social network were essential in easing interviewed Chinese immigrants’ parental stress in respect of both migration and acculturation.

### **Co-Ethnic Contact and Trust**

Zheng Wu (Department of Sociology, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC V8W 3P5 Canada)

Feng Hou (Department of Sociology, University of Victoria)

Adam Carmichael (Department of Political Science, University of Victoria)

Presents in session IV

This study investigates the relationship between the density of people’s ethno-racial in-groups in their neighborhoods (co-ethnic concentration) and trust in their neighbors. Previous studies demonstrate that ethno-racial diversity decreases trust in others. This study posits that it is a lack of embeddedness, not ethno-racial diversity per se, that undermines interpersonal trust. The findings demonstrate that there is a positive relationship between co-ethnic concentration and trust in neighbors. People’s trust in neighbors is higher in neighborhoods with large numbers of co-ethnic residents than in neighborhoods that are ethno-racially diverse or have high concentrations of an

ethno-racial out-group. Living in a neighborhood with a high concentration of co-ethnics increases trust in others because these environments foster the social capital that increases the perception that neighbors will fulfill their obligations. The negative effect of local-area ethno-racial diversity on trust appears to correspond to a lack of social embeddedness or social distance between neighbors.

### **Migration and a local structure of feeling: the case of Polish migrant workers in the North of Ireland and Scotland.**

Radek Polkowski

Presents in session IV

There has been a tendency to analyse migration from Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) in rather generic terms. This can be seen, for example, in the proliferation of typologies of CEE mobility that focus on identifying universalistic patterns of migration and migrant motivations. However, such approaches give little attention to the receiving country context in shaping migrant experiences. Each place, region or a city within any single state is endowed with its own 'labour market and labour history, patterns of in-migration and emigration, ethnic and cultural mix, conflicts and contests' that can produce what Taylor (et al. 1996) call a 'local structure of feeling', which can shape migrant experiences in intricate ways. In an effort to contribute to a better theorisation of the role of place of destination in migration experiences, the presentation considers new conceptual tools not typically seen in migration studies. In particular, it draws on Raymond Williams' concept 'Structures of Felling', developed in the field of cultural and literary studies.

This concept is used to understand data from interviews with Polish migrant workers living in Northern Ireland and Scotland. The two places were chosen for their distinctiveness in terms of ethnic compositions and line of conflicts in workplaces and beyond (i.e. communities) as well as discourses about citizenship, community and belonging. Northern Ireland is a place with its unique political-economy, characterised by 1998 peace-settlement accompanied with expanded Keynesian state strategies that are being overhauled by neoliberal policies, and an ongoing sectarian divisions in communities and labour markets (Garvey and Stewart 2015). In contrast to sectarian politics in discourses, we have the notion of Scottish civic nationalism that came to the fore in the 2014 Independence Referendum, which many of the Polish migrants took part in.

It is argued that migrant narratives in the two places indicate the constitution of 'structures of feeling' that, while in some respects resembling migration experiences in any other part of the country, are also intricately linked to the specifics of these two locales. Therefore, through the concept of structures of feeling, the paper wants to illustrate how local collective discourses of citizenship, belonging and exclusion are lived or actively reinterpreted by migrants arriving to these locales. I have also produced a documentary film focusing specifically on Northern Ireland as a way of bringing out these findings more vividly.

### **Integration and Identified Victims of Trafficking: How Feasible is a Shifting Status?**

Samantha Currie (University of Liverpool)

Presents in session IV

The overall aim of this paper is to consider, from a socio-legal perspective, the potential for identified

victims of trafficking to regularise their status within a receiving state, for example by gaining a level of security in terms of their residence entitlement. Ultimately, the concern of the paper is, first, to critically assess the potential for such “victims” to genuinely experience a shift in their legal status. Secondly, the paper aims to reflect on the extent to which such a shift in status can facilitate the integration of such individuals into the societies in which they have been trafficked. Trafficking in human beings is currently widely portrayed as an issue of critical importance to a range of national jurisdictions and, in the international context, as having significant prevalence in certain global regions. Recognition of the phenomenon’s prevalence and tenacity has prompted multi-level legislative and policy action as individual states, but also regional and international organisations, have sought to grapple with its complexities and ultimately to reduce the incidence of trafficking. This is demonstrated in the UK, for example, by the enactment of the Modern Slavery Act 2015, which forms part of a broader Modern Slavery Strategy. At EU level, Directive 2011/36 on preventing and combating trafficking, as well as the broader Strategy towards the Eradication of Trafficking in Human Beings, demonstrate the supranational response. Protection of the victims of trafficking is a sentiment supposedly reflected in the different levels of legislative and policy response as a key objective, alongside the prosecution of offenders.

Recognition of the need to combat trafficking in a legal sense and to protect individuals from human rights abuses intercepts (and conflicts) with a range of other significant, and frequently contentious, global cross-border policy challenges. This includes the policy objective of many western states to manage (and ultimately reduce) levels of immigration. Against this backdrop, this paper will analyse the (in)effectiveness of legal and policy frameworks in addressing the (multifaceted) issue of human trafficking. Moreover, the paper will demonstrate that the potential of current legal frameworks to genuinely protect trafficked individuals, particularly by providing security of residence, allowing individuals to remain and facilitating integration into receiving states, is weak and undermined by the pre-eminence afforded to other policy goals. This applies in the narrow sense, in that ‘prosecution’ takes priority over ‘protection’; however, it also applies in a broader sense with immigration control taking precedence over anti-trafficking.

### **Immigration, State, and Immigrants’ crime: A Comparative Study between Native Born American and Immigrant American**

Rajan Datta

Presents in session V

Immigration is now seen as a major feature of social structure, personal identities, national networks and political conflict across the nation and world. It is viewed by some as a challenge to the existing criminal justice policies and conceptions of citizenship, and by others as a threat to democracy and economic development. Therefore, the topic of immigration and crime is becoming an important area of study. Much of the contemporary theory on the issue takes a constructionist approach to investigate social disorganization and immigrants’ crime. What needs to be expanded upon in historical perspective is the process through which boundaries or frontiers around particular communities are drawn over time, how immigrant crime becomes objectified in the collective consciousness of a society, and the forces and agencies that perpetuate immigrants. A review of contemporary social disorganization literature suggests a few questions that could be further investigated. For instance, what is the role of state policy in the creation and maintenance of

immigrants? How do educational, military and bureaucratic institutions construct immigrants' boundaries to involve criminal activities and how are these boundaries changed? What is the role of national agencies such as, state policy makers, criminal justice policy makers, and political associations such as, the conservative and Liberal parties in dealing with immigration and crime? How can we examine globalization and localism as dialectally interrelated moments of the same process that generates a great deal of anxiety in these populations surrounding the Criminology? There are a number of other questions that I investigated in my research. For instance, are immigrants in the USA less knowledgeable of criminal justice policies than non-minorities? Are immigrants less knowledgeable of criminal justice policies in the United States than in other countries? If so, what are some of the factors that cause them to be less knowledgeable in the USA? These are the issues that I examined through my PhD research. I investigated the global/ local connections at work in the constitution of immigrants' criminal identities in the immigrants' country, and the role of national agencies such as, state policy makers, criminal justice system, local and national police departments, non-government organizations as well as state-based institutions in this process.

### **Immigrant Integration Processes in Northern Ostrobothnia, Finland**

Loana Tistea (University of Oulu, Finland)

Presents in session V

The Colombian conflict, which began more than 50 years ago, was largely fueled by the predominance of poverty among large sectors of the population, inequality, distribution of land, corruption, and the crisis of political parties. The forced displacement is one of the worse consequences of the armed conflict in Colombia. The country has been leading the international list of countries affected by this phenomenon. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre IDMC (2006), forced migration in Colombia represents more than 5% of the total population. Most displaced families come from the countryside and they used to work in agriculture.

The lack of the appropriate labour experience and the high levels of illiteracy resulted in the difficulties to integrate them in urban areas, with few opportunities to produce incomes. As a result, the socioeconomic situation of displaced families is much worse compared to those of the poor families in the cities. Also culturally they have difficulties to adapt to this new situation. Survival and rebuilding a life project, the displaced population faces high levels of uprooting and great difficulties to integrate and coexist with their host communities. With displacement, situations of rupture, dispersion and uprooting occur, accompanied by the difficulties of convergence between the displaced communities and hosting communities by the mismatch of different cultural universes. It has been determined that women are the most vulnerable groups in this process. This paper concentrates on women's experiences. Women have to overcome the trauma caused by violence, the murder of their husbands and other relatives and sexual abuse, and to overcome the social and emotional uprooting when trying to integrate into an urban environment. Indeed, the violence that led rural women to migrate, forced them to assume new roles that were not previously considered in their homes ruled by males. Moreover, the exclusion suffered by displaced women and complications to integrate into the host community, affect the dropout of their children and the need to use child labour for family support. The paper shows that despite all these negative consequences of forced displacement, women have developed survival strategies. Including the creation of new women networks, cooperative shops, craft organizations, and community kitchens, and other; reconstituting

slowly a new social fabric. The paper also shows that in this process of integration has changed also the way they relate to each other and to men, no longer living under the shadows of sexist patterns.

### **Forced Migration from a Bourdieusian Perspective: From Greece to Turkey, From Syria to Turkey**

Assist. Prof. Filiz Goktuna Yaylaci (Anadolu University Faculty of Humanities, Sociology Department)

Mine Karakus Yetkin, (Research Assistant Anadolu University, International Center for Civil Society Studies and Practices)

Presents in session V

Since the foundation of the Republic, Turkey's role in the international migration has been a multi-faceted one as a receiving, sending and transit country. In this study, the experiences of settling and integration to the host society of compulsory exchanged populations from Crete who are settled in Turkey through bilateral convention with Greece are scrutinized. Furthermore, their perspectives on the Syrian refugees are elaborated within the light of Bourdieu's conceptual framework. According to Bourdieu, the field can be considered as the space where the impact of the field is being observed, which is also an arena for struggles and history. Hence, in this study, primarily, the struggle over the field of the Cretans who migrated to Turkey in 1923 with the Convention Concerning the Exchange of Greek and Turkish population has been questioned. Following that, as the actors who are in the field for over 80 years, their perceptions on the Syrians as the new enterers to the field with forced migration since 2011 are examined. For that purpose, semi-structured interviews are conducted with 30 participants 15 women and 15 men of second and third generation of migrants who are living in Bursa. The findings will be elaborated with the Bourdieu's notions of field, habitus, subalternity and social capital. As the preliminary findings, it is found out that, when they first entered the field, the Cretans were excluded from the field by the dominant actors-the members of the host society on the grounds of their linguistic, religious and daily social practices. As for the perspectives on Syrians, more than half of the participants with Cretan origin empathize with Syrians emphasizing the common subaltern conditions that they and their ancestors have experienced. The participants that have negative perceptions on Syrians, base their arguments on the struggle over the scarce resources in the field, especially showing hesitation in sharing their economic and social capital.



Workshop nr. 23

## Practices towards good life? The role of religion and faith in the integration process of immigrants – is it threat or possibility?

Sari Hammar and Ulla Siirto (both at Diaconia University of Applied Sciences, Finland)

Session(s): I & II

There are rapid changes going on in Europe due to the influx of migrants. In many countries we are facing a challenge to live together in culturally –and religiously –diverse societies in different scale than before. It is largely agreed that some new practices are needed to promote integration of the newcomers. But how ready we are to open up the discussion about the role of the religion(s) and faith(s) in this context?

We express that dialogue between the representatives of different religions and faiths is essential to build mutual understanding and cohesion. But before the parties are capable to start the dialogue they might need some new tools to help the process to begin. Religious literacy is our contribution to introduce one practice to improve the competence of meeting and cooperate with people with different backgrounds. To join us in this workshop we are welcoming all who have practices or examples or other interests concerning religion/faith and integration.

### **Bridge or Barrier? Religion and Immigrants' Attachment to Democracy**

Marion Fischer-Neumann (M.A, Bamberg Graduate School of Social Sciences (BAGSS) University of Bamberg)

Presents in session I

This article engages debates about the role of religion on Western and non-Western immigrants' psychological commitment to the democratic regime in practice in Germany from the angle of a social identity and subjective evaluation perspective. I discuss how migrants' religious belonging and behaviour as two components of their religious identity affect their satisfaction with democratic practice and how the effects are dependent on their generational status as well as ethnic and national group membership. The study uses for the empirical analysis data measured in two waves (2005 and 2010) from the German Socio-economic Panel (GSOEP) and employs random effects regression models. The panel models reveal that religion is indeed linked to democracy satisfaction of immigrants, yet in a complex way: while individual religious attendance is generally associated with an increase in democracy satisfaction, belonging to a certain denomination has no independent effect regardless of migrants' ethnic origin. Compared to self-identified Muslims with a Turkish ancestry, non-Turkish Muslims from Western/Eastern European as well as other non-European countries are more satisfied with the democratic regime. Moreover, I find for Turks that compared to foreign-born Muslims, German-born Muslims are less satisfied with democracy. Last but not least, in line with the theory employed, the analyses show that experiences of discrimination and general well-being are driving mechanisms for immigrants' psychological commitment to democracy. In sum, this study can

be understood as a first step in understanding complex relations between different group memberships and migrants' confidence in the democratic regime in practice.

### **Integration or des-integration? Experiences from ethnic based Catholic migrant communities in Norway,**

Sidsel Mæland (Dr. philos, Dep. Social Anthropology, Univ. of Oslo)

Presents in session I

The Catholic Church in Norway is a migrant society based on 180 different nationalities and ethnicities among their 250.000 members. The majority population, the Norwegians, amounts to 15 % of the members in this church. The migrants have their backgrounds from Asian, Latin-American, African, European, as well as from countries in the Middle-East.

During two years of field work I have been looking in to this multiethnic and cultural diverse religious community. The ethnography documents that the Catholic Church in Norway engages clerics from the migrants' home country to organize services as well as lay activities meant for the largest ethnic groups in Norway, for: Poles, Vietnamese, Tamils, Philippines, Croatians, Eritreans, Latin-Americans, Litanies . This special pastoral care represents a multicultural principle based group orientations: on the migrants' ethnic and national belongings to their countries of origin. The issue of the pastoral care is to reproduce the migrants' ethnic belongings in exile situations.

Multicultural critics strongly argue that migrant women from traditional societies reproduce traditional gender- and family-discourses in the receiving country. As women are excluded from priesthood in the Catholic Church, and as women at the same time are attending services as well as lay activities in the church, on a larger scale than men are, the critics further argue that migrant women practicing traditional gender roles may, prevent them from integrating in to the receiving country.

The result of the multicultural principle is that newcomers to Norway are included in those national based Catholic groups and may for this reason live their social lives outside the Norwegian society for years. The paper will explore and discuss the experineces of the group based multicultural strategy and the consequences for Catholics' integration in to the Norwegian society.

### **Churches against segregation: challenges, motives & practices,**

Lisa Salmonsson (Stockholm University)

Presents in session I

The church of Sweden has a long history of doing community and social work in order to fight segregation. Today's social and community work and the segregation it aims to fight, is somewhat more complex as issues of economic segregation intertwines with social and demographic segregation. Based on a case study of 12 congregations in Stockholm diocese this presentation focuses on how people working within the church are adapting to changes in the surrounding society. The people working in the churches participated in a focus group interview where segregation was the main topic. This material was then analyzed to see what work they did, what motivated them to do this type of work, what challenges they saw while doing it. In my paper I draw on the main tendencies from my study and discuss the churches as one type of stakeholder in the fight against segregation. Results show that the congregation that have the fewest member and hence limited resources are the once that are doing much of the anti-segregation work. It also shows that congregations are working together with established organizations like the police, social service etc. but not as much with less

established organizations and local social movements.

### **Safeguarding Danishness? Ethnicity, religion and acculturation among Danish Americans in three Danish spaces in the US.**

Pernille Skovgaard Christensen (Aalborg University)

Presents in session I

To this day, Danish settlements by the names such as “New Denmark”, “Dannevirke”, “Dannebrog”, “Ringsted”, “Danevang”, “Solvang” etc. carry witness of the more than 300.000 Danes who, with the wave of millions of other Europeans, crossed the Atlantic and settled in the American Midwest in the latter half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th Century.

To varying extent, descendants of these immigrants have continued to keep what is considered ‘Danishness’ alive on the American prairie through celebrating, practising and preserving their Danish heritage and through avoiding the ‘interference’ of other ethnicities, by for example resisting intermarriages.

Based on a number of life story interviews with descendants of Danish immigrants, this paper aims to unfold historical and contemporary practises of ethnic safeguarding in selected Danish spaces in the US. The presentation includes a discussion of the church’s role regarding ethnic safeguarding and survival. The interviews namely indicate that a late 19th Century dispute within the Danish church in America regarding differing views on the relation between religion and ethnicity, manifested itself in self-perceptions and life practises among Danish American families, echoed down through generations and consequently impacted the acculturation processes even up until today.

### **The religious dimension in therapy.**

Kjell-Ole Myrvoll (Universitetssykehuset Nord Norge, BUP Sjøvegan, Flyktningteamet)

Randi Elisabeth Jenssen (BUP Sjøvegan)

Presents in session II

Background: We are two clinical social workers specialized in child and adolescent psychiatry. We work on a regular basis with refugees in our clinic (BUP Sjøvegan), primarily with unaccompanied minors and to some extent; children and their families.

Many of the refugees we meet express that religion means a lot to them and mental health issues may be interpreted through their religious beliefs. We find this really interesting and have experienced that the dialogue concerning religious topics helps for overcoming mental health problems. In Norway the traditional therapy traditions have not been open minded due to the religious/spiritual dimension. From our point of view we want to have an open dialogue with patients about the religious aspect of their lives, and we believe that may help them to find better ways to cope.

We find it also interesting that many people in other culture have a more spiritual understanding of mental health problems. We think it is essential in therapy to have a sensitivity and respect for people’s faith. But we may also face challenges when patients present beliefs that we may consider as destructive.

In the workshop we want to present our work and discuss with the participants what role the religious

dimension may have for influencing mental health issues.

### **The Bifurcated Temple: Maintaining Religious Purpose While Navigating Secular Space.**

Gwendolyn Yvonne Alexis (Ph.D., J.D.)

Presents in session II

Religious institutions charged with eking out space in the existing religious landscape of the newly adopted homelands of their diasporic flocks face daunting challenges. While striving to preserve a mainly religious purpose, these institutions must simultaneously cultivate their role as secular advocates for the legitimacy of their transplanted religions in immigrant host lands that are unfamiliar with (or, worse, hostile to) their particular brand of the sacred. To what extent does navigating the legal and social processes that are endemic to the secular environment of democratically governed lands serve to drain the resources of religious institutions and thereby diminish the energy and effort that these organizations can devote to their religious mission? This paper will draw on Luhmann's theory of System Differentiation to explore the social phenomenon of 'The Bifurcated Temple.'

Key Words: Church and State, Modernity and Secularism, Law and Society, Immigrant Religion, Democracy and Democratization, Religious Accommodation, Construction of Religion

### **Religious narratives of meaningful endurance - How migrant women escape vicious cycles between health problems and unemployment.**

Jasmijn Sloopjes (PhD Candidate at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), Saskia Keuzenkamp (Movisie - Netherlands Centre for Social Development, Netherlands) and Sawitri Saharso (VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands)

Presents in session II

Objectives: Migrant women have both the highest incidence of health problems and the lowest employment rates in the Netherlands. In this study we examine how migrant women escape the vicious cycle between health problems and unemployment throughout the life course by using narrative analysis.

Methods: Life history interviews were held with first and second generation women from Turkish and Moroccan origin living in the Netherlands (N=38).

Results: The narrative analysis highlights how women separate their life story into different chapters which can be characterized as vicious or virtuous cycles between health and employment. Migrant women who managed to escape vicious cycles between health and employment used narratives of meaningful endurance, in which they reconstruct endured hardship as being endured for a higher purpose. By reconstructing hardship as serving a meaningful purpose, women are able to put a break on the chain reaction of negative developments in their lives. Interestingly, different groups of women seemed to draw from collective narrative resources in order to reconstruct their story into narratives of meaningful endurance. Turkish and Moroccan women drew from collective religious narratives about being a good Muslim. By reinterpreting adversary life events as challenges posed by Allah, they become worthy of investment and provide women with a sense of pride when managing to endure

these ordeals. Moreover, women mention the collective narrative about 'being a good Muslim' as the main reason for engaging in volunteer work, often for many hours a week.

Conclusions: In the societal debate the Islam is often presented as being conservative with regard to norms about gender roles. The Islam is in such cases often presented as an obstacle to the full integration of Muslim women into Western societies. The results of this study show that religion, and the Islam more particularly, can be beneficial to the integration process in two important ways. Firstly, it provides a collective narrative of meaningful endurance which allows women to deal with adversary life events and escape the vicious cycle between health problems and unemployment. Secondly, religious norms about being a good person promote extensive engagement in volunteer work. Thus, religious norms can be an important resource in the integration process of migrants and ethnic minorities.

**"I actually danced at the Sisters, but I have never been so afraid my whole life!" - A minority religion in a North-Norwegian community.**

Stephen Trotter (University of Glasgow)

Presents in session II

Panel: Practices towards good life? The role of religion and faith in the integration process of immigrants – is it threat or possibility?

This paper explores the role of a Roman Catholic parish in a Northern Norwegian community. Drawing on data generated through extensive ethnographic fieldwork and interviews, I explore how attitudes towards the Catholic community has gone from one of scepticism to celebration. The parish in question was established shortly after the Second World War, and has since then become a fixture in its community through the work of a congregation of Dominican nuns, and furthered through the establishment of a Catholic school.

Firstly, I will outline the different perspectives of what could constitute "a good life". The notion of "a good life" is subjective, and the power to define the "good life" often lies with the majority. As such, immigrants might pursue their goal of a "good life" but natives might consider their pursuits as threats to their "good life". Secondly, I will demonstrate how religious identities can lead to action that on the surface might appear to be setting up parallel societies, but in reality are moulded on pre-existing structures within civil society. Through the activities of the Dominican sisters, the parish became an integrated part of the host community; to the point where the Dominican nuns are commemorated as one of the top ten cultural icons and influences at the bicentenary of the host community.

The paper seeks to explore, through oral histories of parishioners and historical material, the development of the parish and its reception in the local community. Demonstrating that although there might be strong scepticism to the arrival of "new religions", this scepticism can be diminished through an active relationship between the "new religions" and the host community.

Keywords: Northern Norway; Catholicism; Integration; Immigration

Workshop nr. 25

## Unequal Returns

Erlend Paasche (Peace Research Institute Oslo)

May-Len Skilbrei (University of Oslo)

Session(s): II & IV

In line with the theme for the conference we focus on how social inequalities are relevant for the practice and outcomes of return policies, steadily climbing higher on the agenda of European host states (Paasche 2014). Return policies targeted towards irregular migrants and rejected asylum seekers, including deportations, removals and so-called 'voluntary' assisted return, are highly topical today at a time of unprecedented volumes of asylum seekers to Europe. A considerable share of today's asylum migrants will be rejected by the host state and legally obliged to return, and many will contest the power of that state to put that decision into effect. Next to the power asymmetry between the state and the noncitizens who resist it from its margins, there are other social inequalities that shape the interactive relationships at play in the field of coerced return. Possible topics include relevant discourses and legal-bureaucratic processes of return as well as the human dynamics and social inequalities

- between the irregular migrant and representatives and citizens of the host state
- between the irregular migrant and conationals as well as other migrants in the host state
- between the migrant and non-migrants in the country of origin
- other relevant actors

Paasche, Erlend (2014). Why Assisted Return Programmes Must Be Evaluated. PRIO Policy Brief 08/14.

### **Trust in deliverance? The role of trust in 'voluntary return'.**

Erlend Paasche (Researcher at PRIO, PhD candidate in sociology)

Presents in session II

Rejected asylum seekers often resist the legal obligation to return. Consequently, European policy makers tasked with migration management have turned to so-called 'Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration programmes (AVRRs) to incentivize return to and support reintegration in the country of origin. Programme uptake, however, is often low. Based on a series of evaluations regarding AVRRs that the author has taken part in, this paper outlines how the issue of trust may challenge uptake in AVRRs because prospective signatories have reasons to distrust it. Firstly, potential signatories must trust that non-compliance with the legal obligation to return will have consequences that are less attractive than compliance. Secondly, they may distrust the accuracy of official information regarding incentives. Thirdly, and most fundamentally, they may distrust that the economic incentives they are promised in exchange for their return will actually be delivered once they return and are no longer within the returning state's public discourse and territorial jurisdiction. Elaborating on these three issues of trust, I demonstrate the many concrete ways trust is put on trial in this bureaucratic process, and demonstrate that potential 'benefactors' of AVRR may have good reasons to distrust it. All in all this analysis serves as a reminder to evaluate a social policy in light of the social life worlds of its target group.

### **The Transnational Ideal: Preferred Futures among Immigrants in Europe.**

Jørgen Carling, (Peace Research Institute Oslo)

Erik Snel, (Erasmus University Rotterdam)

Presents in session II

The obvious migration options available to immigrants are staying, returning to their country of origin, or migrating onwards to another destination. This may be true in terms of their official place of residence. However, there is also the option of leading a truly transnational life, dividing one's time between two countries and being continuously attached to both. In this paper we challenge conventional approaches to return migration by examining the preference for this transnational option. Who are the migrants who would like to live partly in their country of origin and partly in their current country of residence, rather than settling in one of them? Are transnational desires mostly reactive, driven by exclusion and disappointment with life in the country of destination? To explore these questions, we use a unique new data set from the project Theorizing the Evolution of European Migration Systems (THEMIS). The data covers twelve origin–destination pairs and is based on survey interviews with a total of 2800 migrants. Respondents come from Brazil, Morocco, and Ukraine and have migrated to the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the United Kingdom. We find that, on average, a transnational life is the most commonly preferred option, favoured by 36 per cent of respondents. The second-most popular scenario is staying at the destination (31 per cent), followed by returning to the origin (19 per cent) and moving elsewhere (14 per cent). Behind these averages, there is great variation between the migration corridors. In the paper we also examine individual-level determinants of preferences for the future. The THEMIS questionnaire addressed a number of subjective aspects of migration and allows an analysis that complements ethnographic approaches to understanding differentiated experiences and desires.

### **Disrupted migration projects: the moral economy of involuntary return to Ghana from Libya.**

Nauja Kleist (Danish Institute for International Studies)

Presents in session II

This paper explores involuntary return from Libya to Ghana with a focus on how returnees manage and perceive their situation and the social inequalities between migrants and non-migrants in a context of economic crisis and vulnerability prompted by restrictive migration regimes and conflicts. Drawing on fieldwork in a rural town in Ghana where – often high-risk – international labour migration is an established livelihood, it analyses evacuations from Libya following the civil war in 2011 as well as deportations from North Africa, Israel and Europe. The paper argues that return to the hometown, rather than being detained or stuck en route, constitutes a particular context precisely because migrants face family and community expectations upon their return. Involuntary return constitutes a disruption of migration projects when migrants return empty-handed, going from being remitters to burdens for their families. This creates conflicts and disappointments within family and the local community, especially in relation to norms of provision and gender ideals. The paper highlights three effects of the moral economy of involuntary return. First it discusses the ambivalence of reciprocity and interdependency in families. Second it shows how involuntary return challenges dominant masculinity ideals. Finally it argues that involuntary return does not constitute a priori termination of migration as many involuntary return migrants migrate again, often in high-risk ways, in attempt to fulfil social obligations and avoid social stagnation.

### **Dynamics of Counter-Diasporic Mobility: Realities and Challenges of Return Migration to Iraqi Kurdistan.**

Dr. Bahar Baser (Coventry University)

Dr. Bayar Dosky (American University of Kurdistan)

Dr. Mari Toivanen (University of Turku)

Presents in session II

This paper focuses on various aspects of counter-diasporic migration to Iraqi-Kurdistan and sheds light on the realities and challenges of return by investigating the profiles of return migrants, their vulnerabilities and advantages upon their return as well as issues related to reintegration. Since 2003, when the Kurdish Regional Government has become a prominent actor in the region due to its autonomous situation, many diaspora members have been returning in order to contribute to state-building mechanisms by playing a vital role in economic and political development of the KRG. The main question of this paper concerns the dynamics behind the return process such as motivations of return, obstacles and facilitators in this process. This issue is not only central for KRG, but also is pertinent for host countries as well as international organizations as they have been investing immensely in voluntary and assisted return programs throughout the last years. By conducting in-depth interviews with returnees as well as actors who are involved in making and implementing return policies in Iraqi-Kurdistan and in Europe, this paper maps the current situation and points out to the gaps in the academic literature and government policies.

### **How equal are “forced returns”? Unintended effects of deportation targets.**

Sigmund Book Mohn (Department of Criminology and Sociology of Law)

Presents in session IV

We often read that the targets of return policies are “irregular migrants”, “rejected asylum seekers” and “foreign national prisoners”. In recent years however, this have become less true for Norway’s part, a result of organizational prioritizations following aggregated deportation targets set by government and parliament. According to these targets all forced returns are “equal”. One person deported is one count in the statistics, no matter of age, gender, country of origin, length of stay or criminal record. The Norwegian version of the “deportation turn”, around year 2000, with its focus on rejected asylum seekers, has therefor later turned to persons given ticket fines for less serious offences and more recently to visitors and border crossers with legal stay deported on the grounds of minor formalities. Beside an example of the absurdity of “border spectacles” I discuss how this logic of playing the numbers game also can lead to increased ethnic profiling and targeting of vulnerable groups.

**Future Returns.**

May-Len Skilbrei (University of Oslo)

Presents in session IV

In the current situation, with record high arrivals of asylum seekers, migration policies are being scrutinized and revised throughout Europe. Revisions takes the form of borders closing and changes in asylum procedures, but also revisions of the conditions for residence permits, family unification and citizenship are under revision. Short term restrictions and linked to assumed long term returns in the form of decreasing arrivals. Both Norwegian Minister of Immigration, Sylvi Listhaug and EU President Donald Tusk, EU-president speak about the need to 'send a signal' to make people stay in their home countries or chose other routes.

'Being tough on immigration' has in the last few years been expressed through enforced returns of rejected asylum seekers, temporary residents with a criminal record and irregular migrants. Upon receiving a rejection, asylum seekers are under obligations to leave Norwegian territory. Alternatively, they can apply for assisted return with financial support and practical assistance for the return and for reintegration in their home country. While much is invested to develop and inform about these programmes, we see that enforced returns have risen steadily over many years. In the years to come, the system of assisted and enforced return will probably undergo revisions in light of both political shifts and the high number of arrivals. This paper investigates the role return has in contemporary Norwegian 'migration management' by focusing particularly on the case of how Nigerian migrants make use of and are advised about their options upon receiving a rejection on an asylum claim.

**Sanctuary Practices and Unequal Return in Northern Europe and North America.**

Randy K. Lippert (University of Windsor, Canada)

Presents in session IV

Emerging in the late 1970s in several Western countries, contemporary sanctuary practices in Nordic and other Northern European countries, Canada and the United States continue today. These practices contest the power of the state to remove irregular migrants from state territories and temporarily shield migrants from imminent return to whence they came. This paper first distinguishes among types of sanctuary practices and then comments upon their current state in relation to return by drawing on empirical examples from Northern Europe and North America. Using earlier examples of local sanctuary movements the paper then discusses how social inequalities may play into whether and how irregular migrants gain sanctuary providers' and supporters' protection from the state. The paper argues further that while some sanctuary supporters are faith-based and motivated by religious ideals, many others are individuals as well as representatives from ethnic, labour, municipal, and community organizations that are not faith-based at all. In so doing, this paper problematizes common assumptions about contemporary sanctuary in relation to unequal return of irregular migrants. It also raises key questions, firstly, about recent sanctuary scholarship that insists on sanctuary 'taking' over sanctuary 'giving' and neglects the role of inequality and, secondly, about the 'crimmigration' concept (convergence of immigration and criminal law) that is increasingly used to refer to return and related practices directed at irregular migrants in Western countries.

**Integration against the will of the state: The struggles of deportable immigrants for regularisation in the UK.**

Reinhard Schweitzer, (University of Sussex, PhD candidate (3rd year) and Marie Curie Early Stage Research Fellow at the Department of Geography & Sussex Centre for Migration Research (SCMR))  
Presents in session IV

With limited success migrant receiving states are trying to reduce the number of foreigners residing irregularly within their borders by either legalising their stay or removing them from their territory. Looking at the UK, this contribution explores the dialectic relationship between this particular set of state policies and individual migrants' own agency in trying to regularise their situation and/or prevent their deportation. Since it is often their local incorporation into various domains of social and economic life that strengthens their fragile position vis-à-vis the state, recent immigration policies increasingly 'illegalise' these integration efforts. Both academia and policymakers therefor have to recognise and better understand irregular migrants' specific agency – as well as its limits – in building, sustaining and employing these links within their immediate social environment.

**Keywords**

Irregular migrants, everyday integration, migrant agency, regularisation, deportation;

Workshop nr.27

## Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers – vulnerability and survival

Professor Berit Berg (Department of Social Work and Health Science, NTNU, Trondheim, Norway)

Session(s): I & II

This workshop will discuss subjects related to unaccompanied minors (UMA) seeking asylum in the Nordic countries. The numbers of UMA have increased substantially during the last year, and both the asylum system, child welfare and service systems in the municipalities are under pressure coping with the large numbers.

Unaccompanied minors are often described as both independent and vulnerable. They have lost parts of their childhood because of war, prosecution and flight. Many of them are in a risk group because of traumatic experiences -either in their countries of origin, during flight or in exile. These factors also constitute risk factors when it comes to potential for integration. At the same time children with a refugee background are survivors.

This duality between vulnerability and survival constitutes an important area of discussion for politicians and NGOs, but also for academics.

Integration and inclusion are key concepts for the Nordic countries policy on ethnicity and diversity. Language training and focus on education has for a long time been important target areas. Our ambition with this workshop is to provide a holistic view on childhood and migration. Also papers that highlight all forms of combating discrimination and improving life chances and living conditions will be appreciated. These measures may include actions such as changed legislation, public practices as well as attitudes towards immigrants and ethnic minorities.

### **Unaccompanied minors trapped in transit in Indonesia: intimate relationships, exploitation and resilience.**

Antje Missbach (Monash University)

Danau Tanu (University of Western Australia)

Presents in session I

The number of unaccompanied minors (UAM) coming to Indonesia in search for international protection in 2014 increased by 20% from the previous year. Most UAM in Indonesia are boys aged between 13-17 from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. Some of them still have one or both parents, but have travelled on their own to Indonesia. The journeys are dangerous and often facilitated under exploitative conditions.

As irregular journeys by boat to Australia are no longer a viable option since Australia started to forcibly return boats to Indonesia (and Sri Lanka) in late 2013, most UAM undergo the time-consuming, bureaucratic determination process for refugees status that is offered by the UNHCR. Although recognition rates in Indonesia are very high, it can take 2 to 5 years before recognised refugee are accepted by a resettlement country. While UAM are granted special privileges in the transit countries, such as the provision of designated shelters, some resettlement countries (e.g.

Australia) usually do not accept refugees under the age of 18 for resettlement. This means, they are often in for a 'long wait'.

While in transit, UAM and other young asylum seekers form friendships and intimate relationships with Indonesian boys and girls as well as adults. Barred from legal options for employment and with limited options for education, a number of UAM have developed intimate relationships with older Indonesian women in order to 'make a living'. This chapter seeks to explore in detail the nature of these uneven relationships between UAM and young asylum seekers and (older) Indonesians, by asking whether they are purely purpose-driven and exploitative or whether they inherit also some forms of altruistic means of friendship.

On the one hand, the rapidly growing literature on migration has ignored the special role of friendship in transit and in the transit countries. Moreover, most of the existing migration studies are adult-centric. On the other hand, the anthropological literature on friendship has ignored migration-related spheres, but provided useful insights into youth, romance and everyday life aspects when it comes to choosing friends. Given the scarcity of literature that looks at UAM in transit countries and their needs for friendship and help, this chapter seeks to contribute valuable empirical insights from Indonesia, one of the main transit countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

### **Childhood on hold – unaccompanied minor asylum seekers in Norway.**

Berit Berg (NTNU), Hilde Michelsen (NTNU)

Presents in session I

Unaccompanied minors are considered a vulnerable group. This fact constitutes the back cloth for a large study on living conditions for asylum seeking children, conducted by NTNU Social Research (2013-2015). The study was initiated and funded by The Norwegian Ministry of Children, Equality and Inclusion (BLD). The purpose of the study has been to identify and map out the extent and quality of services offered to children during the asylum process. This includes both provisions decreed by law and other public services from local authorities, as well as those provided as part of offering accommodation by the child welfare or immigration authorities. The study's goal is to contribute to better the knowledge base regarding living conditions for children at reception centres and offer recommendations for best practice.

Living conditions for children in the asylum process are affected by numerous factors on different levels – everything from structural and systemic factors to mental and relational ones. The problems addressed in this paper therefore encompass general living condition indicators as well as questions and challenges that are particular to children in the asylum process. A child centred perspective has been central throughout. This implies that children's own experiences of the reception phase have been a central focus. In addition, an extensive material that in different ways sheds light on the children's situation during the asylum process has been gathered from reception centres, care centres and local authorities.

The findings highlight that unaccompanied minors express a necessity both for emotional and practical assistance in their daily routine. We observed both good examples and challenges regarding safeguarding the minors' care needs. Different experiences prior to and after flight, individual coping mechanisms and different stages in the asylum process as well as outcomes, warrants an individual

and flexible approach adapted to the young persons' follow-up care. In order to respond to emotional and practical care needs, it is necessary with staffing levels that at all times ensure the availability of adults, awareness regarding the use of interpreters, routines for supervision, co-determination that allows for maintenance of cultural identity, a sense of continuity, ensuring adequate information and that children's rights are heard through the guardian arrangement.

### **The responsibility and approach of Norwegian child welfare service when settling unaccompanied minors.**

Marianne Garvik (NTNU Samfunnsforskning)

Presents in session I

The municipalities are responsible to settle unaccompanied minors in Norway. Still, the municipalities are free to decide how they want to organize the settlement and support. Based on our research project carried out from 2014-2015, we see various solutions in different local administrations. The most common is anchoring the settlement in the Child Welfare Act. However, that does not mean that the Child welfare service necessarily is in charge of the everyday work. The responsibility to ensure unaccompanied minors care needs are just so often given to the refugee service or NAV. How the local authorities appraise the care needs for unaccompanied minors, and which unit the responsibility of support is delegated to, seems to have great impact on the welfare measurements these children receives. In our study we identify three "types" of local approaches to ensure care for unaccompanied minors; 1) Hands-on, 2) Independent or 3) Both.

### **Assistance and aftercare for unaccompanied minors.**

Veronika Paulsen (Researcher and PhD candidate, NTNU Social Research and NTNU Department of Social Work and Health Science)

Presents in session II

Adolescence is a vulnerable period in life, often characterized by moving back and forth between being dependent on others and experiencing increased independence. This tension is a key question in much of the research on transitions from adolescence to adulthood. The continued movement between dependence and independence is common in the youth population in general. Youths transitioning out of child welfare services on the other hand, seem to experience an "instant adulthood" and are often not given the opportunity to gradually transition into adulthood. The lack of a safety net and supportive relations seems to be one of the main challenges for youths transitioning out of the child welfare system, and may be even more challenging for unaccompanied minor refugees as they often have little or no family nearby to support them.

In this presentation, I will discuss how the child welfare services in Norway ensure aftercare for unaccompanied minor refugees in their transition into adulthood. The paper communicates findings based on two research projects. The first one is a research project where we have interviewed unaccompanied minor refugees and a wide range of employees that work with this group, both in residential care units, different follow-up services and in the child welfare services. The second is my

PhD project, where I study the transitions from the child welfare services into adulthood, especially focusing on social support, participation and interdependence.

The main focus in my presentation will be what kind of assistance unaccompanied minor refugees receive in their transition into adulthood and how the child welfare services provide support for this group of youth, with parallels to ethnic Norwegian youth exiting the child welfare system. I will further see the transitions out of the child welfare system in relation to the general youth population, focusing on the challenges of “sudden adulthood”, the need for social support and the concept of interdependence.

**“Sense and Sensibility” within international and European refugee law: the uncertain protection of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and the quest for effectiveness.**

Elena Gualco (Postdoctoral Researcher in International and European Law)

Presents in session II

The substantive protections, which international law and EU law provide for asylum seeking children are clear, at least on paper. However, compliance by States with international and EU law presupposes that the rights of unaccompanied minors seeking asylum are not only recognized but also enforceable. The paper will investigate the effectiveness of minors’ protection by tackling the following questions:

1) Should the “serious harm” requirement be considered in *re ipsa* when the applicant is an unaccompanied minor? An affirmative answer would increase the possibilities for minors to be qualified as refugees. However, such a presumption presents a risk: his family could use the minor as a “lure”, abusing family reunification rules foreseen by art. 10, para 3, of Directive 2003/86. Also a negative answer seems to be excluded considering that the “serious harm” requirement, when related to a child, should be appreciated taking into account the concrete possibility, in the minor’s home country, of receiving “such protection and care as is necessary for [his/her] well-being” (art. 3.2 CRC).

2) Considering the particular vulnerability of children and the relevant case law of the ECJ (C-648/11, MA and O.), should the “first lodged rule” be interpreted in the sense that the transfer of minors to another Member State is to be avoided as a matter of principle, since it potentially exposes them to an unreasonable risk of being subjected to degrading treatment?

3) Significant limitations can jeopardize the protection set out by international and European rules. This is the case of art. 25 of Directive 2013/32, which allows, under certain conditions, Member States to refrain from appointing a legal representative for unaccompanied minors. Two questions raise: since the vulnerability of children is the rationale underlying the provisions on legal representation, is being of legal age in itself sufficient to exclude such vulnerability? Given that the applicability of the derogation is linked to the duration of national procedures, which varies significantly depending on the State involved, would its application frustrate the uniform protection of asylum seeking minors’ rights? This risk is of current relevance (ECtHR *Khlaifia and O. v Italy*).

Given the weaknesses in ensuring adequate protection for unaccompanied minors, the paper will finally investigate the feasibility of two solutions: the adoption of further specific rules (cf. Proposal for the amendment of Regulation 604/2013, COM(2014) 382 final) and the applicability of Directive 2001/55 on temporary protection (which until now has never been applied).

### **Governing Unaccompanied Children Through Family Reunification Policies.**

Anna-Kaisa Kuusisto-Arponen (Academy of Finland Research Fellow, University of Tampere, Finland)

Presents in session II

Unaccompanied asylum seeking minors are protected by several international agreements and national immigration laws and policies. International agreements such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and particularly General Comment no: 6 on "Treatment of unaccompanied and separated children outside their country of origin" create the base for defining the best interest of a child when s/he is forcibly displaced and separated from family and other familial ties. In practice, however, child-family relations are governed by supranational institutions and their legal practices such as European Union legislation, Dublin Regulations on EU member states' responsibilities on handling asylum requests and several national laws and guidelines. These define how unaccompanied minors are processed through asylum process and how their position as vulnerable subjects is acknowledged later when applying for family reunification in the new host countries.

Whether the vulnerability and need for protection of an unaccompanied minor is actually recognised and in what manner becomes crucial when immigration officials define suitable socio-material conditions for childhood and family relations of migrant children in institutional decision-making processes. In Finland the number of unaccompanied youths rose fast during 2015 ending with 3054 in total. Since 2010 family reunification of unaccompanied children has been very difficult in Finland and only few children have actually got positive decisions. This has meant that Finland does grant asylum to these children and young people, but while doing this Finnish immigration policies lead to situation where these minors are left without their parents and siblings for the rest of their lives. In my presentation I will critically discuss these practices, values and norms of Finnish Immigration Office (Migri). Particular interest is paid on the concept of interest of a child in family reunification process. Empirical data consists policy document analysis, interviews of Finnish Immigration Officials and other public officials working with unaccompanied youth.

Keywords: unaccompanied young people, migration policy, interest of a child, family reunification, Finland.

Workshop nr. 28

## Negotiating diversity

Marta Bivand Erdal (Peace Research Institute Oslo)

Session(s): III & IV

Living with diversity, at the level of everyday lived experiences, as well as in national policy development, have by now become well-established fields of enquiry, in Scandinavia, Europe, and globally. Often research –and policy –is framed around questions of multiculturalism, accommodation of difference, and the role of the public sphere. Whilst ‘diversity’ need not be related to migration, and indeed such a connection may be problematic in suggesting homogeneity as a ‘natural’ starting point, this session focuses on the implications of diversity resulting from migration, during the past decades and until today, in the European context and elsewhere globally. It does so as an acknowledgment of the societal significance –in the public eye –of particular kinds of diversity associated with migrants, migration and mobilities, the negotiations of which merits further attention. The session explores how negotiations of diversity happen at different scales, from the neighborhood, to the national and international levels; from an individual actor perspective, but also considering state level policies, and different meso-levels, including the roles of media, whether in print or online. The focus of the session lies on ‘negotiations’ as a proposed term to describe the multifaceted ways in which living with diversity is managed or mismanaged; welcomed, accepted or denied; practiced more or less actively; planned for, but also experienced. Through this emphasis, the processual nature of living with diversity is foregrounded, together with the inherent roles of agency. Contributions exploring the nitty-gritty nature of negotiation processes, whilst attentive to the inherent power geometries present, are encouraged. Papers could focus on one or more different levels (e.g. lived experiences, policy developments at municipal level, public debate in online fora or face-to-face encounters), and draw on one or more geographic contexts (e.g. within a particular nation-state, a region, a transnational social field, a locality or neighborhood), including empirical focus beyond the ‘Global North’.

### **Employing negotiation as a lens to explore transformations in national identities in immigration contexts: Relational and substantive perspectives among youth in Norway.**

Marta Bivand Erdal (Peace Research Institute Oslo)

Presents in session III

This paper discusses the promises and pitfalls of the lens of negotiation for exploring transformations in national identities in immigration contexts. It does so drawing on data collected in six high-schools in Norway, totaling 300 student texts and 30 focus group discussions, with reflections on and experiences of national identity. Negotiation is a term used in peace processes, mediation in work places, and is here understood, following Amin (2012), in the context of ‘everyday negotiations of difference’ and ‘prosaic interactions’. The paper argues that national identities are changeable, also as a result of migration and increasingly diverse populations. With this backdrop it explores who is negotiating, about what, how and why. Drawing on models from business studies, four negotiation strategies are explored in the analysis of youth reflections and experiences of national identity:

trusting cooperation, open subordination, assertive competition, and active avoidance. In each of the four strategies, the significance of relational and substantive outcomes is weighed differently. It is found that the four different negotiation strategies are at work in youth's everyday negotiations of diversity and how they position themselves in reflections on a changing national identity. However, the relational and substantive outcomes for national identity, whilst a key concern, are not consciously accorded weight in negotiation strategies employed on issues of everyday diversity. The paper concludes by discussing the usefulness of negotiation as a lens for studies of contemporary national identities, and argues for greater application in studies of everyday nationalism, but also in studies of nation-building policies.

### **Living with diversity: Creolization and (new) geographies of encounter.**

Olivia Sheringham (Queen Mary University of London )

Presents in session III

This paper seeks to explore the conceptual and empirical potential of creolization for understandings of contemporary processes and geographies of encounter. Creolization is a highly contested term, used in multiple contexts and in largely inconsistent ways. For some, it refers specifically to the violent encounters between the cultures of colonisers, slaves and indigenous people in the New World – and more specifically the Caribbean – and to use it beyond such contexts risks undervaluing or disregarding the highly politicized circumstances within which the terminology emerged (Mintz 1996). At the other end of the spectrum are those who hail the universal qualities of creolization, using it as a rich metaphor to analyse myriad contexts where inter-cultural interaction and new cultural expressions have developed, thus lending credence to Hannerz's (1987) assertion that we live in a 'creolizing world'. More recently, and inspired by the Martinican intellectual Edouard Glissant, several scholars have returned to the concept to consider its decolonial potential for understanding social and cultural transformations in contemporary Europe (Rodriguez and Tate 2015; Cohen and Sheringham 2016). Building on such insights and drawing on research conducted in Martinique and Cape Verde, this paper will consider some of the ways in which historical encounters with diversity in the New World – shaped by asymmetrical power relations and violence – can shed light on understanding contemporary contact zones formed by enhanced international migration and globalization. I argue that creolization allows us to consider the historical, political and spatial dimensions of such encounters with difference.

### **Urban planning and negotiations of diversity in the context of the 'refugee crisis'.**

Maria Schiller (max planck institute for the study of religious and ethnic diversity)

Presents in session III

This paper analyses negotiations of diversity in the interactions between state officials and local residents at the local level. Focusing on urban planning it demonstrates the selective involvement of immigrants and the polarized representations of migration-led diversification. The paper is based on in-depth ethnographic research of in two neighbourhood development projects in two German cities.  
Long abstract

This paper presents findings from anthropological research on urban planning processes in two

German cities in the context of the 'refugee crisis'. It analyses the ways in which diversity, and I am focusing here primarily on migration-induced changes of the local population, is explicitly or implicitly addressed in urban development projects. In both projects, migration-induced diversity has been perceived as a key characteristic of the neighbourhoods from the very start, and has been compounded by the allocation of large temporary asylum accommodation centres in these very neighbourhoods.

Based on participant observation in citizen involvement events and in so-called 'local partnerships', where local citizens regularly meet with the urban planners, I investigate how the right to the city is becoming differentiated in these urban development projects. I find struggles of urban planners as well as of the participating local residents to negotiate diversity, as representations of diversity oscillate between idealizing diversity as profitable (connected with hopes for gentrification and a more dynamic future of the neighbourhood) and demonizing diversity as leading to ghettoization (connected with fears of the loss of value of one's property or of losing the status of the majority). I also identify the selection mechanisms for involving persons of immigrant background into urban planning projects, which also contributes to limiting the variety of represented conceptions of diversity.

### **Asylum seekers in your neighborhood: Anticipating and experiencing the establishment of asylum seeker facilities in Norwegian local communities.**

Susanne Bygnes, Elisabeth Ivarsflaten and Hege Høivik Bye (University of Bergen)

Presents in session III

After the summer of 2015 Europe's northern periphery began to feel the increase in asylum seekers in the wake of the mass exodus from countries including Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq. In Norway, several hundred facilities accommodating asylum seekers were set up in local communities. The establishment of new facilities was met with a deeply mixed response by local groups and individuals, including vast voluntary effort to welcome the refugees and incendiaryism of planned refugee facilities. Based on panel data from the Norwegian Citizen Panel and in-depth qualitative interviews collected during the spring of 2016 this paper aims to interrogate opinions based on anticipations and experiences with the establishment of asylum seeker facilities in Norwegian local communities.

### **How to be white in Australia.**

Viktoria Adler (Swinburne University of Technology)

Presents in session IV

'It is a fantasy of a nation governed by White people, a fantasy of White supremacy' (1998, p. 18) concludes Hage about the state of Australian multiculturalism. Other authors such as Forrest (2006, p. 208) find more gentle words to reflect on Australia's issues with its multicultural policy but the message is similar, 'Contemporary Australian society and polity is often characterized as increasingly multicultural, but still struggling to disengage from a legacy of Anglo privilege and cultural dominance'.

In this presentation I will draw on the preliminary findings of my research that investigates the experiences of 'whiteness' by upper/middle class Colombian migrant women living in Melbourne to further explore issues of social inclusion in a diverse and multicultural setting. The women in my research previously inhabited a privileged identity and social status in Colombia. They profited from existing social hierarchies in Colombia that classify them in categories such as upper/middle class 'whites' or mestizas. Using life story interviews and participant observation my project investigates how these women's experiences of 'being white' and privileged are changing in an Australian context.

This presentation will specifically focus on the performance of whiteness by my participants, and on the factors that variously constrain and enable them to blend in with Australian mainstream ('white') society. With my participants' experiences I am aiming to highlight the limitations of an Australian version of multiculturalism that I argue is still based on the idea of a 'white Australianness'

Reference:

Hage, Ghassan. 2000. *White Nation: Fantasies of White Supremacy in a Multicultural Society*. New York: Routledge.

Forrest, J. 2006. "'Core' Culture Hegemony and Multiculturalism: Perceptions of the Privileged Position of Australians with British Backgrounds." *Ethnicities* 6 (2): 203-230.

### **In place/out of place, or something in between? Negotiating one's place in the nation.**

Mette Strømsø (Peace Research Institute Oslo)

Presents in session IV

The recruitment strategy for this study is inspired by the concept of superdiversity which provides a great potential for exploring what I have found to be a dissonance between understandings and experiences of nationhood. Is nationhood a question of either or, or a continuum? The aim of this paper is thus to unpack the identified dissonance by exploring how and with whom my informants navigate or negotiate their place in the nation in their everyday lives. It does so by drawing on 60 semi-structured interviews in four localities in Norway. The strategy for selecting informants was diversification of diversity, i.e. superdiversity. Informants are recruited along different axes of identity markers and the sample consists of key traits such as geographic variation, age, gender, mobility; internationally, nationally, or not, and citizenship. The rationale behind this analytical design is to include all people who live in Norway, and not reproduce one particular notion of nationhood. The data suggests that although some of my informants understand nationhood as a question of either or, experiences of everyday life challenge this dichotomy between being a national or not. As my informants navigate and negotiate their everyday socio-spatial context, they all have experiences of feeling both 'in place' and 'out of place'. Hence, experiences of everyday life is rather a continuum, an 'in-betweenness'.

### **A Diasporic Right to the City: Producing a Moroccan Diaspora Space in Granada, Spain.**

Robin Finlay (Newcastle University, UK)

Presents in session IV

This paper will examine how Moroccan migrants have negotiated and mobilised their diversity to gain a diasporic right to the city in Granada, Spain. I draw on theories and research that explore how diasporas transform urban space, and how simultaneously, the contexts of cities produce distinctive formulations of diasporic dwelling and identity (Levitt and Jaworsky, 2007; Knott, 2010; Glick Schiller and Caglar, 2011; Blunt and Bonnerjee, 2013). Building on Avtar Brah's (1996) conceptual framework of 'diaspora space', the paper considers the diaspora condition as inherently spatial, and uses the lived spaces of Moroccan diaspora formations as the lens of analysis. Drawing on 8 months of ethnographic fieldwork, I demonstrate that Moroccan migrants in Granada have achieved a distinctive right to a Spanish city, producing a multi-sensory, self-orientalised diaspora space. I argue that through the mobilisation of a strategically self-orientalised cultural capital, the diaspora have partly appropriated the valuable history of Al-Andalus, a key component in the city's tourist imagery. This has enabled the diaspora to gain a right to have a presence in the city, to display an orientalised and Islamic identity, participate autonomously in the local economy, and ultimately, a right to difference. The paper provides a narrative of Moroccan diaspora participation and city-making in a highly visible and central district of a European city. In comparison to the frequent narratives of Moroccan and Muslim spatial segregation and ghettoization in Spanish and European cities (Zapata-Barrero, 2008), the paper provides a narrative of diasporic urban participation that is highly central, visible and encouraged.

### **Mobile trajectories, transnationalism and experiences of citizenship: Somalis in Amsterdam and London.**

Ilse van Liempt (Utrecht University), Gery Nijenhuis (Utrecht University) and Anya Ahmed (University of Salford)

Presents in session IV

The 'mobility regimes' put in place for refugees in Europe have resulted in increasingly fragmented (and dangerous) journeys for refugees. Nation states are shuffling around refugees, while discussing mechanisms and instruments that would result in a 'fair' distribution of refugees. The current 'crisis' is represented by governments as something that is forced on them by external forces (global unrest but also international law), implicitly distancing themselves from issues of responsibility and/or accountability. In addition, refugees are considered as 'something' that is temporary, not to stay. More and more, the current discourse emphasizes the expected difficulties in managing diversity, while disregarding an 'integrationist' agenda. Increasingly, 'newcomers' are faced with diverse mobility experiences embedded in different contexts of reception (welcoming, accepting but also denying), resulting in hybrid notions of identity, belonging and citizenship. This paper focuses on the relationship between mobility and identity, by taking an explicit transnational perspective. Drawing on data collected among Somalis in Amsterdam and London – a group representing heterogeneous mobility trajectories - this paper looks at how these fragmented mobility experiences shape Somalis' transnational practices and the way Somalis identify with multiple places in the world, and how this impacts on experiences of belonging. In addition, we will examine how policy constructions of Somali's transnationalism intersect with notions of citizenship and integration. Finally, we aim to learn from historical mobile legacies, in shaping future integration policy agendas.

Workshop nr. 29

## Migration and national asylum systems – the role of voluntary organizations

Audun Fladmoe (Norwegian Institute for Social Research)

Hilde Lidén (Norwegian Institute for Social Research)

Session(s): I

Voluntary organizations and volunteers have traditionally played important roles in refugee- and asylum systems.

National and international voluntary organizations are engaged in different phases of the asylum process, including the early phase of arrival and in the longer process of integration, but also in helping asylum seekers who have been rejected and are returned. In the wake of the recent increased refugee influx, civic engagement has been important in handling the challenges with increased numbers of refugees, both through activities initiated by formal voluntary organizations, and also through more informal and spontaneous ad hoc-initiatives.

With this as a backdrop, this workshop invites contributions of papers that shed light on the resources and contributions from the voluntary sector in the current refugee influx. We invite presentations discussing the role of the voluntary sector in different phases of the asylum process, including both formal organizations and more informal and spontaneous volunteer initiatives. Proposed papers may include studies of the role of the voluntary sector in the early phase of arrivals, when staying in reception centers, for resettlements, and returns. Key questions include the role and responsibility of the voluntary sector in the asylum system nationally and internationally; what are the main options and dilemmas, and how is the relation between public authorities and the voluntary sector?

### **The Construction of a Professional Identity through Psycho-Social Practice with Asylum Seekers and Refugees: The Experience of Professionals in Lebanon.**

Aimee Aoun, Hong Zhu (University of Stavanger, Norway)

Presents in session I

This study investigates the notion of professional identity among practitioners who conduct psycho-social practice with asylum seekers and refugees in Lebanon. The researchers led semi-structured interviews with 15 professionals who work for different organizations and who have direct contact with refugees and asylum seekers. Drawing on the Foucauldian theoretical assumptions, this study focuses on discourses and power relationships in order to understand how environmental and institutional factors affect the way practitioners construct their professional identities and values. In addition, this study explores how daily practices and interactions with refugees and asylum seekers shape the identity and the working approaches of these professionals. Another focal point of this study is to investigate the experts' professional growth within a postmodern migration age. Finally, the findings of this study broadly discuss the discourses that frame contemporary humanitarian actions in Lebanon. The researchers took keen interest in the ways in which the retention of a human rights framework enables psycho-social practitioners to define and protect refugees' and asylum seekers' dignity, social-psychological needs, and well-being.

Key Words:

Psycho-Social Practice, Professional Identity, Refugee and Asylum Seekers

### **Voluntary work in the field of integration.**

Kristin Thorshaug (Interface Politikstudien)

Presents in session I

Voluntary work is a central part of numerous projects promoting integration of refugees and intercultural co-existence. Through non-profit organisations, charitable societies and local groups, a range of activities and services thought to facilitate integration are carried out on a voluntary basis. The services of volunteers are recognised as a valuable addition to public measures in integration work and are supported, politically as well as financially, by public authorities.

Voluntary work is however not without its challenges. A first issue can be identified in the interplay between public services and voluntary work, in which a central question is whether the services of volunteers should be a supplement to or a replacement of public services. Concerns have been expressed as to whether there are limits to which services volunteers can and should provide.

Whereas voluntary work may constitute an advantage in certain areas of integration work, other areas may demand the work of professionals. A second and linked issue concerns the quality of the voluntary work, where critical voices fear a loss of quality in the services offered through the use of volunteers. In order to secure a satisfactory quality, organisations should offer training and support of volunteers and implement quality assurance systems. Depending on factors linked to organisational characteristics and financial situation, organisations may struggle to meet these demands.

Based on projects carried out in Switzerland and Norway, this paper seeks to present some key characteristics of voluntary work in the field of integration, focusing on integration measures for recognised refugees. At the organisational level, elements concerning the cooperation with public and private partners as well as the organisation of voluntary work and the implementation of quality assurance systems are discussed. At the individual level, experiences of both volunteers and participants are studied in order to shed light on the understanding of roles as well as on the impact of the interactions. Special attention is given to the potentials and limits of voluntary work.

### **The cooperation between the Serbian state and the civil society in the refugee crisis.**

Nevena Gojkovic Turunz (Freelance researcher)

Presents in session I

Serbia has had an independent asylum system since 2008, when the government, and more precisely, the Border Police Department overtook the mandate from UNHCR. Since 2008, only 48 asylums have been granted, out of it 30 were granted in 2015. There are two main factors behind the extremely low number of granted asylums. First, a vast majority of migrants does not see Serbia as a final destination and their ultimate goal is to reach some of the EU countries. Second, Serbian officials as well aim at keeping Serbia solely as a transit country. On the other hand, the state authorities and institutions have shown benevolent efforts to fulfil the needs and help people transiting Serbia since summer 2015, and they heavily relied on the civil sector in doing so.

Hence, the goal of this paper is to describe the current situation of the asylum system and to propose recommendation for its improvement. The paper is divided into four parts. First, it introduces the context of the Serbian asylum system. Second, it outlines the current modes of the cooperation

between the civil sector and state authorities and institutions. Third, it presents a case of Asylum Info Center in Belgrade as a best practice of collaboration between local authorities, local CSOs, UNHCR, IOM, Save the Children, and state institutions. The problems CSOs are facing in cooperation with state authorities and institutions are identified in the last part, and recommendations for the improvement are given. The goal of the research was to explore and to collect information from people working directly in the field. Thus, the paper is based on the 25 semi-structured interviews with representatives of CSOs, asylum center in Krnjaca, and activists and volunteers.

Keywords: Serbian asylum system, civil society, refugee crisis

### **Voluntary organisations, “welcome refugees culture” and the state.**

Berit Aasen (senior researcher, sociologist)

Brit Lynnebakke (PhD student, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional research (NIBR), Oslo and Akershus University College)

Presents in session I

Key word: civil society organisations, solidarity, refugees, integration Norway

Many European countries experienced a rapid rise in the arrival of refugees in the summer and autumn of 2015. This happened at the same time as political parties, civil society, and individual citizens engaged in a discussion on the welcoming of Syrian refugees. The engaged citizens were therefore already in an alert situation, with a strong potential for mobilisation.

This paper examines the state-civil society relations in the field of refugee’s reception centres and long-term integration. We are particular interested in how both the state and civil society itself perceive their efforts in relationship to building social capital and new capabilities among the refugees, and how the “welcome culture” contribute to and nurture active citizenship both among Norwegian citizens and recently arrived refugees.

It does so by looking at financial mechanisms to civil society organisations by the Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi) and the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration (UDI), by analysing how the local state and civil society organisations cooperate at municipal level, and by contrasting this with the new forms of mobilising through social media.

The paper draw on state – civil society relationship and interaction, identifying principle roles of civil society activities, as well as policies and strategic thinking from the state on the use of voluntary organisations in the work along the asylum seekers chain. The main material is from Norway, but the paper also draws on other European countries experience.

Workshop nr. 32

## Managing “difference” in East-European TF

Viorela Ducu (Principal Investigator, Research Center for Population Study, Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Session(s): III

Papers are welcome that focus on East-European countries aiming to discuss the similarities and dissimilarities both between EU member states such as Romania, Hungary, the Baltic countries, Poland, Bulgaria as well as non-EU countries such as Serbia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine. “Difference” within East-European TFs can be felt in multiple senses, but in our workshop we wish to address with priority the following issues: the members of families live in several countries, while family members who are abroad are often denigrated at home, and the family must confront these accusations; through migration, some family members become a minority in the target country and often the family also needs to confront discriminating discourses against them; the children born and raised partly in the target country confront problems in integrating into the educational system abroad or, if they come back home, encounter difficulties in adapting to the home country’s educational system; many children are born outside the country and already have a double citizenship, becoming special members of the families for whom alternative life projects can be drawn; through marriage with a „foreigner” (either in the target country or with an immigrant in the home country) bi-national or ethnically mixed couples are constituted that provoke new ways of accepting otherness, the children of these couples needing the development of new educational strategies in TFs.

The following topics are especially welcome, including connected ones:

1. Establishing the way in which discrimination at home as well as abroad influences TFs, and how it is managed by them;
2. Specific situations that children from TFs face: children gliding between two or more countries; children with double citizenship; children in transnationally mixed families –and the practices families unfold in these cases;
3. The practices of families that include ethnically mixed/bi-national transnational couples.

Special consideration will be given to applications that include visual data documentation (video recording in the field, online video recording of data and photo documentation).

**"I feel guilty that I left them there during the war, and that now strangers are taking care of them" - analysis of transnational care practices of women with refugee experience from former Yugoslavia.,**

Petra Ezzeddine (PhD., Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Humanities, Charles University in Prague)

Presents in session III

The paper will focus on intersectional research with refugee women (mostly subsidiary holders) from the former Yugoslavia who reside in the Czech Republic from the 90.s and transnationally care about their close relatives (especially parents) in the country of origin.

I would like to analyze how are transnational trajectories gendered, and how they interact with specific migration and life phases, care practices, status passages and work trajectories. I will argue that women reflect strong gender-based and socially normalized pressure on the care for the elderly. I will argue that women with refugee experience find themselves in a situation where they feel guilty for the fact that they left their parents in the country of origin during the war, and that even today they cannot intensively stay with their parents, because they need to remain competitive (due to age, ethnicity and gender) and keep their vulnerable job positions in the Czech labour market.

How women with refugee experience organize transnational care, how their migration affects family relationships and their gender identity, and what is the "price" of transnational care in transforming societies?

**Visualizing the difference in transnational families,**

Anca Aștilean, Iulia Hossu, Viorela Ducu, Călin Ilea ("Babeș-Bolyai" University, Romania)

Presents in session III

Confronting difference through the practices of transnational families is a vast subject that can however be illustrated through a variety of composite videos. The aim of the paper will be to Visualize the difference in the transnational families through 3 cases each distinct that is correlated to a certain difficulty a transnational family or couple encounters.

The first video shot with Andrei exemplifies the discrimination he had to confront when pursuing his dream of becoming a Romanian citizen (and quitting his Moldavian nationality) and what mixed feelings he has regarding to his affiliation to his legacy or newly found citizenship – torn between countries.

A child's journey from Romania to France and how he viewed the changes and how he lived the transition with his family. Children are often the most affected of the family by these changes and we can see through this case study how he was able to adapt to a new life and what his life has been ever since the moving happened.

A case study on mixt couples is beautifully exemplified through Adela and Jeremy, and through the video they transmit the struggles of having different religions – and what does this mean for their parents, how they manage to communicate and their passions that united or separated them- a Romanian and Luxembourgese's path to life as a couple.

### **The impact of discrimination against migrants upon transnational families,**

Viorela Ducu ("Babeş-Bolyai" University, Romania)

Presents in session III

The impact of discrimination against migrants upon transnational families

Over the past years, ever more transnational families having Romanian family members have diversified their target countries, and thus we meet numerous transnational families with family members in multiple countries, noticing a break with the bi-national or even bi-local network migration pattern (from one Romanian settlement to one foreign settlement) that used to be typical for migration from Romania. The spreading of family members over a number of foreign countries has a complex impact upon transnational families. However, in the present paper we wish to underline how the placement of some family members in countries that are "welcoming" towards Romanians (e.g. the USA, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium etc.) and other, "unwelcoming" ones (e.g. the UK, France, Spain, Italy etc.) reflects upon the transnational family. Another dimension we wish to address is the social status of family members in target countries: families with members migrating for unskilled work feel being viewed with contempt by non-migrants and try to give an economical explanation for their migration, all the more if the target of a family member is an unwelcoming country, hence facing double discrimination. On the other hand, if the target countries are welcoming towards family members, and especially if they attain a good social status there, the transnational family becomes a source of pride.

### **The 'migration paradox' in integrating Eurasia,**

Hanna Danilovich (Economics, Social Science, Political Science, PhD, Middlesex University, UK)

Presents in session III

The paper analyses a paradox of growing intra-regional economic integration and a persistently high irregular migration within the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States). We estimate the approximate size of the 'migration paradox' by analysing the structure of remittance flows within the region, and evaluate the impact of persistent irregularity of population movement on economic and social development of individual countries of transition periphery.

Despite being promoted as a form of real socio-economic cooperation within the CIS (Schamiloglu, 2006; Ryazantsev, 2007; Karabulatova and Polivara, 2013), migration has remained the source of political, social and economic tensions at every stage of integration. Until January 2015, when the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) was officially launched and the barriers to entry were, in theory, removed, the share of irregular migrants was reaching 50-60 percent (almost 80 percent – Kuprina and Sandler, 2015:200) of the total immigration into Russia (Kolesnikova and Davletshina, 2015; Mukomel, 2015). The EEU did not solve the problem. Although the total number of legal migrants from EEU has reduced by 8 percent in 2015, the total number of irregulars has increased by 44 percent. The main reason for this were increased inflow from non-EEU transition economies such as Ukraine, Georgia, or Azerbaijan and tightening of the rules on obtaining work patents for EEU citizens (Malysheva and Kalachihina, 2015).

Growing irregular intra-regional migration resulted in the growth of undocumented remittances. The issue is ever more important since remittances represent the largest income source and short-term balance of payment fix for some of the less developed post-Soviet countries. Kyrgyzstan, Armenia,

Moldova and Tajikistan are among the world's top remittance-receiving economies. Tajikistan tops the list with remittances comprising 52 percent of its GDP . (Migration Policy Institute, 2015) Economic assistance programmes in these economies have so far achieved limited success; the overwhelming majority of the economies in the region increasingly rely on external donors and migrant transfers to balance their finances. At the same time, the role of remittances as a source of development finance has been far more modest. Anticipated improvements in human capital, infrastructure and increase in competitiveness and business efficiency have not taken place in any of the remittance-dependent transition economies. This poses an important question of the quality of economic development in the region.

Workshop nr. 33

## Occupational regulation and migration

Ida Drange (Forsker II, Work Research Institute (AFI), Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences)

Session(s): III

Occupational regulation is a powerful labour market institution that affects the inclusion and exclusion of migrant workers. In its strongest form, occupational regulation gives a legal framework for occupations to monopolize work tasks and to exclude competitors who do not meet specific requirements. From the government's perspective, regulation is a means for reducing information asymmetries in the market, protect the public and increase consumer welfare. From the perspective of closure theorists however, regulations are the outcome of political strategies from privileged occupational groups that mostly serve their interests. By raising barriers to access, the occupation receives higher wages and more employment stability than in a (fully) competitive market. Occupational regulation is becoming more widespread across Western countries, and the number of workers performing a regulated occupation is growing. As it stands, regulations are found at every level of the occupational hierarchy. In the context of international migration, occupational regulations reduce mobility because the legal framework is usually negotiated and settled at the national level with country-specific requirements for education and training. Regulations thus affect migrants' chances of finding employment in the occupation for which they are qualified. Due to the European qualifications framework (EQF), labor mobility is more accessible to European citizens compared with non-European citizens. Nevertheless, because regulations draw a boundary between those who are "inside" and "outside" the occupation that tend to overlap with migration status, occupational regulations relate to social and ethnic inequality.

With increased international migration, governments seek to reduce the negative impact of occupational regulations for migrant workers by harmonizing legal frameworks. From the perspective of the labour organizations, dismantling national legislation might challenge the occupations' position. Thus, tension might arise between national and supranational interests in labour unions and professional associations.

This session welcomes papers that discuss the origins, issues and consequences of occupational regulations for international migration from a range of different disciplines such as history, human geography, political science, law and sociology.

Topics cover

- \* Economic integration (employment patterns and wage inequality)
- \* Labour unions/professional associations
- \* International migration and challenges to professionalism
- \* Harmonization of regulations across EU-member states
- \* Recognition of foreign qualifications

The workshop will be connected to the project "Income Inequality in Professional and Vocational Occupations" based at the Centre for Welfare and Labour research at Oslo and Akershus University of Applied Sciences.

Researchers from the project group will present papers at the session.

**Barriers to Access? Immigrant origin and occupational attainment.**

Ida Drange (AFI)

Andreea Alecu (Centre for the Study of Professions, HiOA)

Presents in session III

The Norwegian labour market has become increasingly accessible to foreign workers, both as a result of more global migration patterns and the implementation of international agreements on exchange of labour across borders. Prior studies show that there is a gap between admission settled in formal agreements and the occupational attainment of foreign citizens, as immigrants have a higher likelihood of being unemployed or overqualified and have a lower likelihood of finding relevant employment compared with the majority population and this is worse among the regulated occupations. This article investigates whether immigrants' likelihood of gaining access to the licensed occupations are different from access to skilled occupations in general, and how it varies with region of origin (Nordic, EEA, Western, non-Western) and degree (foreign/domestic). Moreover, we will also compare employment outcomes between first and second generation immigrants to better determine whether any differences between the groups can be traced back to different impacts of regulations or labour market discrimination. The results show that immigrants have a lower likelihood of accessing regulated occupations, except among the Nordic immigrants. The disadvantage found for Western and non-Western immigrants are negligible for the second generation immigrants. This indicates that there are barriers to access in the Norwegian labour market that particularly pertains to those who migrate from third countries and EEA-migrants with access to the European Common Labour Market.

Key words: Occupational regulation, Immigrant employment, Intergenerational mobility, Norway, Skilled migration.

**Ethnic Wage Inequality in Denmark After The EU Enlargements of 2004 and 2007.**

Anja Kirkeby (CoMID – Center of Migration and Diversity Aalborg University)

Presents in session III

Today, more than 70.000 Eastern Europeans in the working age 18-64 has residence in Denmark; more than half of these entered after the enlargements of the EU in 2004 and 2007. Wages are a central theme in political debates about the effects of labor migration and of "social dumping" due to the key role they play in working conditions as well as living standards.

Central and Eastern European workers are willing to accept wages far below normal standards of native Danes (Friberg et al. 2013) which may potentially lower the price of labor and undermine labor standards. This can be expressed as an ethnic wage penalty in jobs with high concentration of Central/Eastern European workers.

However, the majority of Central and Eastern European workers in Denmark work in the non-skilled or skilled labor market which has major requirements for flexible working hours and generally poor working conditions (OSHA EU 2007). Such sign of a segmented labor market are known as a possible mechanism of segregation. In case of segregation, it may be that Central and Eastern European workers in general are allocated into job functions which are paid less.

Although these mechanisms of wage inequality are conceptually distinct, they are not mutually exclusive—and each has its own implications for how it is structured and maintained. The objective of this paper is to test these two possible mechanisms for the Central Eastern European population concentration effect on wage inequality: job segregation and devaluation.

The study is carried out as a longitudinal multi-level analysis, based on Danish registers from 2000-2014. Individual data are aggregated on country of origin and citizenship, enterprise and trade and holds information on e.g. socio-economic conditions, working history, family history. This paper focuses specifically on the construction and cleaning industry.

### **To what extent do occupational regulations and possibilities of recognition of foreign qualifications influence immigrants' employment opportunities?**

Alexandra Mergener (Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training)

Presents in session III

This paper focuses on employment opportunities of skilled workers in the German labour market holding a foreign certificate. Due to demographic change and anticipated shortage of skilled labour, the German Government pursues a strategy of attracting migrant workers to work in tight occupational fields. By the Federal Recognition Act, a legal claim was published in April 2012 to standardise procedures for the evaluation of foreign vocational qualifications. This is particularly helpful in context of regulated professions which must not be practised by immigrants without full recognition. It supports both the companies by ensuring transparency of foreign diploma and the immigrants by increasing their integration chances.

Up to now, influences of these parameters on employment of foreigners have not yet been analysed. So, the main questions are:

- ☐ Do occupational regulations have an excluding effect on foreign skilled workers in regulated professions?
- ☐ Which impact does knowledge of companies' decision-makers about recognition possibilities have?
- ☐ Does a shortage of applicants or international activity of the company increase opportunities of foreigners?

To find a response to these questions, I use a quantitative representative employer survey including more than 5000 companies (Human Resource Managers) in Germany (data was collected at the end of 2014). Topics of this survey concentrated on employment structure with a special focus on migrants, the Federal Recognition Act and hiring problems within the companies. In my analysis, I am able to describe the influences of the variables mentioned in the questions above on the probability that a company currently employs persons holding a foreign certificate as well as on the willingness of employing them in the future. Additionally, I control for firm size and different sectors.

By this, I am able to present new results in a previously sociologically unexplored field. Furthermore, next to the findings' applicability for the German labour market by principle (because of the specific national database), they are also transferable to other European countries with similar structures.

**Once learnt never forgotten - Recognition of qualifications acquired abroad: The situation in Germany focusing on the regulated occupation “medical practitioner”,**

Ricarda Knöller, Nadja Schmitz (Bundesinstitut für Berufsbildung (BIBB))

Presents in session III

On April 1st 2012 the German „Law to improve the assessment and recognition of professional and vocational education and training qualifications acquired abroad” (Recognition Act) entered into force. The aim of the law is to foster the labour market prospects for skilled workers, who gained their professional or vocational qualifications abroad.

The Recognition Act creates a general legal right to the equivalence assessment of foreign with German professional or vocational qualifications. Therefore, it is characterized by some special features compared to previous law: For example, the act applies both for regulated and nonregulated occupations. Recognition is no longer limited to the EU but now also opened to Citizens respectively professional or vocational qualifications from third countries. Furthermore, relevant occupational experience can be used to compensate substantial differences identified in the equivalence assessment.

In our presentation we will introduce the recognition act and discuss how many applications were made and who the applicants are in detail.

The focus will be on medical practitioners (regulated occupation) since most of the recognition cases, more than 17.500, are related to this profession. In 43% of the cases the applicants completed their qualification within EU/EEA/Switzerland, in 53% of the cases in third countries. Even though both of them have the entitlement to individual assessment, differences still exist due to the procedure and the results. Therefore we will discuss the present differences and try to find out, which conclusions can be drawn.

Caused by the German federal system, there is not a single but several competent authorities who do assessments of equivalence for the medical practitioner occupation. Even though the criteria for the assessment procedure should be consistent and uniform for all competent authorities it turned out, that it is not. We will present some non-uniform aspects, discuss problems that may follow and potential solutions.

We will use the following data:

German official statistics: We have access to the German official statistics for occupations governed by federal law and are able to do analysis covering the currently available period from 2012-2014.

The official statistics consists of reportable data, which is delivered to the German Federal Statistical Office by the competent authorities.

Results of workshops: In 2015, our Monitoring-Project has conducted exchange-workshops with employees of competent authorities from different federal states in the area of healthcare. Objective was to discuss recognition procedures, to indicate the differences between the federal states as well as to show the challenges and lessons to be learnt.

Workshop nr. 34

## Managing Afghan migration: Between 'the war on terror' and 'the refugee crisis'

Marta Bivand Erdal (PRIO), Ceri Oeppen (University of Sussex) and Mikkel Rytter (Aarhus University)  
Session(s): I & II

The proposed session will explore questions of Afghan migration in the politicized contexts of 'the war on terror' and 'the refugee crisis'. Afghan migrants' position as both victims of insecurity and securitisation, as well as a long and complex migration history, resulting in a diverse and geographically dispersed diaspora, means that Afghans provide a fascinating case study to explore multiple migration issues. In this session, we seek to engage with the notion of 'migration management', at a variety of scales. On the one hand, migration management is a policy tool, used by states and international organisations, to control and govern migration. On the other hand, we also suggest that the notion of migration management can be explored in relation to the multiple ways in which non-state entities might seek to control and influence mobility, notably the role of family and extended family in shaping Afghan migration decisions. Migration management, whoever the 'managers' are, affects the space for migrants' agency and mobility decision-making, as well as actual mobility. As such it provides a lens to examine how and why Afghans make the decision to migrate as well as their experiences of onward mobility and settlement after leaving Afghanistan. We invite papers from a range of disciplines, with an empirical and/or conceptual focus, from across a variety of geographic contexts, in Europe and beyond.

### Coming home or moving on?

Arne Strand

Presents in session I

It is expected that a majority of Afghans seeking asylum in Europe will have their applications rejected and be forcedly returned to Afghanistan over the coming years. While the country has managed large number of returnees earlier, as in 1989 and 2002, that took place at times with optimism over the possibility of "going home" after decades of war. By early 2016 is this very different. There is increasing insecurity, a weakened economy and expected reduction in international assistance, extremely high urbanization and unemployment rates. A recent study document that many that have returned to Afghanistan considering remigration, despite receiving reintegration assistance. This raises a range of questions: What factors might influence on the consideration to remain in Afghanistan or to move on, either in the region or to "Europe"? What possibility do the Government of Afghanistan and the international community have to assist and help re-integrate returnees? Might forced return contribute to a further worsening of the economic prospects and on insecurity, as returnees might be recruited to militant groups or seek income from the illegal economy?

### **Exploring dimensions of agency in decision-making of Afghan migrants and return migrants.**

Carolin Fischer (Université de Neuchâtel)

Marieke van Houte (Marie Curie Research Fellow)

Presents in session I

This paper explores different dimensions of agency in decision-making of Afghan migrants and return migrants. Based on qualitative case studies of Afghan diaspora groups in Germany, the UK and Afghan return migrants in Kabul, we examine how our respondents negotiate their decisions for mobility and transnational engagement. Our analysis draws on Emirbayer and Mische's (1998) three-dimensional model of agency, which we operationalize as pro-active, reactive and imaginary. Rarely applied in the study of migration and mobility, this theoretical approach enables us to draw parallels between the way Afghan migrants and return migrants exercise agency in different settings (UK, Germany and Afghanistan) and under changing socio-political conditions. Across the different sites of our case studies, we find that decisions to move or become transnationally active are situated in complex transnational contexts. Changing modes of migration management, the 'war on terror', rising xenophobia as well as ongoing debates on migrants as agents of peacebuilding and change are crucial attributes of these contexts. They shape opportunities, restrictions and conditions to travel, invest and send remittances, express cultural and religious affinity and be active in political or peacebuilding activities. At the same time, these contextual features promote different expectations that are expressed by migrants themselves, their direct environment and the governments of countries of origin and settlement. We argue that focusing on agency helps to disentangle how Afghan migrants in all three settings respond to and creatively engage with the complex social and political environments in which they are embedded. Our comparative study also facilitates a more nuanced understanding of social becoming, belonging and engagement among Afghan migrants and return migrants.

### **Who manages return migration to Afghanistan? Unpacking the power-geometries of managing contemporary Afghan mobilities.**

Dr. Nassim Majidi (Affiliate Researcher at Sciences Po's CERJ), Marta Bivand Erdal (Senior Researcher at PRIO, PhD in human geography) and Ceri Oeppen (Lecturer in Human Geography at the University of Sussex, PhD in migration studies)

Presents in session I

The return of rejected asylum seekers to Afghanistan remains high on the policy agendas of Western immigration authorities. Meanwhile, Afghans are leaving the country at a greater pace again, with almost four times as many applying for asylum in Europe in 2015, compared to 2014. Whilst western governments try to discourage Afghans from leaving Afghanistan and from arriving in Europe, the Afghan government does not yet have a coherent migration management or reintegration strategy in place. Drawing on data from interviews with policy makers in Afghanistan, with migrants in transit, destination countries, and upon return to Afghanistan, and data on return policies and practices from European countries, this paper unpacks the power-geometries of managing contemporary Afghan mobilities. First, we explore discrepancies in portrayals of reality on the ground in Afghanistan from 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' perspectives. Whilst policy makers emphasize the salience of jobs and skills, return and reintegration, migrants emphasize political instability, the lack of economic

opportunities, rampant insecurity, and ethnic and racial discrimination. Second, we discuss the ways in which most respondents who have reached Europe, while acknowledging difficulties, are optimistic about their future. Very few indicate a desire to go back to Afghanistan. Most who do are forced to by the lack of legal residence options available. Third, we turn to different experiences of the return process, where some migrants came back on a plane paid for by an international organization, while others have experienced jails and forced deportation. Based on this three-part analysis, we find that Afghan migration is either managed by Western governments or managed by Afghan migrants themselves, with very limited roles for the Afghan government so far. The paper concludes with a discussion of contemporary Afghan mobilities, and efforts to manage these, applying the lens of power-geometries, thus focusing on the very differential positions of power which different governments, but also migrants, hold in relation to migration management.

### **Where to go next – triple disadvantage for Afghan returnees.**

Norunn Grande (Nansen Center for Peace and Dialogue)

Presents in session I

This abstract build on informal interviews, dialogue sessions and discussions with Afghans in the diaspora and in Afghanistan since 2001. The “war on terror” led to a massive flow of refugees, some as a direct response to International intervention. Others as a more indirect result. Thousands of Afghans are again fleeing the country in a search for a better future, many of them heading for Europe, for a multitude of reasons after the expectations to the National Unity Government remain unfulfilled; serious and worsening security situation, lack of work and education opportunities and strict cultural norms. In the fall of 2015 they became part of the “refugee crisis”, when large groups of refugees reached Europe. Afghans are the second largest group after Syrians. Considering the return policy announced from several European countries their chances to stay are not very high. Many Afghans are rejected and returned by force. After return they tend to try again to raise money to leave for Europe, hoping for a new chance. Some resign and search for opportunities in Afghanistan facing severe challenges of reintegration. Returnees experience suspicion, fear of kidnapping and theft. Many of them feel that they are not welcome in Afghanistan. Their project that they have invested everything in, has failed and they lose face in their community. It is evident that they represent a vulnerable group risking marginalization and exclusion. There are many questions and worries about how the return of thousands of young disappointed” men will affect Afghan society. One of the worries is the increase of instability by recruitment to insurgency. Without inclusion and protection from family and community there are few opportunities to live as a part of Afghan society. “The new refugee crisis” including forced return and aid withdrawal seem to affect Afghan economy triple. Families sell property or spend saved earnings to pay smugglers, forced return prevent expected remittances and jobless returnees cause extra economic burden on the family. They become triple losers. President Ashraf Ghanis appeal to Afghans not to leave the country hits the ground. His statement adds to a common perception of him as a president leading a government out of control, not being able to provide security or to meet the needs for jobs and education. Returned young Afghans remain with the question; where to go next?

### **Refugee Militarization from Afghanistan to Syria: How Militant Movements may Capitalize on Displacement and Return Migration.**

Kristian Berg Harpviken (Institutt for fredsforskning (PRIO))

Presents in session II

This paper looks at refugee militarization in the context of the trajectories of non-state militant movements. How can refugee contexts be tapped by organized militant groups as they seek to build a sustainable organization, bring in the necessary resources, offer necessary protection for prospective supporters and influence educational facilities? What is the impact on peace and stability in the country of origin when a peace deal is followed by large-scale return of refugees from militarized contexts? Taking a movement focused and process-oriented perspective on refugee militarization, this paper offers a new perspective, placing exile mobilization in the context of the historical evolution of the relevant militant groups, and tracing the impacts of exile militarization on the situation through return and resettlement. The paper engages with the extant literature on the topic, examines prevalence as well as trends in refugee militarization, and looks at select cases ranging from Afghanistan in the 1980s, via Rwanda in the 1990s, Liberia in the first decade of the 21st century to the most recent case of Syria and its refugees in multiple countries. The paper concludes that refugee militarization is no less serious today than it was during the last decades of the Cold War.

### **Afghan asylum seekers – deemed as baseless? The Importance of contextualization.**

Elisabeth Eide (Utlendingsdirektoratet)

Presents in session II

The Western powers have largely withdrawn their military forces from Afghanistan, where the security situation has turned from bad to worse. Increased militancy and political rivalry has left the country in a situation of fear, while young people have small hopes for the future. An increasing number of Afghans have left the country to seek asylum in neighboring countries or in 'the West', oftentimes in the same countries that were part of the international military intervention. After the surge of extremism and terror in Iraq and Syria, media attention to Afghanistan has diminished, and there are few international correspondents in the country. In the same period, Afghans constitute one of the largest group of asylum seekers in Europe. Many are still minors, and in Norway risk deportation when they reach the age of 18. An increasing number of Afghan families are also rejected and deported.

Experiences from an ongoing project (Eide et al 2016) indicate that Afghan refugees are subject to different treatment from those fleeing Syria. This paper addresses the Norwegian mainstream media (four major newspapers, print and online) representation of Afghanistan and Afghans in the period when the influx of refugees to Europe was at its most intense, i.e. the half year leading up to the agreement between EU and Turkey, put into function the 20 March 2016.

The research questions are largely explorative:

- How do Norwegian mainstream media cover Afghanistan in this period? Which discourses can be traced in this coverage?
- How do these media cover Afghan refugees underway, or after arrival in Norway in the same period?
- To what extent are Afghan refugees mentioned in the political discourses (covered by the media) in

the same period?

The project is based on two methodologies. First a quantitative content analysis of the coverage, including search for relevant key words indicating discourses. Second a discourse analysis with the quantitative results as a backcloth, aiming at distinguishing some main discourses in the coverage, also looking for links between coverage of the situation in Afghanistan and the refugee situation. The theoretical approach will draw from field theory (Bourdieu 1990, 2003, 2005, Benson & Neveu 2005) and refugee and migrancy studies (Eide & Nikunen 2011, Keskinen 2011, Tufte 2003, Alghasi et.al. 2006) and specific studies concerning Afghan refugees (Doherty 2016, Wilkner-Reid 2015, Parker 2015).

### **Visibility in mediated borderscapes: The hunger strike of Afghan asylum seekers as an embodiment of border violence.**

Karina Horsti and Saara Pellander (University of Helsinki)

Presents in session II

In 2012, two Afghan asylum seekers camped outside the Parliament in Helsinki in a hunger strike for 71 days protesting negative decisions on their applications. Being in the heart of the city center, the protest aimed at bringing the bodies of the striking men into the everyday consciousness of decision-makers, the media and the general public. Although the protest was hyper-visible in the city space the mainstream media and most politicians ignored it. Only a group of priests from the Evangelic Lutheran Church supported the protest together with secular pro-asylum activists. This treatment stands in sharp contrast to the media publicity around some individual cases of support towards female asylum seekers some years earlier and around refugees three years later when the Finnish public participated in European wide "Refugees welcome" actions. This paper examines migrant protests and their mediation through the concepts of borderscape and visibility. Using methods of visual and discourse analysis we examine the ways in which the hunger strike protest and its mediation negotiate (in)visibility of borders. These results are discussed in reference to the events in 2015. In particular we focus on the ways in which protesting asylum seekers embody borders and border control, making dis-located borders visible in spaces where citizens do not see them. This view on borders, which the term borderscape exemplifies, follows critical border studies that examine bordering as a practice that disperses borders in physical and socio-political space. We include the perspective of the Afghan men themselves, as well as that of various agents of the Finnish society such as the Church, activists, politicians, and journalists, focusing on visibility as social recognition. By using a situated intersectional approach, the analysis explicates how gender, race, ethnicity, age, and class intersect in ways that condition social recognition and construct borders of belonging. Our analysis of the hunger strike alongside with other migrant related protests brings out the situated gaze of social actors and the differentiated ways they are embedded in power-structures.

**Marriage on the Ruins of Imperialism: Contested identity among Afghans in Denmark.**

Mikkel Rytter (Aarhus University)

Presents in session II

This paper is based on a pilot project where Afghan men (age 18-35) scattered all over Denmark were interviewed about their aspirations for partner choices and marriage. The initial idea was to explore how the significant numbers of unaccompanied Afghan minors, that have entered Denmark over the last 10-15 years, handle the challenge of marriage. Often they have no family members in Denmark that can help them arrange the marriage and give a proper khistgari (the traditional, respectable marriage proposal). However, the study also points at more common challenges among Afghans in Denmark in relation to partner choice and marriage. Partner choice and marriage are often a reflection of identity founded in the family history. In this respect the event of marriage seems to be haunted by the past, as it invokes decades of conflict, formed by periods of external military interference by the British Empire, the Soviet Union and the US led coalition, and internal civil war, ethnic persecution and sectarian violence. Current Afghan marriages in Denmark are formed on what I suggest we see as the ruins of imperialism, where traumatic pasts need to be dealt with and notions of identity have to be renegotiated along lines of ethnicity, religion, and politics.

Workshop nr. 35

## Arts-based migration research - emerging connections between arts and social sciences

Anna Lundberg (associate professor, Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare (MIM) and Global Political Studies, Malmö University)

Erica Righard (PhD, Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare (MIM) and Department of Social Work, Malmö University)

Session(s): I

International migration, in all its dimensions and complexity, should be studied from multiple perspectives and with varied approaches. This workshop aims at exploring migration beyond the traditional boundaries of social science by integrating arts practice as a basis for analyses of migration. Arts-based research is here understood as a diverse set of methodologies that are based in artistic processes as a way of formulating research questions and collecting empirical material. Furthermore, the outcome of the analysis is often presented in artistic forms. Arts-based research is also understood as a methodology that can take the research process in directions that traditional science cannot. As migration often involves experiences that are difficult to write down or put words on, so called tacit forms of knowledge, we find it relevant to explore what we can learn about migration from arts-based research.

This panel aims both at enhancing new (forms of) knowledge about migration and at stimulating the discussion about arts-based research within the field of migration studies. Migration is here understood in a broad sense. It can, for instance, refer to international and internal migration, diversity and ethnic relations, as well as responses to and experiences of migration and diversity. We invite presentations about migration that combine arts-based practice (performance, installation, photo, poetry, etc.) with social science analytical perspectives and methodologies (ethnography, visual sociology, etc.).

Contributions with a theoretical focus, as well as more practice-based presentations are welcome. This open invitation might include, but is not limited to, discussions on arts-based methodologies in migration studies, arts-based empirical analysis of migration, and the role of art in social research and in migration.

The accepted papers will be put together into one or two coherent research workshops consisting of three to four paper presentations each. In order to facilitate the discussion, a discussant among the presenters will be appointed to each paper presentation.

### **'Globe': Reflections on the intersections between research and practice.**

Olivia Sheringham (Post-doctoral research fellow, Queen Mary University of London)

Janetka Platun (Leverhulme artist-in-residence, Queen Mary University of London)

Presents in session I

This paper focuses on an ongoing collaborative project, Globe, led by the artist Janetka Platun (Leverhulme artist-in-residence in the School of Geography and the School of English and Drama at

QMUL) in collaboration with Olivia Sheringham and Alison Blunt (Geography) and Caoimhe McAvinchey (Drama). The paper comprises of two key strands: (i) an exploration of new ways of conceptualising – and capturing - the dynamic interplay between urban dwelling and migration; and (ii) a discussion of the possibilities of collaboration with artists and across disciplines for critically engaging with these themes through practice. *Globe* encompasses a filmic and sculptural artwork that will take the form of a copper coated spherical structure (a globe), with a camera strapped to its core that the artist will push around the streets of East London. As the rotating cameras film the road, sky, buildings and people, the copper coated exterior will degrade and scar, carrying the marks of its journey around the city. *Globe* will also engage with the public during its journeys – through conversations, planned events, creative workshops – examining how a sense of belonging and home is established in an area founded on migration, yet where increasingly polarised attitudes towards immigration and difference are manifest. The project is informed by work on urban dwelling, in which both home and the city are construed as spheres of lived experience as well as sites of memory, nostalgia and the imagination (e.g. Blunt et al. 2012; Blunt and Sheringham, forthcoming). This paper will reflect on some of the opportunities and challenges of arts practice in research on migration in urban contexts

### **Militarization and activism – the case of Lampedusa.**

Ilaria Tucci (TAPRI - Tampere Peace Research Institute, University of Tampere)

Presents in session I

This paper focuses on the ongoing militarization process in Lampedusa, and on the local collective Askavusa's activities. In fact, Askavusa has been recently leading a strenuous battle against the militarization of the island and especially against the radiations that the island receives constantly from military and civil radars. The Askavusa's battle, contrasting the global neoliberal policy, discourse governance, the centralized decision-making processes and governance, which do not take into consideration the local needs and voices, exemplifies how conflicts occur at glocal level. I consider that the conflict in which Askavusa is involved – the demilitarization of the Island and specifically the uninstallation of radars – represents a glocal conflict as well as Askavusa embodies a glocal movement of activism and resistance.

I analyse how the collective Askavusa has perceived the changes on the island in terms of time and space in relation to the militarization process, and how their activism is developing. Data of this research are my observation during the fieldtrip that I have done in Lampedusa in October 2015 and the material that I have gathered about Askavusa and the militarization of the island (blog articles, videos, interviews, academic and scientific articles).

Key words: militarization, activism, resistance, ethnography, governance and biopolitics

Workshop nr. 37

## Migration and the concern of particularly vulnerable groups

Nora Sveaass (Department of Psychology, University of Oslo)

Vigdis Vevstad (Son Consult)

Hilde Lidén (Institute for Social Research)

Session(s): IV & V

According to international conventions and the EU procedure and reception directives, state authorities are obliged to identify vulnerable groups among asylum seekers: those who are subjected to torture, minors who may be victims of human trafficking, as well as women and children who are exposed to sexual violence and abuse. The obligations may also include single mothers, minors, elderly people, disabled persons and other vulnerable people with special needs. In these cases the authorities are obliged to identify and follow-up on individuals with special needs, including hearings for communicating experiences and health conditions essential for the asylum application, measures for documentation, as well as treatment options.

In this workshop we call for papers that discuss the implications of international instruments for the establishment of national procedures for identifying vulnerable groups. We welcome contributions that discuss expert specific systems and guidelines for identification and follow-up on vulnerable asylum seekers. What is today's status for safeguarding vulnerable asylum seekers and other migrants? To what extent are international instruments implemented? How are the legal frameworks and state obligations interpreted and implemented at national and local levels? What are the needs and experiences of vulnerable persons for identification procedures and follow-up? Which measures, procedures and good practices are established?

### **The fundamental role of human rights law in the concept of responsibility to protect towards accepting Syrian refugees – Malaysia as case.**

Ruhizal Roosli, Geoff O'Brien, Andrew Collins (Faculty of Engineering and Environment, Northumbria University, Newcastle Upon Tyne, United Kingdom)

Presents in session IV

Roughly four million Syrian refugees have fled to neighbouring countries since a civil war broke out there in 2011. Prime Minister of Malaysia had announced at the recent United Nations General Assembly in New York in 2015 that Malaysia will open its doors to 3,000 Syrian migrants over the next three years to help relieve the refugee crisis. However, currently Malaysia has no legal framework for the Syrian refugees and only based on lessons learned during the intake of previous Bosnian refugees experience in the 1990s particularly related to human rights matters. Human rights terminology defined more appropriate by referring to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which was approved by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 1948. From the experience of the Second World War this UDHR characterized as the first statement of human rights globally. The core

principles of human rights first set out in the UDHR, such as universality, interdependence and indivisibility, equality and non-discrimination. Any conduct of peace operations by individual or institution should apply this main international humanitarian and human rights and any other relevant rules, principles and policies.

Therefore, the objective of this paper is to justify human rights protection under existing international law especially the role of Human Rights Law in the concept of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) prior to accept Syrian refugees in Malaysia. This writing will start by giving an explanation of the purpose of human rights; UN position (contained in Security Council resolutions and UN policy); the actors and personnel; and functions of human rights as protections. This review can be used as a reference in the decision-making process related to R2P in Southeast Asia and other countries. It is essential that stakeholders are aware of the principle areas of potential conflict between national and international statutory or constitutional rights because strict liability means no flexibility in enforcement (to promote compliance). This is necessary as a foundation for further R2P studies to evaluate the practice of existing national and international legal framework.

Keywords: Human rights; law; responsibility to protect (R2P); Syrian refugees, Malaysia

### **After Garissa: social capital and vulnerability among Somali refugees in Nairobi.**

Clayton Boeyink (University of Edinburgh)

Presents in session IV

Somalis in Kenya have endured a history of distinction and collective punishment at the hands of the Kenyan state since colonialism. This history has affected refugee policy in Kenya since the 1990s and into the current of the 'war on terror' era, rendering Somali refugees collectively vulnerable. Forced migration scholars have problematised the concept of vulnerability, and many have understated the prevalence of vulnerability in urban settings such as Nairobi. This Dissertation argues that scholars' emphasis on the self-sufficiency and underestimation of the prevalence of vulnerability of urban refugees is borne out of a desire to influence policy as well as an outcome of their methodology.

This study utilises social capital theory to define and analyse vulnerability as exemplified through the resettlement process, domestic workers, and savings and loans groups. Lastly, this research examines the effects of Kenyan policy on Somali refugees following the Garissa University College, which includes police crackdowns and the shutdown of Money Transfer Operators (MTOs). These actions are a continuation of the collective punishment of Somalis, and typify the collective vulnerability of Somalis in general, and the acute vulnerability of people lacking social networks specifically.

**Unaccompanied minors at risk.**

Hilde Lidén (Institute for Social Research, Oslo)

Presents in session IV

The refugees seeking asylum in Europa In 2015 led to increased numbers of unaccompanied minors arriving in the Nordic countries. Although occasions of violence, human trafficking and different forms of exploiting relations are been reported by minor asylum seekers to the immigration authorities, the knowledge, investigation of and action against criminal networks of traffickers are limited.

The paper will discuss protection measures for minors exposed for human trafficking on their way to and through Europa, using Norway as case. Do the Norwegian asylum procedures, police and the child welfare system ensure sufficient measures to identify and follow- up (potential) victims of exploitation? And do the protection measures meet the standards outlined by international conventions? What do the children themselves tell about the social contexts leading to exploitation, and how do the measures for following up victims meet the needs and actions necessary for them to continue the life and ensure a more secure future?

The paper is based on two research projects on minors exposed to human trafficking, one commissioned by the Norwegian Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion (BLD) and one by Save the Children, Norway. The research made use of qualitative methods, including interviews with immigration authorities, child welfare case workers, the police, unaccompanied minors and their legal guardians as well as document study of the legislation, asylum applications and cases in child welfare procedures.

Keywords: unaccompanied minors, human trafficking, minors' experiences, protection measures, Norway

**Unaccompanied minors –conditions for development in exile.**

Guro Brokke Omland (Department of Psychology, University of Oslo)

Nora Sveaass (Department of Psychology, University of Oslo)

Presents in session V

Young unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors are considered a vulnerable group (UNHCR, 1997) and one area of concern is their conditions for development in exile. In the current study, the aim was to explore the developmental understandings of these children and the care practices of social workers and foster parents engaged in the care of these children.

The empirical material: This paper is based on 47 interviews with social workers and foster parents who have primary care-responsibility for an unaccompanied minor either at a child-care institution or in a foster home. In the interviews, time was used as the structuring principle in order to encourage the interviewee to tell about the daily lives of the child, and the steps taken in relation to the child's health, education, legal status and social situation in general.

Analytic strategy: In order to explore the care workers' and foster parents' developmental understandings of the children, and their practices of care, analytical questions were developed and

applied for each interview transcript, e.g.: “What areas in the child’s life is the adult involved in?” and “What are considered as (im)proper responsibilities given to the child?”. This was done first ‘vertically’, focusing on one interview at the time, and then ‘horizontally’, across interviews. Results: We will highlight two main results from the analysis: Firstly, there was a form of division or even splitting in the area of responsibility, where the child, in the management of central themes in his/her life, was frequently confronted with the following: “speak to the psychologist/guardian/legal counsel/child care agent etc.”. This practice seems to run counter with what is usually seen as desirable in care practices of western societies today, where integration of the different areas of the child’s life is described as central. Secondly, the adults alternated between positioning the children as «children» in need of a lesser burden of responsibility than they had before (for instance when children were caring for younger siblings etc.), and positioning them with “adult” responsibilities on the other hand, such as in cases where the child was told to initiate contact with lawyers for legal questions etc. We relate these contradictory ways of positioning the child to the ambivalent political identity of the child; as both child and asylum-seeker.

These results point at some of the developmental understandings by which these children are met. The implications these understandings may have for the minors will be discussed.

Keywords: unaccompanied minors, care practices, foster care, child-care institution, Norway

### **Forced migration and integration: the case of peasant women in Colombia's armed conflict.**

Natalia Restrepo, (PhD Candidate, Universidad del País Vasco (University of Basque Country), Spain)

Presents in session V

The Colombian conflict, which began more than 50 years ago, was largely fueled by the predominance of poverty among large sectors of the population, inequality, distribution of land, corruption, and the crisis of political parties. The forced displacement is one of the worse consequences of the armed conflict in Colombia. The country has been leading the international list of countries affected by this phenomenon. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre IDMC (2006), forced migration in Colombia represents more than 5% of the total population. Most displaced families come from the countryside and they used to work in agriculture.

The lack of the appropriate labour experience and the high levels of illiteracy resulted in the difficulties to integrate them in urban areas, with few opportunities to produce incomes. As a result, the socioeconomic situation of displaced families is much worse compared to those of the poor families in the cities. Also culturally they have difficulties to adapt to this new situation. Survival and rebuilding a life project, the displaced population faces high levels of uprooting and great difficulties to integrate and coexist with their host communities. With displacement, situations of rupture, dispersion and uprooting occur, accompanied by the difficulties of convergence between the displaced communities and hosting communities by the mismatch of different cultural universes. It has been determined that women are the most vulnerable groups in this process.

This paper concentrates on women’s experiences. Women have to overcome the trauma caused by violence, the murder of their husbands and other relatives and sexual abuse, and to overcome the social and emotional uprooting when trying to integrate into an urban environment. Indeed, the violence that led rural women to migrate, forced them to assume new roles that were not previously considered in their homes ruled by males. Moreover, the exclusion suffered by displaced women and

complications to integrate into the host community, affect the dropout of their children and the need to use child labour for family support.

The paper shows that despite all these negative consequences of forced displacement, women have developed survival strategies. Including the creation of new women networks, cooperative shops, craft organizations, and community kitchens, and other; reconstituting slowly a new social fabric. The paper also shows that in this process of integration has changed also the way they relate to each other and to men, no longer living under the shadows of sexist patterns.

**Inequality in transnational space. How indigeneous migrants face social inequality in the United States as well as in Mexico.**

Sascha Krannich, (M.A. PhD candidate, Graduate School of Politics (GraSP) Münster University, Germany)

Presents in session V

Particularly newly arrived migrants from ethnic backgrounds different than the most of the host society have to face social inequality. The subject of social inequality is all the more important when migration involves members of indigenous groups who are politically excluded, socially discriminated, as well as economically marginalized in countries of origin and in their adopted countries.

The central question of this paper is how indigenous migrants actually face social inequality? Based on the data collected from my ethnographic research in Los Angeles on indigenous migrants from Mexico's southern state of Oaxaca, I argue that indigenous migrants should be not only regarded as social victims, but also as self-confident stakeholders who are able to acquire the necessary skills to negotiate their demands and to express their interests in a transnational civil society. In this sense, I explored how they established a well institutionalized community based on a diverse network of indigenous migrant organizations, which open wide transnational socio-cultural, political, and economic spaces to fight against experienced discrimination and inequality. Here, they collaborate with various political institutions, businesses, churches, and other organizations in the United States and in Mexico. In this process, indigenous migrant leaders were able to contribute to the reduction of social inequality, and to the improvement of social acceptance by providing education and empowerment actions to their community members as well as to the general society.

Keywords: Inequality, indigenous migrants, transnational spaces, Mexico, United States

Workshop nr. 38

## Children and Youth Shaping Identity, Inequality and Belonging

Anne Sigfrid Grønseth (Lillehammer University College, Norway)

Mari Rysst (Lillehammer University College, Norway)

Session(s): III & IV

This panel will explore how children and youth with migrant background (first, second or even third) generation migrants deal with issues of everyday life in ways that confirm, change or transgress various dimensions of integration and social inequality. Several scholars have emphasized the contradictions, paradoxes, ambivalences and ambiguities migrant children and youth may experience due to the multiplicity of the integration process.

Migrant youth are for instance often compelled to engage in reflexive choices in order to balance partly competing sets of rules and expectations, which can produce senses of both belonging and alienation in relation to places and dominant identities. There are reasons to assume that recent developments of polarization-where attention increasingly is paid to the perceived negative consequences of migration within public discourses, and where integration issues have tended to shift from matters of pluralism and social equality to cultural and religious differences - contribute to reinforced experiences of some of these conflicting demands and expectations. On this backdrop we are concerned with how children and youth perceive, experience and take action within social fields of family life and upbringing, school and education, peer groups and friendship, sports and leisure, or religious and political engagements, all in light of how class, ethnicity, transnational relations, gender, race or religious identity interplay in processes of shaping inequality, identity and belonging. The panel calls for documentation and analysis of children and youths' participation, stories, memories and emotions of migrant background - both those of the marginalised migrants (e.g. asylum seekers) and those of the financially privileged migrants (e.g. highly paid professionals).

Against this background the panel seeks insight in 1) the ways in which children and youth of migrant background deal with and reflects upon integration and social inequality, and 2) how they negotiate experiences of contradictions, dilemmas, ambiguities and paradoxes that may arise out of the several interrelated dimension of social integration.

### **The Need to belong: Latvians return to dialogic work,**

Aija Lulle (Mobility and Migration research. Borders. Social dialogue. Inequalities)

Presents in session III

In this paper I approach return migration and psychosocial wellbeing as a continuous 'dialogic work' that spans across imagined return, home visits and more permanent return. I use narrative data from my ethnographic research on family migration between Latvia, UK and the Nordic countries (2012-2015) and I especially focus on young people's reflections on the fundamental need to belong to places and communities.

Drawing on Doreen Massey's global-local sense of place and Mikhail Bakhtin's ideas of individual and social identities, I apply a method of dialogic work to migratory contexts where polyvocal reflections

of one's experience perpetually alter orientations towards places, past and future. I distinguish between individual and social registers in youth narratives and analyse modalities of individual temperament-related return experiences and social needs.

The need to belong oscillates between and is entwined into belonging to an extended family and friends, vision of one's future as well as place- and community-based sensory satisfaction such as tastes, sights and sounds of 'home'. Simultaneously, a dialogic narrative practice itself exemplifies psychosocial efforts to give new meanings to various returns beyond a limited understanding of return as an idealised escape from integration difficulties, failure in an immigration place, or the 'natural' end of the migration cycle. Moreover, the multidirectionality of needs demonstrates how important it is to place youth narratives of various returns into broader contexts of senses of belonging, which are shaped by the post-Soviet experiences, ethno-nationalistic sedentary 'normalcy', and current more mobile lives in a globalised world.

The contribution of this paper therefore is twofold: first, thanks to such a dynamic approach we can gain more in-depth insight into the human social experience of return migration; and second, the paper invites scholars to consider the important role of the internal dialogic work which young people continuously carry out in crafting their identities.

### **Setting the stage for complex identities: Fargespill as a growth arena for cross-cultural children and young people.,**

Hildegunn Marie Tønnessen Schuff (Ansgar Teologiske Høgskole)

Presents in session III

More and more children and young people are significantly influenced by multiple cultures during their upbringing. Cross-cultural children often face challenges related to being in minority, encountering prejudice and discrimination, and can also be vulnerable in terms of health. On the other hand, complex cross-cultural experiences can also breed important life skills, such as multicultural competence and flexibility that can equip them to serve as cultural interpreters in today's society (Salole, 2013).

This PhD project explores whether and how the multicultural music project Fargespill (Kaleidoscope) can serve as a constructive arena for cross-cultural identity development. The aim is to further our understanding of how the identities of cross-cultural children and young people can be supported and their resources activated. This can both strengthen their resilience and well-being, and be of great societal value. Fargespill provides an example of a creative project that can potentially serve as a type of cultural health promotion.

In this mixed methods case study, I describe and discuss how these participatory creative activities play out, and ask how they may strengthen cross-cultural identities and the wellbeing of participants. Fargespill was started in Bergen in 2004, by artists exploring the creativity that arises from resistance and diversity (Hamre et al., 2011). The Fargespill method lets children and youth with different cultural backgrounds work with professional musicians and choreographers, to create a colorful performance on a local stage, based on the musical resources (songs, dances, rhymes) of the young participants themselves. With data from participant observation and interviews, an analysis drawing on social and cultural psychological perspectives (Jetten, Haslam, & Alexander, 2012; Simon, 2004; Valsiner, 2014) shows how musical interaction can support cross-cultural children and young people in their identity construction and everyday life.

Supporting cross-cultural identity development constructively is operationalized as allowing, increasing and acknowledging identity complexity. The project leaders' efforts to establish trust and a safe, supportive space are vital. Within the participatory approach, the children are framed as resources. In some situations, a vulnerability to stereotyping is apparent, and identity negotiations occur. However, cultural differences become a resource in the creative process, and thus minority status shifts from potential problem to acknowledged strength.

At its best, Kaleidoscope sets the stage for a flexible and playful performance of identity – relating to both origins and current cultural participation in Norwegian society. Participating in this musical interaction may be one path towards appreciated and integrated intercultural identities.

**“Always a foreigner”?: a comparative study of ethnic identity construction among youth in Norway,**

Mari Rysst (Lillehammer University College)

Presents in session III

This paper discusses and compares ethnic identity constructions of foreign-born parents in two field sites in Norway through three overarching theoretical approaches: ethnic identification and multiple selves; minority/majority perspectives; notions of hybridity and social classification. In one field site, Dal, ethnic Norwegian children are in the minority, but at the other, Lillehammer, the situation is the opposite. The challenges the children of immigrant origin face at both field sites include contesting and navigating cultural values of both their parents' country of origin and the country in which they are born (Norway) or immigrated to (Norway). As bricoleurs and competent navigators of culture, the identity constructions of young boys and girls relate to the dichotomous social categories of “Norwegian” and “foreigner” and “popular”, “not-popular”. Ethnic identity construction is discussed and compared by four connected themes: “one foot in two cultures”; the importance of appearance – skin colour; the importance of appearance – clothes; and the importance of language. The complex relationship between gender, ethnicity, age, and religion regarding ethnic identity construction has various expressions depending on social context and varies significantly at the two field sites. This suggests that future studies of migrancy and hybridity may fruitfully be combined with postcolonial theory emphasizing the phenomenon of “third spaces”, the importance of shifting selves depending on social contexts and minority/majority perspectives of assimilation and integration. Combining these theoretical perspectives may allow us to elucidate how ascribed ethnic identities and minority/majority frameworks may be approached in order to ease belonging, well-being and social inclusion among children of migrant origin in Norway.

**In the vestibule: Unaccompanied refugee youth, positionings and conditional belonging,**

Ulrika Wernesjø (Linköping University / Department of Social and Welfare Studies)

Presents in session IV

Migration policy involves distinctions between those categorized as in need of protection and those

considered as not (Watters 2008). Moreover, dominant discourses on migration and belonging involves categorisations such as genuine / bogus, vulnerable / dangerous, belonging / non-belonging (eg Doná 2007, Stretmo 2014, Wernesjö 2014) which both contribute to the process of drawing a boundary an imagined “us”, who belong, and “them”, who do not. In this paper I draw attention to these discourses, and especially to how they are manifested in newly arrived refugee youth’s narratives. The analysis is based on a qualitative interview study with youth who have arrived in Sweden as unaccompanied asylum seeking minors. The purpose of the paper is to analyze of young people's narratives and more particularly how they use, and position themselves in relation to, dominant discourses on migration and belonging in Sweden. This is done by focusing on the following themes 1) education and responsibility and 2) gratitude and discussing them in relation to conditional belonging and the Swedish welfare state.

### **Dietary “Re-islamization” among Second-Generation Muslim Youth in Europe: Do Birth Order and Sibship Size Matter?**

Hiroshi Kojima (Waseda University)

Presents in session IV

Tribalat (2013) suggested that the changes in Islamic dietary practices among Muslim youth in the tabulation of MGIS and TeO survey data in France is the sign of “re-islamization” among more recent cohort. But a table in Rodier (2014) revealed for the second-generation Muslim youth in France that the second or younger sons in the secondary school are more likely to be “protest” halal food eaters and less likely to be “consumer” or “ascetic” eaters. The author’s analysis of microdata from the Muslim International Student Survey in Japan indicated that having brothers has negative effects on halal food consumption (Kojima 2015).

This study analyzes the effects of birth order and sibship size on Islamic dietary practices among second-generation Muslim youth in Europe, applying comparable ordered logit models to TIES data from Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands. After controlling for selected demographic, socioeconomic and parental religiosity variables, being the second or higher order child has a positive effect on halal food consumption among German females but a negative effect among Belgian males. However, being the second or higher order child has no significant effects on fasting during Ramadan in the three societies.

A comparable model (except ethnicity-related variables) applied to French TeO data also shows that being the second or younger child has no significant effects on religious food restriction among Muslim youth, while having one sibling has a negative effect among males and females and having two siblings has a negative effect among females. Having two siblings is also found to have a negative effect on halal food consumption among females in Belgium and a negative effect on fasting during Ramadan among German males.

Unexpectedly, after introducing different interaction variables for each society, the above variables start to have more significant effects. In France being the eldest child has a positive effect on religious food restriction among females, while being the elder of two children has negative effects among males and females and being the eldest of three children also has a negative effect among females. In other countries having one or two siblings tends to have negative effects and being the eldest child tends to have a positive effect.

Therefore, the combined effects of birth order and sibship size on dietary “re-islamization” differs

across genders and societies among second-generation Muslim youth. It may be true for other aspects of their “re-islamization” due to the multiplicity of integration process.

### **False Narratives: How Some 1.5 Generation Undocumented Youth Maintain Sense of Belonging,**

Elizabeth Christensen

Presents in session IV

Approximately 2.1 million undocumented youth have migrated as children and grown up in the United States. Due to the Supreme Court Case, *Plyler v Doe* (1982), regardless of immigration status, all children are entitled to a primary and secondary (K-12) education. Thus, undocumented children are systematically incorporated educationally, culturally, and socially in ways vastly unlike their undocumented adult contemporaries. However, as they age and attempt to participate in mainstream rites of passage such as obtaining driver’s licenses, employment, or university education, their experiences dramatically change.

The blocked rites of passage youth experience have been well-documented by scholars. However, what is far less documented and equally important in illustrating how immigration policy conditions and controls social lives and well-being is how youth cope with challenges. Persistent questions from peers about driving, working, traveling, and education relate not only to significant rites, but also critically affect relationships, actions, and sense of belonging in everyday life.

Via qualitative data constructed through semi-structured interviews, I examine how some youth conceal their undocumented status due to fear and stigma. I view the creation of “false narratives” or white lies as integral to maintaining sense of belonging socially, when legal belonging is absent. I find that false narratives become un-reflected routines, but illustrate important markers of non-belonging. Data reveals that solutions are temporary, give way to interpersonal consequences, and negatively influence the sense of belonging they are meant to

maintain. This research contributes to understanding how the politics of immigration permeate the realms of everyday life.

Workshop nr. 39

## Migration and education – the borders of citizenship

Ina Juva (Institute of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki)

Anna-Leena Riitaoja (Institute of Behavioural Sciences, University of Helsinki)

Session(s): IV & V

In this workshop we seek to discuss what is the role of institutionalised education and schooling in producing citizenship and marking its limits? How institutionalised education contributes to the nation building? In what ways the nation building takes place in the policies, discourses, knowledges and practices of the institutions, and what consequences they have for various groups of people and their inclusion in and exclusion from the society?

What is the role of education in governing migrants and in the production of the possible forms of citizenship?

Can everybody become a member of the Nordic nation states through education?

We welcome any critical analyses on the nation, citizenship, education their relations to migration.

The papers may be either theoretically or empirically oriented. We especially welcome papers that aim to expand our sociological, educational, economic, philosophic and historical lenses to approach these questions.

### **Assimilation vs. Inclusion: An anti-oppressive perspective on LINC integration education at NorQuest College, in Edmonton, Canada.**

Tobias Pötzsch (Helsinki University (CEREN Research Centre on Ethnic Relations and Nationalism))

Presents in session IV

How do integration education programs for migrants reflect the ideals and central components of Anti-oppressive practice (AOP)? If it holds true, as Zygmunt Baumann (2000:86) posits that “whatever road to integration is chosen it starts from diversity, leads through diversity and is unlikely to reach beyond it...,” can anti-oppressive practice perspectives offer news ways of conceptualizing integration?

The following presentation exploring these questions is based on research findings obtained during doctoral fieldwork in 2015 including in-depth individual & group interviews as well participant observations with staff and students at NorQuest College. The study’s aim was to explore how Canada’s National Integration Program LINC (Language Instruction for Newcomers to Canada) is practically realized and how those who work and participate in the program experience it. By examining findings through an anti-oppressive lens, I aim to highlight how the selected themes of teaching culture & language, critical citizenship and accommodating difference emerging from the experiences of students and staff problematize and inform ways of thinking about diversity and inclusion. These contestations throw into sharp relief the tension between assimilationist approaches based on essentialist understandings of culture versus those where cultural norms are fluid and negotiated in dialogues among egalitarian social actors emphasizing collaboration and diversity.

### **Academic Career in Finnish Universities and the experiences of Collegiality by Finland based academics of Sub-Saharan African origin.**

Gabriel Uchegbu Ezechukwu

Presents in session IV

Relative to most European countries, the Finnish society has until recently been largely homogeneous – populated mainly by person of Nordic origin. This reality is also reflected in the faculty composition of Finnish universities. However, the situation is changing as more immigrants are settling in Finland. Demographical changes are equally occurring within the Finnish university sector- the population of students and faculty are getting more diverse. This demographical transformation is accompanied by ongoing neoliberal reforms of university education administration and delivery. Despite these changes, the number of foreign-born academics in Finnish universities is still quite few; fewer still are those with Sub-Saharan African background. Against this backdrop, this paper describes an ongoing study of how Sub-Saharan African academics in the employment of Finnish universities perceive the political and economic regimes that drive academic profession in Finland and what links these have on their experiences of collegiality in Finnish universities. Where collegiality is taken as being reflective of mutual respect, interaction and collaboration in formal and informal professional matters and settings, twelve academics of Sub-Saharan African origin were interviewed on how these regimes affect their academic and cultural identities and, considering their cultural background, the impacts of these on equality along race and post-colonial knowledge relations?

The study upon which this paper is based employs two theoretical viewpoints in its analysis. First is Edward Said's notion of the 'exilic intellectual'. This is used in the study to analyze the 'outsider' experiences Sub-Saharan African academics within the Finnish academia. Second are Pierre Bourdieu's ideas of social space/field, habitus and capital. These are used to analyze Finnish university landscape and the academic profession as social space/field that is constructed and negotiated through contestation, the constraints imposed by this field on Sub-Saharan African academics and what agency they can exercise to overcome the constraints.

### **Work-life situation of highly educated EU migrants- South-Western region of Finland**

Janka Szombati (University of Turku, Finland)

Presents in session IV

An extensive amount of research has been carried out on migration in the European Union. The volume of the migratory flow of highly educated EU migrants is de facto smaller, but its implications are no less significant; and the importance of global inequalities are not downplayed but actually highlighted by the phenomena of privileged mobility.

The focus of my study is on highly educated EU immigrants (tertiary education obtained from the EU, with exception to Finland) sampling the South-Western area of Finland. The research proposes to address and deconstruct (perceived) privileges in the context of European mobility and the notions about expatriates; to map how belongingness is created; how 'Europeanness' can be a capital; in which ways and with what outcomes education – and foreign work experience plays a role in the creation of international careers particularly in a non-English speaking EU country .

The main focal points of the study are gendered differences, experiences about (un)employment and

discrimination in the labour market through research participants' subjective comprehension, coping mechanisms and transnational learning. Because Finland is not a preferred choice for intra- EU migration and the main reason for relocating to Finland is 'love' family formation in the Finnish context is strongly influenced by the situation of highly educated EU migrants. Given that migration often triggers a downward trajectory in occupational life, coupled with Finland's narrow labour market and strict migration policies my study aims to offer a compelling look into intra-EU migration by investigating the very people involved in it and affected by it.

Besides adding to the already existing but somewhat limited body of literature on intra-EU migration of highly-educated EU movers an attempt is made to re-think the traditional concept of integration in a transnational and multicultural European Union and to emphasize the management of (EU) migrants as potential resources instead threats to the Nordic/Finnish welfare state which by extension can apply to other EU countries too. The qualitative nature of the research allows the research participants to have a voice and to be viewed as actors who are actively taking part in Finland's increasing transnationalization.

### **Producing Future Citizens through Curricula Policies in Sweden – Critical reflections on borders/boundaries from a Nordic perspective and beyond**

Marie Carlson (Dept of Sociology and Work Science)

Kerstin von Brömssen (University West, Sweden )

Presents in session V

Educational policies for education are important as they form the basis for educational practices and regulate the knowledge production within different subjects. In our interdisciplinary research we critically analyse processes of curriculum work during the curriculum revision process (2010-2011) for the social science subjects in the later years of mandatory schooling in Sweden. Questions are raised on whose history is made visible and what voices are heard. Furthermore what borders/boundaries can be discerned? The research is part of the larger transnational project Future citizens in pedagogical texts and education policies - Examples from Lebanon, Sweden and Turkey with the aim of examining how globalization processes are expressed in educational policies and pedagogical texts. Swedish educational documents, curricula and interviews with subject matter experts and educational bureaucrats form the empirical data for this contribution. The analyses show that a discursive battle between different actors and perspectives took place. The subject matter experts wanted a more inclusive and global understanding, especially the subject experts in geography articulated a worldwide perspective: "We wrote the world", while the Minister of Education and his expert proposed a stronger Nordic and even a nationalistic perspective from a Swedish point of view. The pupils should learn places and rivers in Sweden, the Swedish regions and Scandinavia. The Minister of Education and his expert also made changes in the syllabi manuscripts, thus discarding the geography subject matter experts' views. As a result, a Nordic perspective and a strong marking of national borders took place in the curriculum. Although this discussion is not about the actual citizenship per se, can the final decisions for the text in the curriculum in various ways contribute to boundaries/borders. This way of argumentation can be seen as leading to an exclusion and "othering" within a nation. In Sweden today 21 percent of the pupils in compulsory school officially are classified as having a "foreign background"; meaning the students themselves are born abroad by foreign parents or both parents were born abroad. Here there are many questions to ask/discuss in terms of consequences for various groups and inclusion/exclusion and belonging.

### **Beyond the boundaries of first impressions: Negotiating nationhood in Norwegian schools**

Mette Strømsø (PRIO) & Marta Bivand Erdal (PRIO)

Presents in session V

First impressions are the result of physical encounters in everyday life and are intuitively salient for human experience. They operate as boundaries which delimit the spaces for negotiations over who is or is not identified as part of the nation, as much as who does or does not identify themselves as part of the nation. This paper draws on a study in six upper-secondary high schools in Norway, analyzing 289 texts on nationhood, written by 17-18 year old pupils, and transcriptions of 34 focus group discussions with the same pupils, conducted in 2015. Exploring how youth in Norway negotiate their national identities and nationhood, we argue for the relevance of the school as a key site of analysis. As a complementary focus to studies of school texts books, we focus on the context of the school, who the pupils are, and the interactions which take place there. We find that first impressions and management thereof, including normative perceptions of the role first impressions should or should not have, constitute a key dimension in youth's expressions about negotiations of nationhood. We unpack these with regard to the roles of physical appearance, language, and location. The spaces within which nationhood may be negotiated are both delimited, and simultaneously apt to changes, where identity construction processes involve contestation, resistance, or defense strategies, but also respect, conviviality, or inclusive efforts; at times upholding, at other times transgressing boundaries of first impressions. As an epilogue, we reflect on the potential educational institutions hold for facilitating 'invited spaces' where negotiations of nationhood can contribute to productions of citizenship as equal membership, in a country like Norway.

### **Impossible bodies and the subjectivities of minority students: borders for belonging in the Norwegian secondary school**

Carla Chinga-Ramirez (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)

Presents in session V

This paper discusses how ethnic minority students' creation of a self-definition as a "foreigner" causes a particular way of being and a behavior that is not compatible with the view of a good and normal student in Norwegian schools. Through critical cultural analytical perspectives, postcolonial theory and intersectionality this paper argue how ethnic minority students' subjectivity as a "foreigner" creates a binary dichotomy between being a good and dutiful student; a definition often understood as being "Norwegian", and its dichotomy; a "foreigner". In today's complex society, social categories and students' subjectivities are created in close relation to the local contexts. Creative and original subjectivities are articulated and embodied when new pupil constellations takes place in ethnically diverse schools. This paper concludes that even if the concepts of diversity and tolerance are important pillars of Norwegian education policy, minority students' bodies and social behavior are, often unconsciously, understood in orientalist notions as the dichotomy of being "a normal student." At the same time, through critical cultural analytical perspectives I argue how the Norwegian principle of equality is rooted in an understanding of equality understood as sameness, with an emphasis on origin and ancestry to be Norwegian and included in the equality of the school. In spite of the school and the teacher's good intentions to inclusion, this understanding leads to Orientalist notions of

subordination and inferiority of minority students. They feel different from this equality understood as sameness, and they focus on their complexion and visible ethnicity as categories that explain their experiences of being “different” in the Norwegian school.

In this paper, I show how minority student in the Norwegian school orient themselves in four different subject positions in their meeting with the Norwegian school. These orientations are a consequence of the students' encounter with a discursive normality in the schools social context. The subject positions are the colonial, the instrumental, the invisible and the hybrid.

Finally, I discuss the manner in which these subjects' positions reflect something about the school in today's society and the opportunities that students from minority groups have to present themselves as individuals. These positions show different boundaries and limits to the equality and normality in the Norwegian education system today.

### **Educational Response to Syrian Refugee Children in Turkey From a Rights Perspective**

Aysegul Komsuoglu (Istanbul University), Y.Yesim Ozer and Zeynep Ozde Atesok (Istanbul University)

Presents in session V

Refugees as, non-citizens, transient people inside the borders, present the greatest challenge to the nation state by revealing the tensions between the logic of citizenship rights and human rights. It is within this framework that current Syrian refugee influx with their temporary status and ever growing number of school age children is raising significant challenges to national education system which has long been associated to citizenship and national identity building.

There are approximately 1,5 million Syrian children of which 850,000 are school age with an estimated 500,000 of them considered out of school. According to the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), 325.000 Syrian children across the country are enrolled in school. Of these, 67.000 are enrolled in Turkish public schools while remaining are in Temporary Education Centers (TEC)- alternative schools operated by Syrians following a revised Syrian curriculum in Arabic language- monitored and supported by the MoNE and NGO's.

While low enrollment rates highlight the risk of marginalization and exclusion from full participation in economic and social life for Syrian refugees, this parallel system - although common to refugee hosting countries- represents a further challenge to Turkish education system with its segregated schooling and curriculum choices. Furthermore different rights accorded to different foreigner status and card owners (such as citizenship, residence permit, work permit, foreigner i.d., temporary protection i.d. ) creates further discrepancies in status and a kind of stratification and hierarchy in access to social rights which results in uneven distribution of education not only between citizens and refugees but also among Syrian refugee children. In this study the paradox of establishing “permanent” education policies for a group of people whom considered as “temporary” in terms of legal status is discussed.

Workshop nr. 40

## Descendants of immigrants in Western societies

Arnfinn Haagenes Midtbøen (Institute for Social Research)

Jon Horgen Friberg (Fafo)

Session(s): III, IV & V

It is widely acknowledged that the long term impact of immigration will not primarily be determined by the fate of the immigrants, but by those of their children and grandchildren. Today, new generations of youth with diverse ethnic backgrounds are coming of age in a time of economic crisis and increasing ethno-religious and political tension across the western world. Will these young people be able to overcome the social, cultural and class barriers that separate so many of their immigrant parents from the native majority populations? Today, the answer to this question seems increasingly vital for the long term social cohesion of western multicultural societies. While the challenge of integrating recently arrived immigrants into labour markets and receiving societies may be costly, difficult and politically controversial, it is a challenge that both immigrants and receiving societies can perceive as a temporary transitional process. However, if boundaries of social class and inequality permanently converge with ethnic, racial or religious boundaries across generations, it will be a far more serious challenge –not least for egalitarian societies like the Nordic countries.

In this workshop, we invite scholars from across disciplines and countries to join in an academic discussion of questions related to the wider integration of children of immigrants and young people of ethnic minority background. We welcome contributions which focus on identity, belonging on the one hand, and social mobility in terms of educational success and employment outcomes on the other. We welcome papers that use both quantitative and qualitative methods in order to disentangle the structural, social and cultural dimensions of inter-generational integration, as well as the complexities of risks and resources that young people face –within educational systems, labour markets, families, transnational ethnic communities, peer-groups, the attitudes of wider society, and the role of gender.

### **Middle class and ethnic minority – between blurry and bright boundaries.**

Monica Five Aarset (Senior researcher, NOVA - Norwegian Social research, Oslo and Akershus University College of Applied Sciences)

Presents in session III

Descendants of immigrants are spoken of as ‘a litmus test’ of the integration of migrants into the Norwegian society (Henriksen & Østby, 2007). How well they do in the education system, job market, and family life are understood as defining how successful the integration process is. This means that the integration process is understood as successful when the minority is upwardly mobile and that it is the Norwegian middle class and their ideals and practices to which migrants and their children are compared with. To become successfully integrated and to be seen as (more) equal/similar (Gullestad), is, according to the hegemonic view, to become more like the educated middle class. The paper is based on fieldwork among couples of Pakistani and Indian background with higher education, ones that in the eyes of the Norwegian authorities might be seen as examples of a ‘successful integration’. I

will discuss experiences of boundary crossings and upward social mobility, the strategies and the cost this may involve, and further, the in-between position of being middle class and ethnic minority in a Norway where Norwegianness, middle-classness and whiteness seem to be conflated.

**Were they Pushed, Nudged, or Helped? The role of parental influence in children of immigrants' choice of education.**

Marianne Takvam Kindt (University of Oslo)

Presents in session III

Children of immigrants perform better in the education system than their parents' socioeconomic resources would suggest (Hermansen 2015, Bratsberg, Raaum, and Røed 2012). However, worries about their degree of freedom in choosing education have made their success ambiguous in Norwegian public debate (Smette 2015). Based on 28 in-depth interviews with children of immigrants enrolled in education tracks such as medicine, dentistry, engineering and law, I analyze the role of parents in their decisions about what to study. I ask: How do children of immigrants experience and understand their parents' influence on their choice of education? Do they conceive of it as a pressure? Do they follow their parents' expectations?

In line with previous research, I find that a strong migration narrative inspires children of immigrants' educational motivation. Researchers have often conceptualized this family ambition as social or ethnic capital (Zhou and Carl 1994, Portes and Rivas 2011, Shah, Dwyer, and Modood 2010, Leirvik 2012). Encompassing an expressed obligation towards parents, and an authoritative and socially controlling family, the migration narrative and ethnic resources presumably lead to socioeconomic mobility as well as psychological stress and social isolation. As such, what creates positive structural outcomes simultaneously leads to negative outcomes for the individual (Zhou and Bankston 2001, Bankston 2004, Zhou 2005, Leirvik 2014). In contrast, I find that my informants convey a differentiated set of family influences, often different from unwanted pressure or social control. While the latter exist, other accounts of the dynamics between parents and children are more striking.

Determining "real" parental socioeconomic position is difficult, because many migrants systematically experience downward socioeconomic mobility when relocating from their sending country to the host country (Ichou 2014). If host-country socioeconomic status tends to downplay the latent resources of migrant parents, the second generation's mobility paradox might just be an artefact of measurement error. In this study, I have detailed information about parents' situation before migration, right after migration, and today, which makes it possible to look into the role of their resources more dynamically and flexibly than with survey or register data. While all informants, regardless of socioeconomic position, see their parents as having high ambitions on their behalf, how this ambition translates into action and interaction between the generations depends on the socioeconomic position of the parents.

### **The role of the family for second-generation women's participation in paid work.**

Marjan Nadim (Institute for Social Research, Norway)

Presents in session III

As the children of immigrants in Norway are coming of age, the trend is that they are enrolling in higher education despite coming from families with little education, and that they have much better access to the labour market than their immigrant parents. Furthermore, in a context with a strong focus on gender equality, such as Norway, they seem to challenge their parents' gender complementary organisation of paid and unpaid labour, with relatively high rates of female labour market participation, also for mothers of young children. This paper examines the role of the family in a situation where the second generation have life projects that differ substantially from their parents. More specifically, it asks in what ways the family represents a resource or barrier for second-generation women's participation in paid work. The literature highlights the family as a resource for the second generation's achievements in education, introducing terms like "immigrant drive" and "ethnic capital". However, the family is rather presented as a barrier for young women's participation in paid work because it is seen as representing complementary gender norms that discourage female labour market participation. Drawing on qualitative interviews with second-generation women and their husbands, the paper outlines different ways in which the family can both support and hinder women's participation in work. It argues that although the parents can be critical of the women's prioritisation of work over child care, the women's achievements in the labour market appear as part of a shared mobility project.

### **Do egalitarian welfare states have a paradoxical role in the socioeconomic integration of low-status immigrant minorities? The case of immigrants and their children in Norway.**

Are Skeie Hermansen (Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo)

Presents in session IV

The focus of this paper is the role of the welfare state for socio-economic integration of immigrant populations, with a particular emphasis on educational and labor market inclusion among children of immigrants in Norway. The main argument is two-fold: First, I argue that egalitarian welfare states might both (1) affect the sorting and self-selection of low-skilled immigrants into these host societies and (2) contribute to low employment rates among low-skilled immigrants due to specific incentive features of universal welfare systems. Second, I argue that universal welfare systems and related institutional characteristics found in egalitarian welfare states limits the adverse impact of childhood poverty, often prevalent among children of immigrants, and provide educational opportunities that facilitate upward social mobility compared to the immigrant generation. Thus, the same broad set of institutional features found in egalitarian welfare states seems to exhibit a paradoxical role on the socioeconomic integration of immigrant populations. To illustrate this argument, I will draw upon recent empirical research from Norway and other Western host societies to.

**Moving ahead in the educational systems: the complexities, conditions and experiences of youth of African origin in Portuguese Higher Education.**

Sandra Mateus, Teresa Seabra, Cristina Roldão and Adriana Albuquerque  
(Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, ISCTE-IUL, CIES, Lisboa, Portugal)  
Presents in session IV

The integration of descendants of immigrants is one of the main challenges facing education systems in Europe. Portugal is no exception - the significant presence of this population, in particular, with African origin in schools in major urban areas has made an important impact in sociological research in recent years, contributing to reinterpret old and new social inequalities. Little is known, however, about the educational paths of these students and their inclusion in higher education. There is a growing number of students with immigrant background in European Higher Education, showing the generational advancement and extension of the residence time of young people in the host or birth countries. Their access to higher education represents an important indicator of social inclusion and of impact of public policies. This emerging reality is the research focus of the project "Educational Paths of young Africans (PALOP) that access higher education". In this project we developed an exhaustive analysis of data from several official sources of statistical information, followed by a qualitative component that we address in this presentation - 17 biographical interviews conducted in 2015 to young descendants of immigrants from African origin that did enrol in higher education, despite adverse socio-economic conditions. The analysis demonstrates and explores the institutional contexts, the social conditions of possibility, but also the individual experiences and strategies that shape counter-tendency educational paths. The presentation addresses the social and ethnic reconfiguration of higher-education students in Portugal and Europe. It aims to contribute to a better understanding of equity in access to higher education.

**Foreign Surnames and Labour Market Discrimination: Evidence from a Norwegian Surname Reform.**

Bernt Bratsberg (Ragnar Frisch Centre for Economic Research, Oslo, Norway)  
Janis Umblijs (Oslo Economics, Oslo, Norway)  
Presents in session IV

We investigate the effect of a Norwegian legal reform that allowed parents to choose whether their child receives the mothers or fathers surname at birth. The study contributes to the literature on labour market discrimination based on foreign sounding surnames by examining the effects of the law change on adult labour market outcomes among children born to one native and one immigrant parent. Prior to the reform, a significant proportion of these children were automatically assigned the surname of the non-Norwegian parent at birth. We are interested in finding if the option for some parents to choose a Norwegian surname, instead of automatically being assigned a foreign one, has an impact on labour outcomes for the children when they become adults. Results from difference-in-difference analyses are consistent with labour market discrimination against foreign surnames: Children constrained to the foreign surname prior to the reform have inferior adult outcomes to those allowed to choose the native surname by the reform. Interestingly, the reform proved negative for children who before the reform were automatically assigned the native surname, but were allowed to pick the foreign surname after the reform. We interpret the latter effect as an adverse consequence of the traditional, paternalistic naming convention.

### **Political (Dis)engagement among the Immigrant Second Generation.**

Sali Thorkelson (Sociology Department and Office of Population Research Princeton University)

Presents in session IV

Do children of immigrants participate in domestic politics at rates equivalent to those of their native-born peers? An answer to this question can provide us with insight about the future of democracy and of social cohesion in 21st century multiethnic democracies. Combining individual-level data for 25 countries from the General Social Survey and the European Social Survey, I compare rates of political participation among second generation, foreign-born, and native-origin individuals. Using multilevel logistic regression, I test whether the political context of immigrant reception is associated with second generation participation rates. Given that anti-immigrant policies could provoke either alienation or action, the answer-- participation is higher in countries where immigrants have more rights-- gives us insight into the process of migrant-origin political incorporation.

The results demonstrate that the second generation participates in both electoral and non-electoral activities as often as their native-origin peers, net of other characteristics, but that voting rates lag behind. These findings also apply to the Muslim population, who vote and participate in electoral politics at rates equal to those of other migrant-origin individuals (but have lower rates of non-electoral participation.) Furthermore, countries where immigrants' rights are weak have lower rates of involvement both for all citizens, regardless of origin.

Overall, the evidence suggests that children of immigrants are involved in domestic politics to a similar extent as their native-origin peers, undermining pessimistic media portrayals and anti-immigrant/Islamophobic rhetoric. The results also underscore the importance of the context of reception for immigrant incorporation processes.

### **Growing up in "a ghetto full of Foreigners" - Gendered 'territorial stigmatization' in a Norwegian suburb**

Monika Grønli Rosten (Nasjonalt kunnskapssenter om om vold og traumatisk stress (NKVTS))

Presents in session V

The majority of the about 9000 inhabitants of Furuset, a suburb in Eastern Oslo, have immigrant background (mainly from Pakistan, Turkey and Morocco). Due to its relative deprivation, as well as a certain reputation as a hotbed for juvenile crime, Furuset where targeted as an area of particular concern in the Grorud Valley Action Plan (2007-2016). Based on my Ph.d. project (2015) and my extensive ethnographic fieldwork among young adults in this neighborhood I will explore the particular condition of descendants of immigrants growing up in discredited urban areas of Western societies. In this paper I address the phenomenon - and the analytic category of 'territorial stigmatization' introduced by Loic Wacquant (2008). Most of my informants are descendants of immigrants, and as young men and women they tend to respond differently to the experience of growing up, as they say, in a "ghetto full of foreigners" (here referring to the negative external categorization of their local community). My main argument will be that 'territorial stigmatization' as a phenomenon has an obvious gender dimension that could have been addressed more properly in the work of Wacquant and other scholars building on his analytical category.

In the paper I explore what I see as almost exclusively masculine strategies in dealing with this particular stigma in my own research material. Wacquant refers to such strategies as “stigma inversion OR (hyperbolic claiming)” (L. Wacquant, Slater, & Pereira, 2014). My own informants would refer to these as “playing ghetto”. Among young men from Furuset experiences of ‘territorial stigmatization’ seems to enforce a collective identification as foreigners, where this exaggerated “ghetto-play” becomes a part of their identity work. Their female siblings and friends on their part seem less attracted to such a collective local identity at the threshold of adulthood. In other words – at Furuset the girls are girls while the boys are “foreigners” (and sometimes even “gangsters”). Studies of young people of ethnic minority background in diverse urban areas often insists on hybridity as essential traits of local peer groups and their particular youth culture (see for instance Vestel, 2004). I argue that the cultural and social complexity of the eastern suburbs of Oslo also expresses itself through young people’s continuous dichotomizing between “us” and “them” – between Norwegians and Foreigners, East side and West side, Muslim and non-Muslim - and not the least between “bad” boys and “good” girls. I understand this practice of constant classification as rooted in the ‘taint of place’ as a distinct anchor of social discredit that seems to affect the descendants of immigrants in different ways according to gender.

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### **“Hvor kommer du egentlig fra?” Getting acquainted with and othering minority-background applicants in Norwegian job interviews.**

Veronica Pajaro (University of Oslo MultiLing)

Presents in session V

‘Hvor kommer du egentlig fra?’ is a potentially face-threatening question that has been the object of public debate in contemporary ‘Multicultural Norway’ for a while. Behind this question lay complex layers of discourses of identity and belonging that often surface when the naming and categorizing of individuals becomes relevant to everyday activities (e.g.: Lane, 2009). Defenders and detractors of the legitimacy of asking a direct question about a person’s foreign background usually problematize the speaker’s intentions and assumptions behind it. In contrast to the hypothetical communicative intentions of the speakers, the conversational implications and functions of such self-presentation eliciting questions, and the social representations of ‘Norwegianness’ they mobilize, are more easily observable.

The present paper takes a discursive analytical perspective on these issues by looking at direct and

indirect requests for background information in job interviews for medical resident posts (turnuslege stillinger) at a university hospital in the Oslo area. By studying high-stakes gate-keeping encounters, the study problematizes how background is represented and managed in institutional settings that are crucial for insertion into the labor-market. The paper is based on the analysis of transcribed excerpts from a corpus of 147 video-recorded interviews with minority and majority background candidates. It combines conversation analytical and interactional sociolinguistic resources to map the use of conversational structures to negotiate membership into national and ethnic categories, and how these are managed in the institutional context of the job interview.

Asking about regional and dialectal background is a standard resource for getting acquainted in conversation in Norway (Svennevig, 1999), and its use in job interviews, where self-presentation and impression management are essential activities, should not be surprising. However, the data show that minority-background candidates often respond to direct questions on their background by resisting and even challenging the implicit categorizations in them. Moreover, in the majority of the cases where background is 'thematized by the interviewer, this is done indirectly (e.g.: thematizing the multilingual repertoire of the candidate) or by proceeding carefully or with discretion. All these conversational resources point to the sensitivity of minority-background questions in institutional contexts. The paper proposes that this is due to the tension between the use of background questions as 'getting acquainted' strategies and their potential function as 'othering' devices. This is a qualitative analytic contribution to the debate on 'Norwegianness' from a sociolinguistic perspective that addresses how identity and belonging are negotiated in key selection sites.

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**“I will never be like them, they will always see me as ausländers...” – experiences of second generation migrants of Serbian descent in Hamburg, Germany.**

Ivana Randjelovic (Swinburne University of Technology)

Presents in session V

Lives of second generation migrants are conditioned by national migration policies, and the settlement rights and experiences of their parents. State policies towards migrants and their legal status likewise influence their sense of nationhood, identity and belonging. This paper examines the experiences of second generation migrants of Serbian background living in Hamburg, whose parents came to Germany as guest workers (gastarbeiter) in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Although most of these individuals were born in Germany and have spent their entire life there, in the majority of cases they do not have citizenship and are generally perceived in the country as foreigners (ausländer). The data for this paper derives from research conducted in Hamburg involving semi-structured interviews with 20 participants.

Findings suggest that most respondents have fared well in terms of structural integration. Most of

them were found to be well educated with good jobs, and generally saw themselves as “achievers”. They have good understanding of German society, culture, politics and law, and often describe themselves as professionals. On the other hand, they see their identity being strongly attached to their parents’ homeland and reported having a firmer connection to the Serbian culture and tradition. While participants did not perceive themselves as isolated from the host society, they tend to stay within ethnic social circles through friendships, marriages and cultural events. Strong identification with their roots is also maintained through the language so as through unconscious usage of phrase “going back home” or referring to the language as “ours” and frequent travel to their parents homeland. This paper argues that emergence and differentiation of ethnic identities is a consequence of a narrow defined national identity. In addition, it is argued that if multicultural societies have overall national identity based on exclusivism minority groups could feel like their identity is jeopardized and would tend to stay within their ethnic circles.

**Choices and Constraints: An intergenerational narrative of Bangladeshi ethnic minorities in the UK.** Masreka Khan (Lecturer, Department of Economics; Researcher, African Economic and Social Research Centre, Erciyes University, Turkey.)

Immigrant women's labour market participation in receiving countries is a long-standing concern. A closer look at second generation ethnic minority women proves they do not fare well too. Scholars from diversified disciplines are contributing to understand different dimensions of this increasing form of inequality. With the increasing number of skilled migrations from Bangladesh to developed countries, the community can be an interesting case study to understand the notion of 'race', 'gender', 'work' and their intersecting connections through the lens of inequalities. Present study informs about women with Bangladeshi ethnic background in UK, who remains one of the less studied groups in the spectrum of 'migration' and 'economic assimilation' literature.

The study is based on findings from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2001-2011 and twenty semi-structured interviews in London among women from first generation recently arrived and second (3 third) generation members of the Bangladeshi ethnic minority. Unlike in previously reported studies, first generation immigrants are qualified to degree level and have relevant work experiences matched to their education in the country of origin. The second or third generation participants are born and educated in the UK. Two broader aims of this study are: a) understanding the perceptions and attitudes towards labour market participation and b) exploring the intra-household gender dynamics in this community. In this process, areas concerning agency and identities are revealed too, which are surprisingly distinct among these generations.

One of the striking findings of the study is in terms of economic participation, first generation women's major drive is 'economic necessity' along with 'utilizing selves'. Whereas major drives for second generation was to 'feel better about selves' and 'contribution to family'. Though connotation of these phrases is overlapping, the meaning changes when two generations distinctly identify themselves as 'immigrants' and 'British'. In addition to the downward career mobility, a perpetual apprehension of the first generation remains the gap between their previous employment and the 'relevant' future jobs. However, the career mobility of the second/third generation remains upward. There is a stark contrast between two generations regarding the role of marriage. Second generation participants appeared to have adhering on gender based norms and practices in relation to marriage. Whereas first generation immigrant women are better negotiator in their intra-household gender relations in the areas of employment, family planning and control over own finances.

Workshop nr. 41

## Frail old immigrants in need of care

Anne Leonora Blaakilde (University of Copenhagen and EGV Foundation, Social Inclusion of Older Persons)

Session(s): IV & V

Among the global migrant population, the proportion of older persons is significant (UN 2013). Public health studies have shown that the health and loneliness of older immigrants is worse compared to the host population, though precautions entailed to i.e. class and gender should always be taken regarding the vast heterogeneity of immigrant populations, not the least in a life course perspective (Ajrouch & Abdulrahim 2014; Fokkema & Naderi 2013; Nørredam et al.; 2009; Torres 2012). When frailty calls for care and support, institutional care is prevalent in the Nordic welfare states, whereas a kinship oriented culture in other countries (where many migrants derive from) means that care is expected from proximate family in preference to institutions. Hence, frail old immigrants living in countries with institutional care as a predominant solution seem to refuse using services of care as well (Naldemirci 2013; Rodríguez-Gálán 2014).

With this workshop we intend to call attention to new and innovative ways of care-taking for frail, elderly immigrants in Northern European countries; be it single-language or multicultural nursing homes, private care-companies with specific ethnic profiles, or other solutions.

We invite for presentations with a focus on solutions to care-taking of frail old immigrants, and we also welcome presentations analysing the challenges of care-taking for this population.

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### **Later life precariousness among Turkish immigrants living in Denmark**

Anika Liversage (Senior researcher & programme director, PhD, Department of Employment and Integration)

Vibeke Jakobsen (Seniorforsker, Ph.d. (Økonomi))

Presents in session IV

Precariousness is often defined as uncertainty related to working life and thus only related to later life in terms of precarious workers' lack of proper retirement and health plans. Thus far, in ageing studies, precariousness has scarcely been investigated, although the precarious and uncertain nature of life itself becomes especially prominent in later life.

In this paper, we focus on precariousness among older immigrants. We distinguish between two types of precariousness. First, precariousness related to the immigrant condition, constructed cumulatively through the life course and manifested through a fragile and insecure existence caused by not only lower socioeconomic position and lack of savings, but also lack of belonging, lack of social capital and language barriers. Second, we distinguish precariousness that is related to later life per se: the uncertainty about the length of one's life and the implications in terms of the necessary resources to manage until the end, ageing in place, and facing the finiteness of life.

We analyse these two types of precariousness and the ways they intersect in the everyday lives of older Turkish immigrants living in Denmark. We draw on mother tongue interviews conducted in 2013 with 39 retirees with Turkish immigrant background. The participants were interviewed alone or in couples in a total of 24 households.

Many of the studied older adults with immigrant background live in poverty, especially due to disfavoured Danish pension rules. Their everyday lives are circumscribed by their limited command of Danish, which limits their possibilities for forging relations with peers from the majority, making them confined to their ethnic networks which dwindle in old age. Consequently, marital and family relations become central in protecting from social exclusion and here, far from all have good and strong family networks. The comprehensive and free access to health care in the Danish welfare state is perceived as an important solace. Nevertheless, deteriorating health, and concerns over how care will be administered later in life causes anxiety and the respondents generally express a desire of dying while still being able to care for themselves. Many express fears that they may end up without family care.

We conclude that the two types of precariousness can be identified in the interviewees' accounts on everyday life. In addition, the intersection of these two adds an extra layer of precariousness that seems unique to older immigrants.

**“We who are from Asia are very caring”**

**Experiences of (highly) skilled migrant care workers in Finnmark, Norway**

Mai Camilla Munkejord (Uni Research Rokkan Centre and UIT, the Arctic Univ of Norway)

Presents in session IV

Since the 1990s, Norway has experienced a shortage of medical doctors, nurses and health workers. In this situation of 'care deficit' skilled immigrants play an increasingly important role. This article examines the experiences of skilled migrants working in the healthcare sector in Finnmark in northernmost Norway. Several scholars have argued that the growing share of migrant workers, due to the combination of feminization and racialization processes, might lead to a devaluation of care work and to a degrading of the quality of care relations. In this study, the informants rather tell that they experience that their care services are highly valued, and that caring gives them a sense of joy and mastery. Moreover, they talk about the importance of establishing trust in the relationship with their users, and that some patients end up being like family members. Their relations with colleagues and management are also defined by mainly positive feelings, trust and respect. Hence, this study illustrates that immigrants can be vital for maintaining and developing the care sector in high-income countries, not least in rural regions.

**Empowering Self-management Competences of Turkish Family Caregivers of People with Dementia.**

Hürrem Tezcan-Güntekin (Bielefeld University)

Presents in session IV

Migrants from Turkey who came during the recruitment of workers in the 1970s to Europe now reach the age when the need of care increases. Research shows that in the next ten years the care need of older Turkish migrants in Germany will increase drastically. Those elderly migrants are being cared by their family members and they do not use external help which results in mental stress for the familial caregivers.

In order to help family caregivers to be able to continue to take care of their relatives, empowering services are needed. The aim of this project is to analyze the mental burden and the needs of Turkish family caregivers of persons with dementia, and to develop different concepts to empower the caregivers' self-management competencies according to their heterogeneous needs. Semi-structured interviews were conducted and analyzed with content analysis.

The analysis shows that the quality of home care is often insufficient, because many family caregivers experience health problems and have a lack of knowledge regarding nursing care. Family caregivers are often affected by mental health problems, in particular by depression. They seek help at a very late stage, because they perceive the dementia of their relative as a taboo in the Turkish community in Germany.

The needs of Turkish family caregivers of people with dementia are very heterogeneous, so different instruments have to be established to empower the self-management competencies of this group. One of them is the self help-oriented approach, which through informal meetings of caregivers talk

about their problems in the mode of story-telling. Another one is the user-oriented transition from hospital to home care with the assistance of care instructors in Turkish, their native language.

### **Aging in the Diaspora: Shifting Care Regimes and the Myth of Family Care in the Netherlands and Beyond**

Yvon van der Pijl (Utrecht University)

Presents in session IV

This paper examines how care for elderly migrants, especially with a Surinamese or Dutch Caribbean background, is provided and received within a context of profound transformations in care regimes resulting from migration, and transnational dispersal of individuals and families. The broad objective is to examine how contemporary (institutionalized) care practices and care regimes (family-, state- and market regimes of care) play a critical role in the making, unmaking, and remaking of older people's subjectivity and sovereignty. In doing so, the paper aims to explore connections between transnational caregiving (family intimacy and responsibility), neoliberal predicaments, changing health care policies, and the ways they: 1) affect ageing and end-of-life decisions; and 2) create new forms of (biological) citizenship. By working through a series of shifts in the politics of care, I will show that especially frail old immigrants who are abandoned of their domestic and cultural home suffer from social-emotional isolation, and the pain of loneliness in old age.

### **Invitations from society to older migrants in Denmark**

Christine E. Swane (EGV Foundation (Social Inclusion of Older Adults))

Presents in session V

How are older migrants included in the older population of Danes, counting over a million citizens 65+ years? According to Statistics Denmark, 49.500 persons 65+ years have migrated to Denmark (Statistics Denmark, FOLK2, January 2016). Statistics Denmark furthermore operates with categories of immigration from "Western" and "non-Western" countries. Using this distinction, 28.500 persons above the age of 65 migrated from "Western" and 21.000 persons from "non-Western" countries. How, where and when are these people excluded from or included in society's institutions and organisations? And when and how are they identified as belonging to a group that needs special attention and more explicit invitations to become involved?

This presentation will draw upon four different kinds of empirical data. 1) Quantitative and register based research about health and living conditions of older Danes, 2) qualitative interviews with older migrants and health care staff from an ongoing study about the efforts to create a 'multicultural nursing home' in the municipality of Copenhagen, 3) memberships of senior citizen organisations, and 4) experiences with applicants for vacations and grants at the EGV Foundation (Social Inclusion of Older Adults).

The analysis is building upon theory from cultural gerontology with a critical and constructionist approach where society is viewed as both a subjective and as an objective reality.

Principally and ideally, the category of "older persons" includes older migrants; but in reality, this is

not the case. Examples from research and organizations reveal that, unless invitations are aimed directly at older migrants, they tend to remain invisible and excluded from participation in many ways, in a variety of activities, and at different societal levels. This is seen in e.g. research, public care, activities and organisations for elderly people.

### **Danish health care workers meet frail old immigrants in need of care**

Eva Algreen-Petersen (Municipality of Copenhagen department of Health & Care)

Presents in session V

During the last three years a municipal nursing home in Copenhagen developed a certain "diversity profile". The purpose of the "diversity nursing home" is to create an environment where also old immigrants can feel well and at home. Among other conditions, the skills of the staff are important. This presentation is about the learning process that the care workers experienced during the first years. What do the care workers expect? Which skills do they need? And how can they achieve the proper knowledge and competences?

During an action research process the staff were supposed to investigate how they could meet the new "ethnic" residents in an accommodating and professional way. At the beginning when the care workers were introduced to the profile, their reaction was rather unworried. They had no imagination of more profound professional challenges, but thought of the change as just another perspective on the person-centered care they already practiced. During the first year, the nursing home got a lot of attention from the management and the local media, and gradually the staff began to ask questions like how to handle problems with language, culture, religion etc.

The action research process included formal education, workshops, dialogue meetings and small-scale experiments. During the process, the staff realized that this was both "yet another perspective on the person-centered care" – and included new skills that they had to achieve. It became clear to them (as to the management and the researcher) that they had to meet the new residents and get experiences through specific co-creation with "ethnic" residents and their families in order to understand what their new tasks are really about.

### **Methodological considerations related to an ethnographic fieldwork among frail elderly immigrants in a Danish nursing home**

Anne Leonora Blaakilde (EGV Foundation (Social Inclusion of Older Adults), University of Cph)

Presents in session V

Fewer elderly immigrants than ethnic Danes use the available public services for health and care in Denmark. The same observation is made in many other European countries, and it is known that this inequity may cause a heavy care burden on family members - especially on the women. It may also imply a risk of elder abuse in the families, both in terms of lack of professional help for care and illnesses, and risk of violence, mentally and/or physically.

In the Danish capitol Copenhagen, with the highest amount of immigrants in Denmark, an existing

nursing home has attained a new 'profile' aiming at attracting especially elderly migrants in order to provide them with the necessary care by the end of their lives.

A research group consisting of two ethnographers and an action researcher have followed the first two years of the process of the nursing home while it was turned into an "ethnic diversity profile". This presentation will focus upon the methodological challenges related to the research process of ethnographic fieldwork in and around the nursing home; as an institution, with a variety of different participants with different interests. The participants involved are the administration/leaders in the municipality as well as in the nursing home, professional staff members, inhabitants, family members and other members of a social network - and the researchers. There are furthermore necessary ethical considerations to be taken, which influence the quality and consistency of the data material.

In the presentation, some of the challenges while doing this fieldwork will be revealed, as well as some of our solutions to these challenges.

Workshop nr. 42

## Housing and its influence on the everyday lives of asylum seekers

Mikaela Herbert (PhD Candidate Malmö University)

Ragne Øwre Thorshaug (PhD Candidate NTNU)

Katrine Sypli Kohl (Researcher at SFI)

Session(s): I & II

The question of housing for asylum seekers is high on the political agenda all over Europe. As states respond in different ways to the housing challenges posed by the arrival of asylum seekers, the debate on the pros and cons of different models for accommodation and organisation of housing continues. The workshop welcomes papers on how different solutions regarding housing and accommodation influence the everyday life of asylum seekers and refugees in countries such as, but not limited to, the Nordic countries.

However, in the debate and public evaluations of models for accommodation as well as in most research on the topic the perspectives and experiences of asylum seekers often remain rather marginalized. This workshop therefore welcomes contributions that focus on the everyday experiences of housing of asylum seekers, with particular emphasis on issues as processes of dwelling and home-making, feelings of agency, belonging and identity as well as experiences of housing insecurity and informal practices. We particularly invite contributions that explore these issues through creative, ethnographic or participatory methods.

In the workshop we wish to open up for discussions inspired by the following questions: What are the rationalities and scopes of different housing models for the reception of asylum seekers? What are their conditions of possibility and consequences for the actors in question? How does the housing contribute to the shaping of migrant experiences of dwelling and home-making? How do they convey feelings of identity and belonging? What methods (and theories) are fruitful for studying housing and immigration?

### **Still on the move: Refugees' access to housing in Sweden and the everyday strategies and tactics required**

Mikaela Herbert (Malmö University)

Presents in session I

In Sweden, asylum seekers may arrange their own accommodation, at their own expense, while their application for asylum is being examined. At present, 30 % of the asylum seekers have opted for this alternative and are registered as staying outside the state-supported accommodation centres – presumably with relatives and friends. In 2015, an unprecedented number of 160 000 asylum seekers arrived in Sweden, which meant a serious challenge to national reception practices, not least as regards accommodation. Over a number of years, Sweden has suffered from a substantial and increasing housing shortage. Cheap dwellings are scarcely available and the competition for housing is fierce. Households with limited economic resources and few previous housing references in Sweden are particularly prone to experience difficulties. Thus, finding decent and permanent housing has

become a major obstacle for many refugees – during the asylum process but also when asylum has been granted. This paper takes as its starting point the housing trajectories of refugees – reconstructed through qualitative interviews – in order to address issues such as access to housing, housing insecurity and the use of informal practices. These trajectories reveal that in order to get hold of a dwelling economic capital is indispensable, but that other types of resources and skills are utilised additionally, through a combination of strategies and tactics. Most interviewees have experienced housing insecurity and frequent moves during their first years in Sweden. They describe a precarious position which is easily being exploited. Due to institutional constraints, most formal routes to housing are closed, and the interviewees are therefore relegated to segments of the housing sector that operate through informal practices, such as illicit trade in rental leases.

### **Everyday lives in reception centres for asylum seekers in Norway**

Ragne Øwre Thorshaug (Norwegian University of Science and Technology)

Presents in session I

Reception centres for asylum seekers in Norway are often located in ‘left-over’ buildings such as former institutions, former hotels and barracks, but also in ordinary housing units. Many reception centres consist of overcrowded old buildings built for other purposes than providing housing. They are often of a relatively low physical standard, and with little private space. This paper discusses how the physical surroundings in Norwegian reception centres for asylum influence people’s everyday lives while waiting. It discusses different considerations that have shaped the provision of housing in reception centres for asylum seekers in Norway. The paper explores how the different types of housing solutions may affect the residents’ everyday lives in reception centres and compares experiences of people living in centralised and decentralised parts of the centres. The paper looks at some of the challenges posed by the use of unfit housing for this residential group, and explores how the residents negotiate issues of privacy and control along with processes of dwelling and home-making while living temporarily in these centres. The research is based on ethnographic fieldwork from three reception centres for asylum seekers in medium-sized cities in Norway. It is part of the interdisciplinary project “What buildings do – The effect of the physical environment on well-being and quality of life of asylum seekers”.

### **Ambiguous encounters: The government of asylum seekers in asylum centres**

Katrine Sypli Kohl (SFI)

Presents in session I

This paper regards the government (Foucault, 1978, 1979) of asylum seekers in Denmark. Drawing on extensive participant observation of interviews between asylum migrants and job centre staff of two accommodation centres for asylum seekers, I investigate the implementation of the mandatory activation program for asylum seekers focusing on impression management (Goffman, 1959) and argumentation. First, I combine notions of power and identity derived from Foucault and Goffman into a theoretical framework suited for examining the governmental intentions of the activation program as well as the course and outcome of the interviews. Second, I analyse the governmental intentions and techniques of the activation program and demonstrate an inherent tension between

coercion and voluntariness; third, I list four major arguments for activation present in the interviews to show how each of them draws on different frameworks for contact and are linked to specific objectifications of asylum seeker and staff member roles. Finally, I show how the paradoxical design of the activation program necessitates impression management through deference rituals and reciprocal face work (Goffman, 1961) to compensate for the infractions caused by the elements of mistrust and control in the activation programme. I conclude that the interviews constitute ambivalent interactions in risk of worsening the role dispossession and human erosion of asylum seekers in accommodation centres.

**Centralised vs. dispersed reception in Italy: an analysis of accommodation and location-linked factors, and their outcomes on the recovery, empowerment and integration of asylum seekers**

Martina Manara (London School of Economics and Political Science)

Presents in session I

Since the seminal work by Giorgio Agamben, a mainstream strand of literature has formulated a biopolitical interpretation of the camp as a 'discipline dispositive', which means by definition the loss of both the house and the home. In fact, it is argued, structures of encampment display a military architecture, they are located at the outskirts of urban areas, and practices of assistance overlap with control. In line with this literature, recent policies by UNHCR (2015) and the Italian government advocate a restructuring of the Italian system of reception, towards the substitution of large scale reception centres CARA for a dispersal model of reception SPRAR, which allocates asylum seekers to flats and small scale structures in urban areas. This paper questions some theoretical assumptions in favour of the SPRAR model of dispersed reception and its housing programme. First, drawing on various studies, a theoretical framework is built connecting accommodation-linked factors related to the house as unit (material conditions, agency on space, and sense of stability) and location-linked factors related to the house as part of the neighbourhood (access to services and public space, ethnic heterogeneity, safety and security in the area) with outcomes on the recovery, empowerment and integration of asylum seekers. This framework is adopted or analytically comparing the two Italian models of reception (CARA and SPRAR) in one Province in Southern Italy. Focus groups and in--depth interviews were conducted with over seventy asylum seekers reconstructing their experience of both models of reception. Contrary to expectations, it was found that asylum seekers in the reception centre (CARA) have greater agency on space and increased sense of safety. These factors impact positively on processes of self-esteem reconstruction and empowerment. On the other side, the SPRAR model of reception fails to foster integration between asylum seekers and local communities. Additionally, asylum seekers living in flats lament greater housing precariousness (short term contracts) and limited agency on space. By living in urban areas, they suffer from greater fear of racial harassment and isolation from ethnically similar groups.

### **Experiencing integration? Views from asylum seekers living in different types of housing**

Lina Sandström (Örebro University)

Presents in session II

In Sweden, asylum seekers can either live in the accommodation centres (ABO) offered by the Migration Agency or choose their own accommodation (EBO), which usually entails staying with members of their extended family already in Sweden. Both types of accommodation have been criticised for their substandard living conditions and for their unsuitable locations in either isolated rural areas (ABO) or ethnically segregated urban areas (EBO). As such, they are both seen as detrimental to the asylum seekers' integration prospects. However, in this debate the asylum seeker's own point of view is rarely considered. Theoretically, this paper engages with the concept of integration and contributes with knowledge on how asylum seekers themselves view and attach meaning to integration. Empirically, it presents results from an interview study conducted with twenty Syrian asylum seekers in both types of housing in two Swedish municipalities. The semi-structured interviews were designed to give the respondents room to tell their stories from their own perspective. Findings from the interview study shed light on the so far poorly understood relationship between the integration of asylum seekers and the social context they live in. They also reveal that there is no universally appropriate solution to the housing of asylum seekers. Age, gender and family situation, are just some of the aspects that play a role in how the housing situation is experienced. Occupational background and other previous experiences, not least from the flight itself, are also of importance. Likewise, the question of integration is complex and multifaceted. Integration is often narrowly defined as labour market integration. However, if the concept is allowed to take on a wider meaning the place in which one's first impression of a new country is formed may not only determine whether integration is successful but also what it means to be integrated. Findings from the study demonstrate the importance of taking into account the view of asylum seekers when planning and deciding for future housing policies.

### **A house is not a home – Media representations of asylum shelters in Norway**

Anne Hege Simonsen (Oslo and Akershus University College)

Marianne Skjulhaug (Oslo School of Architecture and Design)

Presents in session II

What kind of accommodation is offered as shelter to the increasing number of refugees in Norway? How are these shelters communicated, directly and indirectly in Norwegian media? What can the mediation of physical shelters tell us about the way refugees' security, rights, and living conditions are negotiated within the Norwegian public sphere?

This paper addresses the mediation of the complex and entangled relations between refugees, their Norwegian host society and the lodgings they are presented as primary shelters. It is interesting, both symbolically and pragmatically, to look at what kind of minimum standards we, as a society, accept to offer people in crisis, and further how, and to what extent, the quality of the refugees' living standards are communicated in the media to raise public awareness and debate. Most asylum shelters in Norway are built for other purposes, often located in the semi-periphery of local

communities. As Støa et.al has noted, this does not facilitate the integration of the refugees (<http://www.arkitektnytt.no/ntnu-vil-forske-pa-asylmottak>).

A building is not a home, and its location is not necessary a neighbourhood nor a community. To experience belonging and security, even if temporary, takes more than a physical structure (see e.g. Sieverts 2007, Nylander 2003). However, in the news media the social agency of buildings is seldom explicitly mentioned or discussed. One purpose of this study is thus to look at to what extent this contributes to the framing of asylum seekers as “others” (e.g. Eide and Simonsen, 2007, Figenschou and Thorbjørnsrud, 2015).

The study investigates how asylum shelters in Norway have been presented and represented in Norwegian legacy media in the period February 2015-February 2016. The media selected represent both national and local media houses and the study is both quantitative and qualitative. We are looking at how many news articles/TV stories that talk explicitly about asylum shelters, how the buildings are represented visually and verbally, how the asylum seekers are positioned in relation to their physical surroundings and last, but not least: what this can tell us about dominant discourses and stereotypes in relation to asylum seekers and their needs.

### **New neighbours: Local outcomes of asylum centres in rural communities in Denmark**

Zachary Whyte, Birgitte Romme Larsen, (University of Copenhagen)

Presents in session II

Asylum centers in rural areas are an increasingly common mode of managing asylum seekers in Denmark. However, the meaning and consequence of this kind of migration to rural settings has not been much studied in the literature, which has tended to focus on cosmopolitan and urban cases. The rural placement of the asylum centers are of course significant for asylum seekers, but they also can have important consequences for the local communities in which they are placed. This in turn fundamentally shapes the possibilities for interaction between asylum seekers and local communities.

In a context of increased urban migration and general depopulation of the Danish countryside, the arrival of asylum seekers and the various jobs deriving from their presence become profoundly significant for local communities, both financially and socially. Asylum centers in rural Denmark are commonly placed in buildings that formerly housed key welfare institutions, like schools and retirement homes. For local communities, the arrival of asylum seekers in these buildings thus underscores the way in which they see the state retreating from them, but also presents new possibilities.

Based on an ethnographic study at three separate rural sites, this paper examines the meanings and consequences of asylum centers for local Danish communities. Focusing on moral and economic exchanges, we argue that local community and neighborliness are profoundly affected by the presence of asylum centers, just as asylum seekers' possibilities for taken up alternate social positions (e.g. customer, football player, pupil) may be expanded. This ties in with a markedly pragmatic local approach to neighboring asylum centers, which contrasts with the significantly ideological cast of national debates on asylum. In general, the local communities we have studied, looked for pragmatic, rather than ideological, ways forward from their situation of demographic and economic crisis. However, while civil society mobilization and volunteerism may foster increased contact between

locals and asylum seekers, local reactions may equally be shaped by practices of rejection or isolation. While co-existence in the harmonious sense between local Danes and asylum seekers is thus not necessarily given, the physical presence of asylum centers may nevertheless shape and reshape the social lives of locals and thus condition the possibilities for asylum seekers' everyday lives.

**Not just detention centres: Riace's accoglienza diffusa as a possible alternative to asylum seekers reception**

Caterina Mazzilli (University of Sussex)

Antonios Alexandridis

Presents in session II

This paper aims to challenge the current reception system of asylum seekers adopted by European countries, and to demonstrate its ineffectiveness by comparing it to the innovative accoglienza diffusa (diffused reception) system adopted in Riace, Italy.

Countries adopting the Dublin Regulation have set up a range of detention centres for asylum seekers that, even if different from each other, share the characteristic of placing them in areas detached from urban centres. This isolated location, together with asylum seekers' non-entitlement to work, turns the detention centres into a limbo from which they either try to escape or where they get stuck for an indefinite period of time, falling into depression and self-destruction.

The article begins with an overview of detention centres all over Europe, with a focus on the Greek and Danish system. After pointing out the lacks and ineffectiveness of both Greek deportation centres and Danish detention centres, the Calabrian accoglienza diffusa system will be introduced. This alternative housing system, due to a personal initiative of the town's mayor Domenico Lucano, places asylum seekers in the abandoned houses of Riace, giving them a chance to live among the locals and within the urban centre. In addition, socio-economic measures as the introduction of an alternative currency (l'euro di Riace) and the establishment of a professional job placement program, contribute to make this system a progressive alternative to the usual reception system adopted by EU countries. In the conclusion, we provide an overview of the pros and cons of the accoglienza diffusa, criticising the Dublin Regulation and suggesting policies to improve it.

Workshop nr. 43

## The right to have rights and irregular migration

Anna Lundberg (Malmö University)

Session(s): IV & V

Irregular migration raises several questions about access to human rights, the basis of human rights and political action among and on behalf of stateless persons. In this workshop we will take a look at these questions in the light of Hannah Arendt's discussion of the right to have rights in *The origins of totalitarianism* and her reflections on modernity in *The human condition*.

Papers addressing questions about irregularity in the context of theoretical accounts of human rights are invited, as well as more general approaches to the question of political action in theory and practice

### **Human Rights and undocumented immigration: the process of accompaniment through transit countries.**

Jorge Antonio Morales Cardiel (Researcher and consultant on migration)

Presents in session IV

In the early decades of this century Mexico is going through a new migratory model, what is most outstanding is the change in relation to its migratory patterns, going from being the traditional expulsion country to becoming a transit country for undocumented Central American immigrants. This rise of immigrants in irregular situations and the subsequent violations of human rights demonstrate the incompetence in the management of public politics to undocumented immigration.

Until now Human Rights don't appear to be up to the standard that was expected when its treatment is elevated up to these legal areas, however for the Mexican government it is easier to support human rights than to enforce them.

Regardless, in the last decade, throughout the migratory route, a number of non-governmental organizations have appeared, both secular and confessional, which have different fundamentals and carry out a more active role in the treatment of unauthorized immigration, taking more pluralistic and flexible views of the migratory reality, accompanying the undocumented immigrant. One of the fundamental keys of accompaniment is to alleviate the massive lack of power of governmental institutions through the practice of humanitarian service

Key words,

Accompaniment, human rights, undocumented immigration, transit countries.

Universidad Pontificia de Comillas, Madrid.

### **Rights and the pursuit of (in)equality: The right to migrate.**

Guilherme Marques Pedro (PhD, Department of International Politics, Aberystwyth, Doctoral Researcher in Philosophy of Law, Uppsala University)

Presents in session IV

“Migration and social inequality: Global perspectives – new boundaries”

This paper pursues a concrete historical analysis of migration rights in order to claim that the very notion of ‘right’ was originally meant to promote social distinction and political exclusion. I argue that up to the early modern period, rights were therefore aimed at promoting universal inequality by restricting the equality of right-holders to specific elite. While contemporary discussion on equality usually carries in its core a reference to rights, cosmopolitans and communitarians pursue different trajectories in their advocacy of individual rights, precisely due to differences as to who is to be equal and where. While liberal cosmopolitans usually assume individuals as ontologically prior to groups - thus forwarding an argument for ‘universal equality’ communitarians tend to favour the ontological precedence of community over the individual subject -concluding that equality obtains only within the context of a particular community. Both of these views obtain by reference to a certain understanding of ‘natural equality’. Cosmopolitans thus argue that individual rights such as the right to migrate trump the right of sovereign states to limit immigration. But are rights really meant to ensure equality (of entry and exit for instance)?

Or are they meant to secure equality amongst ‘natural’ right-holders only? How is equality to translate a sense of justice which the medieval notion of right as “*ius naturale*” meant to signify?

This paper thus sets out to question the cosmopolitan reliance on the presumed ‘naturalness’ of free mobility as grounded on rights equality and as it has come to be grounded on the ideas of medieval natural law thinkers such as Francisco de Vitoria. I argue that the defence of a universal right to migrate cannot resort to a tradition whose views on *ius migrandi* were derived from an imperialist and hence exclusivist view of (1) the content of migration rights and about (2) who were to be the right-holders. These points further ground my concluding argument that can be divided in two parts: first, traditional notions of rights were originally meant to distinguish different classes of right-holders and, more broadly, holders from non-holders; second, the right to migrate specifically was meant to explicitly exclude vast sections of colonised populations from emigrating from the periphery to the core of empires. The paper offers historical evidence that this was the case not only in Spanish and British empires but even in the Roman Empire.

### **Calling for political action. Human rights and citizenship, solidarity and common responsibility in Hannah Arendt’s thinking.**

Annalisa Furia (University of Bologna)

Presents in session IV

Even though human rights have come to provide the dominant and almost universally and transnationally used language for the justification of actions, norms and institutions and the expression of varied and variable political demands, it is widely acknowledged that the legitimacy of human rights does not exceed still the legitimacy of the state. Without national citizenship human

rights are not enforceable in practice: the answer can be at best humanitarian but it is not, and it does not want to be, political.

Arendt's diagnosis of the inherent tensions and limitations of human rights theory and practice, as well as of the weakness and structural limitations of the response, if any, national states and the international system are willing and able to provide for to refugees and stateless people have been widely commented upon and interpreted in different ways; more crucially, they have proved to be "both timeless and perpetually timely" – as the back cover of the second edition of *The Human Condition* (The University of Chicago Press, 1998) aptly reads.

In this light, particularly interesting is the investigation of Arendt's complex, and not always fully explored, conception of human rights and citizenship in their reciprocal, contradictory relationship, as well as in their multiple theoretical links with the equally important notions, in Arendt's thinking, of solidarity and common responsibility.

The study and discussion of these notions will in fact allow to highlight, on the one hand, to which extent Arendt's categories still valuably illuminate many of the dynamics and predominant features of the current practices and discourses on migration; and, on the other, which would be the practices and discourses on migration that would make the Arendtian "right to have rights" thinkable and practicable in the current, profoundly changed (global) political and institutional context.

### **Voiceless, faceless, traceless? Undocumented migrants and practices of bordering.**

Inka Kaakinen (Department of Geosciences and Geography)

Presents in session IV

My research aims at unfolding the ways in which state bordering practices influence the everyday of those migrants that live within a state territory without a due permission: the paperless. It does so by focusing on the spatial practices of the paperless, their mobilities, immobilities and moorings, and thus discusses the spatial aspect of social justice – the famous "right to the city". In other words, the study sheds light, on the one hand, on how state control shapes "the paperless city" by making certain spaces inaccessible or too risky for the paperless to inhabit. On the other hand, it looks at how the paperless themselves internalize state bordering practices and recur to self-discipline as a means to survive in spaces where they should remain invisible and leave no traces. The discussion revolves around issues of legality, illegality, visibility, invisibility, mobility, agency and control.

Due to the very nature of undocumented migration my research draws heavily on my own fieldwork (conducted in Vienna), which consists of biography and personal narratives of the paperless. Analysing their stories and experiences is one way of giving shape to these transnational spaces and urbanities and of understanding processes of belonging and bordering, affiliation and exclusion that are produced through irregular migration. In addition, the use of auto-photography may provide more nuanced insights into paperless people's spaces and into the meanings and understandings associated with them.

I will knit together the empirical findings to draw a picture of a "paperless city" and to theorize on the micropolitics of place-making in the context of an EU where demands for more migration control and more borders are growing louder.

**Legal rights - legal wrongs? The Norwegian immigration act: Compromising human rights?.**

Bente Puntervold Bø (Oslo and Akershus University College (UiOA))

Presents in session V

Immigration legislation has been amended with new restrictive measures all over Europe during the past decade. Particularly the increasing use of detention as a measure of immigration control rise human rights concerns. Rejected asylum seekers may be imprisoned when it is considered a risk of absconding the deportation decision. In the paper, I will examine the grounds for detention of non-citizens in the Norwegian immigration act in light of the following rule of law and human rights principles: An individual conception of accountability, equality before the law and non-discriminatory treatment, non-arbitrary decisions, protection against self-incrimination and proportionality considerations.

I will discuss whether the grounds for detention in the recent revision of the Norwegian immigration act meet this rule of law and human rights principles.

**The asylum migration, human rights and national identity nexus.**

Shai Tagner (PhD candidate at the universities of Roma Tre and Ben - Gurion)

Presents in session V

For the past one - hundred years, forced migration has constituted a principal challenge for the international community, forcing it to confront fundamental issues of international law, national identity, state sovereignty, human rights and human liberties.

In contemporary international law, the right to asylum is formally separated from immigration policies. While each state can manage immigration according to its interests, asylum is proclaimed a basic human right safeguarded by International refugee law. Therefore, most institutional and specialised debates over asylum migration focus on legal principles and procedures, economic burdens and crises management. However, political and public discourses on the subject tend to focus on identity, Otherness and the opposition between national and universal solidarity.

In the West, the state's obligations are usually maintained as long as asylum is requested by few individuals who are true victims of persecution. Once the numbers rise asylum seekers tend to be regarded as a threat to social or economic cohesion, and to national identity and security. As a result, the principle of asylum, and at times even that of Non - Refoulement, becomes highly contested.

Recent developments in asylum migration to Europe starkly expose these processes. It has provoked strife within and among European states, bringing into question European integration, free movement, EU's legitimacy and its super - national authority. Why is it that asylum policy has stirred such deep variances and sensibilities, far more than other highly contested or problematic issues such as the European monetary union, the EU's failed constitution, the war in Crimea or the different national debts crises?

This paper proposal addresses this question in light of Hannah Arendt's analysis of the European refugees' crises, a phenomenon that severely undermined the fledgling political order based on the nation - state in Europe between the two World Wars. It is in Arendt's writing that one can find the way to connect the dots between human rights, identity, nation states and asylum seeking migration. The result is a metaphoric web in which forced migrants travel along its radials in search of safe haven. In their quest, they lay bare the external and internal boundaries of national identity and human rights. In this sense, asylum seekers and refugees are a sub - group within the broader phenomenon of international migration particularly enabled to expose the constant tension between individual human liberty and the rule of law on one hand and the Nation on the other in the contemporary international political system.

**A solidaric take on action. Solidarity as a foundational principle for political action – struggles for the right to asylum in the contemporary world.**

Anna Lundberg (Global political studies, Malmö University)

The essay attempts to contribute to a discussion about how solidarity can serve as a principle for action in transnational spheres, through discussing the asylum rights movement and the particular example of the 'Tent camp against deportation' in the city of Malmö. The aim is twofold. First, I want to highlight political work by irregularised migrants as instances of solidarity, so called worldly activities that are based on the principle of solidarity and carry this principle within. Second, this essay aims to develop an understanding of Arendt's idea of solidarity as a foundation for collective action that emerges, and may be understood, in initiatives by irregularised migrants. The ability to act meaningfully in a position of deportability, on the basis of solidarity, tells us something about struggles over the world, worldliness as Arendt terms it. Through examples from the tent-camp we can notice how struggles play out in the everyday, and how activities are 'world-facing' rather than unworldly; public rather than private, diverse rather than narrow-minded, transnational rather than national, and reducing burdens for people to take part in the governance of the world. Here, grains may be found to a world where those who lack citizenship or for other reasons are excluded from spheres where their opinions are significant, may also appear as political subjects. In relation to the contested theoretical discussion about the novelty and unpredictability of political acts or statements, the tent camp action and similar initiatives indeed are unpredictable and simultaneously an expression of visions of a new world based on the principle of solidarity.

Workshop nr. 44

## The Politics of Inclusion and Exclusion of Third-Country Nationals in the EU - legal, social, and political challenges

Sonia Morano-Foadi (Reader -Associate Professor- Oxford Brookes University and Research Associate International Migration Institute, University of Oxford)

Session(s): I & II

It is hard to think of any issue today that is as sensitive and burdened with emotion than immigration. No day passes without a new 'story' in the news reminding the public of the dramatic occurrences in the Mediterranean Sea, no day without statements from officials and politicians on how to solve the 'immigration crises' Europe is suffering through at the moment. Equally, immigration, or the presence of immigrants from other countries, in receiving societies is increasingly discussed and seen as a threat to social coherence, welfare, and security. Often, people fall into extremes and plead for utopian reactions to what they see as 'mass-immigration' into their habitat, such as to completely ban immigration from certain parts of the world. This is the overall framework within which, laws and regulation seeking to govern immigration are adopted, implemented, and applied.

An easy way to make discussions about immigration even tenser is to link them to the European Union and its rules and regulations. Immediately, immigration and the regulation of it then turns into an issue closely linked to national sovereignty.

The decision who is allowed to cross the national border and to stay in a country is often perceived as the expression of national sovereignty.

Currently, EU rules and regulations, not only govern the free movement of persons on the EU's internal market, the status of EU Citizens, but also entry and residence of the majority of non-EU citizens, also known as third-country nationals. There are extensive EU rules on asylum and the treatment of asylum seekers. The EU's common outer borders are governed by EU law and so is the 'fight against illegal immigration' at that very border. All these measures or the EU drastically limit the room for Member States to install their own policies governing migration and asylum. In a time when some national governments want to make immigration regulation stricter, EU regulation functions as a minimum norm and limits the Member States. This leads to tensions not only between the EU and the national level, but also between third-country nationals and national authorities in situations when the latter do not apply EU norms and regulations correctly resulting in the denial of EU rights to individuals.

The application of this legislation by the EU and/or Member States inevitably will amount to more inclusion or exclusion of third-country nationals vis-à-vis the receiving societies depending on how one will interpret, implement, and apply said regulation. Key references are the latest deliberations of the EU institutions under the European Agenda on Migration and the recent Valletta Summit on Migration.

The Session will chart the mechanisms of this inclusion and exclusion from various perspectives and for a variety of groups of non-EU citizens, also building upon the research underpinning the edited collection Morano-Foadi/Malena, *Integration for Third-Country Nationals in the European Union. The Equality Challenge, 2012* ([http://www.e-elgar.com/shop/integration-for-third-country-nationals-in-the-european-union?website=uk\\_warehouse](http://www.e-elgar.com/shop/integration-for-third-country-nationals-in-the-european-union?website=uk_warehouse)).

### **Implicit exclusion in EU migration law – How the law helps those who separate 'them' from 'us',**

Mikaela Malena (UNHCR Associate Field Officer in Uganda and Honorary Research Associate at Oxford Brookes University) and Brian Wei (Partner for One Growth, an Economic Development Organization, and Head of Agriculture and Market Support with WFP Uganda)

Presents in session I

The European asylum system is a relatively advanced regional protection framework. However, it still lacks a solid mechanism to distribute responsibility among the Member States, as well as legal avenues by which persons in need of protection can access the EU territory and protection space.

This gap is related to Member States' legal and political framework regarding third-country nationals' integration and social inclusion within the host communities.

If compared to developing countries, currently receiving the vast majority of refugees and asylum seekers worldwide, the EU reveals an inadequate capacity to deal with international protection and to play a key role as a humanitarian actor in its external dimension.

The European context will be compared to the Ugandan response to refugee crisis.

While responding to multiple emergencies, Uganda has been consolidating the positive changes brought by the humanitarian intervention, targeting the whole population of residents, both refugees and nationals with no discrimination. The multi-year strategy ReHoPE supports resilience-building efforts in refugee-hosting districts with sustainable livelihoods interventions and enhanced service delivery within integrated local government systems. This approach is designed to promote sustainability, peaceful coexistence, local integration and development, with a view to transforming the challenge of international forced migration into a crucial opportunity of economic and social change, human capital formation and adequate access to basic services for the whole community.

### **Family Migration in the EU: Between Inclusion and Exclusion,**

Dora Kostakopoulou (Full Professor, University of Warwick)

Presents in session I

The Court of Justice of the European Union has been proactive and uncompromising in establishing a Community law fundamental right to family reunification. Since the early days of European integration, family unification was deemed to be an important aid to intra-Community mobility and necessary for 'the integration of the worker and his family into the host MS without any difference in treatment in relation to nationals of that state'. By establishing a Community law fundamental right to family reunification, the Court has limited the Member States' sovereign prerogatives in the field of migration law and tamed nationalist narratives. Whereas communitarian egalitarianism has characterised the European Union's law and policy towards the family reunification of EU citizens, the family reunification of third country nationals has been governed by a rival policy belief system; namely, what may be termed restrictive collectivism.

### **EU law and the proportionality of income requirement for family reunification of labour migrants in Finland**

Jaana Palander (Doctoral student in Public Law, School of Management, University of Tampere; University teacher in Constitutional Law, School of Law, University of Eastern Finland)

Presents in session I

This paper examines the right to family reunification of lower income labour migrants from outside the European Union (EU). Ethnographic research with Filipino nurses and cleaners in Finland has shown that many migrant workers struggle with access to the right to family reunification. Obstacles such as high income requirement and lack of knowledge on details of income assessment undermine the fair treatment of third-country nationals. For EU nationals working in another EU country, the right to normal family life is protected and no obstacles for family reunification are allowed. In contrast, third-country national workers, although in principle entitled to right to family reunification by Directive 2003/86/EC, face conditions often difficult to fill. Although Finnish law is comparatively permissive of family reunification, and of all conditions approved by the Directive only apply income requirement, the salary threshold seems disproportionate. Low-income workers such as cleaners, and even middle-income workers such as nurses in some cases, do not have access to family reunification. In this paper, this problem is approached in legal terms, analysing standards and obligations stemming from EU migration law on family reunification of third-country nationals. Special focus is on case

law of the Court of Justice of the EU dealing with proportionality of different conditions to family reunification. Can proportionality principle secure the fair treatment of migrant workers?

**Implicit exclusion in EU migration law – How the law helps those who separate ‘them’ from ‘us’,**

Sonia Morano-Foadi (Reader -Associate Professor- Oxford Brookes University and Research Associate International Migration Institute, University of Oxford) and Lucia Brieskova (Oxford Brookes University)

Presents in session II

Mobility within the EU comprises mobility as well as immigration of non EU citizens. Such migration can be perceived as a challenge to local standards of living if migrants are not offered full equal treatment. In the absence of a relevant Treaty guarantee, equal treatment for non EU citizens may still result from EU secondary law. Various EU directives on the rights of third country nationals seek to safeguard equality– though the frequently used term “near equality” which indicates that full equality is contingent on integration into the host Member State. That integration is presumed to be provisionally completed after five years of continuous lawful residence in one Member State, when non EU citizens achieve the coveted status of long term residents.

The recent Directive on the conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer (Directive 2014/66/EU) constitutes the provisionally last piece in this jigsaw. While some of the drafts combined equal treatment rights in employment with detailed provisions for immigration rights, the actual legislation takes a different course. It limits transferees’ lawful residence to a maximum of three years for managers and specialists (one year for trainees), allowing for transfer to a residence permit on a different basis. Secondly, the rights to equal treatment in employment have been replaced by employment rights not at a higher level than those enjoyed by posted workers. This legislative result undoubtedly poses interesting questions, in particular as these are highly skilled migrant workers, whose presence in the EU will often be viewed as desirable.

This paper explores the extent to which the Directive reinforces the tension between social and labour rights and mobility within the EU. It stresses the role of equal treatment rights in this context, while not neglecting the background for the intense lobbying against guaranteeing such equal treatment rights.

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**Implicit exclusion in EU migration law – How the law helps those who separate ‘them’ from ‘us’,**

Moritz Jesse, (Universitair Hoofddocent Europees Recht [Associate Professor of European Union Law] Europa Instituut, Faculteit der Rechtsgeleerdheid, Universiteit Leiden Europa Institute, Faculty of Law, Leiden University)

Presents in session II

In a time of economic crisis, social divides become particularly visible. They affect notably minorities. Looking at the area of immigration, the proposed paper will examine how that law contributes to these social divides and undermines social cohesion. Underlying is the fact that minorities at large and immigrants in particular tend to be conceived of as ‘others’ by the receiving society and legislators, which raises the question of the construction and effect of ‘otherness’ in legislation. Is legislation influenced prejudice against immigrants, and, in turn, do the effects caused by legislation, such as the marginalization of groups of immigrants, then help those political forces who lobby against immigration in the first place? The paper will look at one of the most contested areas of immigration legislation, namely rules in place governing family migration, to see whether such mechanisms can be identified. The paper will compare EU regulation, and the laws in place in several EU Member States.

**Immigration Detention: A true measure of last resort, for whom?,**

Clara Della Croce (Knowledge Transfer Fellow Oxford Brookes University and Senior Teaching Fellow at the SOAS, London)

Presents in session II

Detention of migrants has been used as a blunt enforcement tool acting as a border control mechanism as well as a coercive or deterrent tool. Whilst currently migration issues are much discussed in the media and in academia; in the United Kingdom, not enough is known or discussed about the policy of “locking up” migrants who have committed no crime or even those who have committed crimes and after serving their sentences are still kept in detention for indeterminate periods of time due to their immigration status. Little is said about the legitimacy of incarcerating vulnerable migrants, such as torture survivors, the elderly or people with serious mental health issues. The issue that, in the UK, immigration detention has no time limit as opposed to the pre-determined time limits for incarceration of criminals does not often surface in public or academic debate. The UK has a proud tradition of upholding justice and the right to liberty but instead, it maintains a system of depriving individuals of their liberty for the purposes of immigration detention without a time limit; a truly abhorrent system of indefinite incarceration of migrants, contrary to the European Convention on Human Rights and to its own government’s Enforcement, Instructions and Guidance which provides that detention is to be used sparingly and for the shortest amount of time necessary. This paper explores why immigration detention is so abundantly used in the UK and the rationale that drives its increasing use as a means to control borders. Whilst many States adopt a human security approach, limiting the use of immigration detention for migrants and using alternatives to detention, the UK seems to view it within a national security framework. The paper addresses the questions: why does the UK reject a human security approach to migration? How can the UK legitimise the incarceration with no time limit of so-called “unreturnable migrants”: persons who have no travel documents or are at a real and imminent risk of suffering a violation of human rights on their return to the country of origin? How can the UK justify ‘locking up’ for undetermined periods of time, vulnerable people or migrants who have offended but have already served their sentences? And finally, is immigration detention truly used as a measure of absolute last resort? In addressing these questions this paper compares and contrasts immigration detention practices in the UK and in other European countries.

Workshop nr. 45

## Parenting, the welfare state and inequality as a challenge

Hilde Danielsen (Senior Researcher, Uni Rokkan Centre, Bergen)

Synnøve Bendixsen (Post doctor, Department of Social Anthropology, University of Bergen)

Marte Knag Fylkesnes (Phd. Candidate, Hemil Centre, University of Bergen)

Session(s): I & II

Nordic societies are becoming increasingly plural and diversified, and class differences are increasing. This increasingly diverse society is frequently viewed as creating challenges for the making of “good citizens” and for upholding values seen as characteristic to Nordic societies such as trust and social equality. The realm of parenting is an important space for moulding new citizens, both in the intimate sphere of the family and in public institutions. Nordic welfare states aim to create ‘good citizens’ and prevent social inequality from being reproduced through various governmental measures, programs and institutions targeting parents in particular. Through this work, these institutions such as kindergartens, schools, and child welfare systems promote particular ideals and ideas of what is considered good parenting. This workshop will address the complex interrelationship between the welfare state and migrants as parents. How are the various welfare states and their institutions responding to migrant parents? How are migrant parents meeting the Nordic welfare state? We invite papers with empirical as well as theoretical approaches to the study of parenting cultures in contemporary Nordic societies.

### **Dealing with diversity, creating parenting cultures? Parents’ involvement in multi-ethnic and class differentiated schools in Norway.**

Synnøve Bendixsen and Hilde Danielsen

(University of Bergen)

Presents in session I

This paper will examine how parents in a multi-ethnic and class differentiated borough in Norway are dealing with diversity and in so doing take part in creating parenting cultures. This takes place in the context of the Norwegian welfare state with growing expectations of parent’s school involvement (Homme and Helgøy 2015). Important and relevant international research has investigated parent-school relationships (i.e. Crozier 1998, Crozier & Davies 2007, Hornby & Lafaele 2011, Turney & Kao 2009), and showed how teachers encourage parents and pupils to embrace certain views of what is a ‘good’ parent and a ‘good’ pupil (Crozier 1998) and how middle-class parents in urban areas deal with diversity regarding school choice. Drawing on fieldwork at two elementary schools in a socially differentiated area in Bergen, this paper examines how being a parent is constructed and played out at Parents’ Council Working Committees (parents’ committees). What sorts of diversity do the parents imagine, talk about and play out at these meetings and how are they dealing with that diversity? How are decisions and actions taken by the parent’s committees legitimized? What sorts of parenting cultures are promoted and produced through their discussions and practices?

In line with earlier research we found that higher educated and majority ethnic mothers are overrepresented as formal parent representatives although, as we will show, the parents try involving fathers and minority parents as representatives. Many of the discussions at the parents’ committee

can be understood as part of what research describe as a current intensification of parenting with a focus on involvement and risk management (Lee et al 2014). The discussions were frequently concerned about ensuring that the school provides an “inclusive environment” with regards to migrant and working-class children and their parents. We understand this concern with diversity as taking part within discourses on what is a ‘good’ parent in Norway today. The article will show how diversity is fronted as a social value in this space, and how parents negotiate the sorts of diversity that should be encouraged or prevented. This is pursued, it is argued, partly in order to limit the potential risks that diversity and difference could represent for the pupils, the school and neighborhood. The paper is part of a larger, ongoing, research project investigating parenting cultures and risk management in plural Norway (PARCUL).

### **Multicultural dilemmas in Norwegian child welfare – refugee parents’ perspectives.**

Marte Knag Fylkesnes (University of Bergen, HEMIL-center)

Presents in session I

Ethnic minority families’ encounters with child welfare services (CWS) in Norway are currently debated in both national and international media. Parents claim case workers lack cultural sensitivity and report feelings of fear and distrust towards the welfare system. Research investigating case workers perspectives has furthermore found that language barriers and cultural gaps challenge professional relationships. Child welfare services are simultaneously criticized for over-emphasizing cultural factors (and thus overlooking children’s needs for protection) and disregarding cultural factors (and thus intervening unnecessarily). The perspectives of service users are however under-researched, and this paper aims at filling this gap by exploring the views of ethnic minority parents.

As an empirical point of departure eleven parents with refugee backgrounds were interviewed. Key topics that were explored in the interviews were: 1) contact with child welfare services (e.g. characteristics, time and intervention type), 2) relationship with case worker(s) (e.g. participation, language barriers, approaches) and 3) cultural differences (e.g. values and views on children and family life). A key topic in the parents’ narratives was out-of-home placements and/or threats of such placements. In this paper I will explore these narratives with a focus on how the parents talk about the legitimacy of such child welfare interventions.

The paper thus aims at exploring how parenting cultures are negotiated within the child welfare institution and special attention is put on how ethnicity inter-plays with embedded power structures. Knowledge of services users’ perspectives on can inform the field of child welfare practice on at least two levels; sensitizing case workers to families’ potential fears and identifying institutional barriers to providing equality in service provision. The paper is part of an ongoing PhD project at the University of Bergen, “Multicultural dilemmas in child welfare: the experiences of parents and adolescents”.

### **Identifying the use of strengths/ asset-based approaches in child welfare in majority and minority populations: a literature review.**

Fungisai Gwanzura Ottemöller (Associate Professor, Department of Health Promotion and Development), Gaby Ortiz Barreda (Associate Professor, Department of Health Promotion and Development)

Presents in session I

**Background:** Child welfare/protection has a risk focus with a mandate to protect children and young people from harm. Health promotion has an asset-based focus which focuses on 'enabling people to increase control over, and improve their health' (WHO, 1984). Health is understood as a social goal, a fundamental human right, and requiring participation of all individuals (Green, Tones, Cross & Wodall, 2015). There is growing recognition in child welfare of the inadequacy of an exclusively risk focus to solve child abuse and neglect and that identifying resources may also help children and families. The increase in migration due to challenging societal and environmental factors in many regions presents new challenges to many Western countries' child welfare systems. Moreover, research has indicated that immigrant families are increasingly overrepresented in child welfare systems. This paper had two aims: 1) to identify child welfare/protection literature referring to assets/strengths-based approaches; 2) to identify which of the literature focuses on immigrant/ethnic minority children and families.

**Methods:** We conducted a literature review. Four databases were selected: Web of science, ProQuest, PsychINFO and Medline. We developed two thematic filters, child welfare and strengths/assets based approach, with a range of related key words. We selected English language articles published from January 2000 to February 2015. Only studies that had strengths based, participation, resilience with reference to children, young people and families and early intervention in the abstract or title were selected for first stage of screening.

**Results:** Of the initial 184 articles identified 58 remained after removing duplicates and irrelevant articles. On further examination we found only five articles focusing specifically on immigrants/ ethnic minorities. Two additional relevant articles were included from the reference lists of these five articles. All articles were analysed and categorized according to thematic filters. Results indicate that strengths based approaches are gaining momentum in child welfare with positive results. However, there is a need for further research, evaluation, training and inclusion of these approaches. In particular this review shows a dearth of studies with immigrant/ethnic minority populations.

**Conclusion:** The strengths approach is relevant to child welfare and encourages active participation of affected children and families; this may be a more effective way of working with immigrants or ethnic minorities. Minority populations facing child rearing challenges may need an alternative approach that takes into account their different cultural, ethnic, geographic and historical backgrounds, as well as, where relevant, their migration histories.

**Stories told: Some African migrants' Norwegian parenting experiences.**

Berit Overå Johannesen (Norwegian university of science and technology)

Lily Apoh (Nord Univerisitet)

Presents in session I

This proposed presentation is based on an interview study with eight immigrant families with African backgrounds living in Norway concerning their migration history and everyday experiences. Our focus is on one aspect of the interview data, namely parenting experiences as narrated by the family adults. We will discuss how such experiences may relate to the production of social inequality.

At the time of the interviews in 2012 and 2013 the families in the study lived in mid-Norway. Their family composition after they settled in Norway included between three and seven children. At the time of the interview some of the children had moved out of the family home. All the families except one included two parents. One family included a single mother and her children. We used a narrative discursive approach together with positioning theory to analyze and frame the interview material within the context of Norwegian welfare state structures and Norwegian parenting values and practices. We will argue that a distinct welfare state focus on individual and institutionalized rights is an important constraint in terms of providing an interpretive framework for how the immigrant parents were evaluated relative to Norwegian implicit and explicit standards for «good parenting». The focus on individual rights explicitly and forcefully seemed to pull the children into positions powered by welfare state structures. In many of the episodes narrated by the parents a focus on children's rights were interwoven with Norwegian sociocultural expectations about the material standard of everyday life, normalized child development, or parental responsibilities. If the parents did not share or understand these expectations they found themselves as possible antagonists relative to the welfare of their children as perceived by neighbours, teachers, and child care professionals. When an explicit inclusion of the children in Norwegian welfare structures thus made inclusion more challenging for the parents, it may be due to a lack of nuancing between universal human rights on the one hand and normalized cultural values in Norwegian society on the other. Based on experiences narrated by the parents we will raise the question of whether the manner in which children's rights are secured may contribute to social inequality by imposing standards of parental behavior or expected material consumption on families? Standards which they may not agree with, need, or see the relevance of, but which still place parents low in value hierarchies and contributes to a certain social stratification.

**Stories of Chinese Parents in Norway: from Social Capital and Acculturation Perspectives.**

Hong Zhu (University of Stavanger, Norway)

Presents in session II

Through the narrative inquiry of twelve Chinese immigrant parents from seven individual families in Norway, this research uncovered respondents' parenting stories in the host country. Guiding this inquiry was the Acculturation and Social Capital models, which offered the overarching theoretical frameworks to help understanding how individual acculturation and social network operate collectively in reproducing, negotiating, and modifying Chinese immigrants' parental believe and behavior in Norwegian society. The findings in this study showed being acculturated allows parents to

have multiple insights to examine the criterion constructed the image of good parenting within specific contexts; however, acculturation process itself brought interviewed individuals significant parental stress stemming from common challenges such as language problem, peer pressure in parenting, and acculturation gap between parents and children. The respondents' social network in this research were identified as the mediator of identified parental stress and the accelerator of parental acculturation. Bonding and bridging social network were essential in easing interviewed Chinese immigrants' parental stress in respect of both migration and acculturation.

Key Words: Chinese Immigrants in Norway, Parenting, Social Capital, Acculturation

**The process of de-gendering of domestic work and parenting – the role of egalitarian capital in the process of acculturation of Polish migrants in Norway.**

Magdalena Żadkowska (University of Gdańsk), Natasza Kosakowska-Berezecka (University of Gdańsk), Tomasz Szlendak (Nicolaus Copernicus University, Toruń) and Paweł Jurek (University of Gdańsk)  
Presents in session II

Domestic work and parenting have gendered meaning and content of both masculinity and femininity is strongly embedded in the cultural context. However, research on acculturation processes within ethnic minorities and the individual strategies of men and women living in minority–majority contexts in plural western societies shows that the minority–majority dynamics operating in a somewhat longer time perspective also open new opportunities for individuals and couples to break out of traditional minority-based stereotypes of gender relations, gendered identities and the division of domestic and income-generating labour (Berry, 1997).

In our presentation we would like to provide insights into family life of couples who migrated from less gender egalitarian country (Poland) to Norway, that is considered to be relatively model country with regard to gender equality.

We present selected results of both qualitative and quantitative, interdisciplinary Polish–Norwegian studies conducted from 2013 to 2016 (more than 300 in-depth, longitudinal design interviews with couples in Poland and in Norway). We also analysed attitudes towards gender equality and men's and women's practices concerning household duties division in both Poland and Norway (N=1,500). Our results show that cultural context and new social environment in the host country can relate to the perception of household duties and make it more gender-neutral.

Clearly one of the other key factors involved in smooth acculturation of Polish couples to Norwegian culture was egalitarian capital – a resource composed of individual's social characteristics (such as generalized trust, gender equality attitudes emerging when individual encounters social environment of different characteristics in comparison with the country of origin. We assume that individuals with high egalitarian capital seldom choose marginalization as their acculturation strategy (Barry 1997) and thus integrate with receiving society more easily. The equality capital constitutes a special “cultural rucksack” allowing an individual a smoother integration process into the new host culture. Its notion can be derived from migrants' capital (Łukasiuk 2007), cosmopolitan capital (Wagner 2007; Buhmann et al. 2012; Gudmundsdottir 2015), bodily capital (Wacquant 1995) and sexual capital (Martin, George 2006; Green 2011).

**Migrant mothers' sense-making of dislocation and resettlement.**

Camilla Nordberg (Academy of Finland Research Fellow, Swedish School of Social Science, University of Helsinki)

Presents in session II

The paper draws on ethnographic fieldwork carried out in two cities in Finland and Canada during the years 2013-2016. Drawing on 20 interviews with newly arrived stay-at-home mothers, the aim is to explore how the women negotiate possible tensions between their own and various street-level workers' visions of their future citizenship. There is a specific focus on the positions offered to partners and children in their stories. Theoretically the paper interrogates the concept of citizenisation, emphasising the interplay between the local welfare state and citizens in the making.

**(Ethnically)Mixed parenting challenges in context of Danish Welfare state.**

Rashimi Singla (Roskilde University)

Presents in session II

This paper deals with phenomenon of mixed parenting processes in Denmark, which have been barely scientifically explored probably due to the dominant discourse colourblindness and the historical silencing of mixedness. Another focus area is the implication of this phenomenon for provision of relevant services for mixed families in Danish welfare society with emphasis on gender and ethnic egalitarianism, wealth redistribution, universal healthcare and public services that provide elaborate safety net.

The research question is how the visibly ethnically different mixed couples negotiate parenting of their children- who are children of mixed heritage, in contemporary Denmark characterised by a generalised climate of overlooking and suspicion towards mixedness.

The methodology comprises of in-depth interviews and case-study of eight couples, where one partner is native Danish while the other originates from South Asia (India, Pakistan). Narratives are thematically analysed within a theoretical framework, in which Cultural psychology forms the background and is foregrounded by a combination of intersectionality, everyday life perspective and mixed parenting theories.

The results highlight the couples' diverse parenting approaches in dealing with the external aspects such as the societal discrimination, other (s) gaze towards the visible differences. Similarly some type of racial discrimination, such as racist slurs, are also seen among mixed persons in America. For some parents this entails transmitting racial literacy - identifying racism as a serious problem and actively preparing their children to cope with it.

Facing these experiences implies that characteristics of couples lead to particular parenting approaches such as highly educated couples emphasising 'open'/cosmopolitan approach, moving beyond narrow ethnic belongings.

The study points to a glaring lack of relevant services for mixed families implying institutional racism -

collective failure of an organisation to provide appropriate and professional service to people because of their colour, culture and (mixed) ethnic origin. There is just no inclusion of mixedness in provision of services as the official category of mixedness is non-existent. Denmark's statistics places ethnically mixed children as "Danes".

Positive aspects in parenting such as focus on 'fun part' of being mixed and close relationship including emotional citizenship of the non- native parent's country of origin are also delineated. The parenting practices analysed in the couples with high level of mental health and well-being are perceived as 'good' and are proposed for mental health promotion, problem prevention and psychosocial intervention for mixed couples and families.

Workshop nr. 46

## Whose children are they? On child protection across national and other borders

Anja Bredal and Monica Five Aarset (senior researchers at NOVA/HIOA)

Session(s): IV

Increasing globalisation and transnational family life result in a corresponding increase in transnational family conflict and child maltreatment cases. As a consequence, national authorities and services are faced with situations where the child moves between and belongs to several countries and where the cases stretch out across different legal, cultural and other borders. Moreover, considerable concern has been raised about the situation of children belonging to “us” who experience abuse in other nation states, or children belonging to other countries whilst residing with “us”. In other words, the question of where or to whom these children belong –or who are responsible for defining and upholding their rights -is not clear-cut. Examples may include immigrant parents who send their children on temporary stays in their countries of origin, international foster care arrangements, child abduction in parental conflicts, children of missionaries and other expat communities, “child protection refugees”, diplomatic conflicts in connection with child protection cases, children of asylum seekers, irregular immigrants, as well as national minorities. The proposed workshop aims at bringing together empirical evidence from different cases and contexts with a view to discuss a common empirical and theoretical concern: How does the nation/welfare state tackle child protection across borders, and how should we make sense of such transnational welfare practices? We would encourage papers from different disciplines, including legal studies.

### **Who is a child? Producing the child through age requirement and age determination,**

Linda Lund Pedersen (London School of Economics and Political Science)

In this paper I will examine the matter of age in Danish family migration politics. Oftentimes as a part of the requirement for family reunification, age becomes a significant factor. The age of the applicants and the Danish citizens are equally relevant for the application, though the age and age span differ depending on the route of migration i.e. Spousal/children reunification, EU directive for free movement, transnational adoption and asylum seekers. This paper will engage with the different age requirements and with the production of evidence and documentation for the age criteria. The materials that form the base for this investigation are produced and collected through interviews with families and forensic medical staff, application forms, policy documents, and parliamentary bill proposals. The questions this presentation will raise are around the configuration of the child; this entails the questions: how does one become a child, how is the child produced, and how does the figure of the child differ through the different routes to family reunion (Murdock, 2008).

**Abandoned and/or cared for: children as sponsors and applicants for family reunification.**

Ilpo Helén, Anna-Maria Tapaninen and Miia Halme-Tuomisaari (University of Eastern Finland)

In our paper, we discuss the position of children within the process of family reunification in Finland, either as unaccompanied minors who sponsor family reunification or as applicants for family reunification in their country of origin or in exile. Our analysis focuses on administrative and legal rationales and practices of care and/or abandonment of children in the immigration management in Finland. Finnish immigration management. Through the prisms of identification and recognition we juxtapose the protection of children in the two different contexts. Our study focuses on Somali children on the basis of the decisions of the Administrative Court of Helsinki and interviews with immigration experts.

In absence of documents considered reliable by the authorities, the children are routinely identified through DNA analysis and medical age assessment and through narrative minutiae of family life in lengthy interviews. While the children residing in Finland are usually given a residence permit on the basis of international protection and are entitled to care according to the standards of child protection, their right to family is not usually recognized in the family reunification process. They are labelled pejoratively as “anchor children” who are used as “instruments” of immigration by their parents. Hence, it is not uncommon to conclude that the parents have abandoned the child when sending him/her to Europe as an asylum seeker. The argument of abandonment is evaluated differently in the case of children applying for family reunification outside of Finland. In the Court decisions, the arguments of care and security are not taken into consideration. The child’s best interest may be mentioned as a principle but it is not elaborated. Instead, it is usually concluded that the child’s ties to Somalia or the place of exile outweigh his or her ties to the family member(s) residing in Finland. It is also often pointed out that the ties have been severed during the lengthy separation. During the process, the children may come of age and lose their right to family reunification. In Finland, the determination of approximate age is based on the results of medical age assessment, and abroad on the estimation of the applicant’s appearance. Family reunification procedure in Finland combines many forms of evidence in the quest for truth. Eventually, it may be concluded that staying apart may be in the best interest of the child.

### **The implication of the 1996 Hague Convention for asylum seeking children and children left behind,**

Hilde Lidén (research professor, Institute for Social Research, Norway)

In March 2016 Norway ratified the 1996 Hague Convention, to strengthen co-operation with other states in cross-border parental disputes and child welfare cases. The Convention identifies measures for the protection of children, in particular judicial or administrative decisions regarding parental responsibility, custody, access and guardianship. Furthermore, it applies to decisions regarding the placement of a child in a foster family or in institutional care, and decisions regarding the administration of the child's property. To what extent will cases involving children who will be returned to or already have been left behind in a non-Hague convention state be assessed with the same principles and standards defined in the Convention? By using two examples, the paper will discuss the challenges faced by the child welfare system and the Immigrant Authorities in implementing the intentions of the Convention.

The first case discussed, involves a Somalian girl, aged 14, returned from Norway and left

behind against her will in Kenya. To what extent do the Norwegian child welfare services have a responsibility to protect the child who is temporarily staying abroad when their formal caregivers are living in Norway?

The second case, including an Iranian family, will discuss the relevance of the Hague Convention for the immigration authorities when assessing child-specific forms of prosecution and inhuman treatment. Two daughters were severely exposed to violence and inhuman treatment when living with their father who got custody after he divorced their mother. The mother tried several times to get the custody for the girls in the local court, because of the violent treatment. However, she did not succeed. For that reason she and the girls left the country illegally, without the consent and documents signed by their father, which is required to legally leave the country. They applied for asylum in Norway because of inhuman treatment of the girls and because they could not obtain protection by the Iranian authorities and court system. The asylum application was rejected. How do the principles in the 1996 Hague convention apply to the assessment of asylum applications in such cases, and to the assessment of the best interest of the girls when considering forced return?

### **Children and the nation state. The significance of legal status in cross-border child protection**

Anja Bredal and Monica Five Aarset (senior researchers at NOVA/HIOA)

In this paper, we explore the diversity in and challenges of children's different legal statuses when it comes to child protection. Both in terms of their own individual rights and their parents' rights, children are positioned differently along several legal dimensions. This paper is particularly concerned with the implications of immigration status, citizenship status and minority status, for the possibilities and limitations that social welfare agencies face when assessing and implementing protective measures across national as well as other kinds of social and cultural borders.

The diversity of children in question include e.g. children of established immigrants of Non-Western origin, children of newly arrived refugees from outside the EEA, children of labour migrants from the EU including recent member countries in Eastern Europe, unaccompanied minor refugees, irregular migrants, asylum seekers, indigenous people and national minorities.

The empirical basis of the paper will include data from the initial phase of an ongoing project on child protection and ethnic minorities in Norway, mainly written documents including some individual case material. We will also draw on two recently published studies; one on living conditions among Norwegian Travellers/Romani people and the other on parents of immigrant and refugee background who send their children abroad for education and other purposes, mostly with relatives in their countries of origin.

Workshop nr. 47

## Discourses about the migration: Changes in concepts, terms and perceptions

Elizaveta Khachatryan (ILOS, University of Oslo) and Monica Miscali (ILOS, University of Oslo)

Session(s): V

From around 1970s the immigration in Norway has been increasing. Peaks of the immigration in the last decades can be related to the political and economic situation in Europe. For example: 1993 -the war in Bosnia, 1999 -the Kosovo conflict, 2007-2008 –economic crisis in Europe.

This increasing flow of immigrants (not only from other continents but also from European countries) has definitely changed the modern European society and its attitudes toward the immigrants. The terms “migration” and “migrant” are no longer used to talk about all groups of immigrants. Often other terms (e.g., “mobility”, “expat”) are used. It seems that the boundaries become larger or maybe disappear at all. Or maybe they only assume a new form?

For instance, the status of the language and the attitude toward the bilingualism seem to be changed. The term “country of origin” is not clear any more as it was forty years ago. The question of cultural background emerges in different forms.

The aim of our workshop will be twofold. On the one hand, we would like to discuss how terms and concepts describing immigration and integration into a new society have changed during the last four to five decades and which new terms have emerged. On the other hand, we would like to see how the perception and attitudes toward the migrating process and the migrants have changed.

Papers may discuss these issues theoretically or historically, analytically or normatively, from one of several disciplinary or cross-disciplinary viewpoints, and in relation to various realms of discourse. The data analyzed may include public discourse, interviews, official policy documents, social media, historical sources. Papers may be proposed in relation to a specific European nation or across national borders.

### **Integration of Polish immigration in Norway,**

Anna Bączkowska (Kazimierz Wielki University)

Presents in session V

Since the accession of Poland to the EU in May 2004, almost two million Poles (ca. 5% of the Polish population) decided to emigrate. While the main destination state has invariably been the United Kingdom, in recent years Norway is one of the countries most often chosen by Poles as their emigration destination. The Polish immigration is a fast growing minority group in Norway and it is the biggest immigration community residing in Norway. The large-scale, post-accession wave of immigration to Norway, which is predominantly economically driven, started around 2007 and it is estimated that it currently reaches over 90,000 Poles. However, immigration of Poles to Norway was also observable before this time, although on a smaller scale.

The aim of the study is to answer the question of how the recent Polish immigration in Norway perceives their integration into the host society. To answer this question, a group of Polish immigrants

to Norway have been interviewed and a number of websites run by Polish immigration in Norway (mainly forums, blogs and youtube) have been analysed. The concept of integration has been elicited indirectly, by several query words used in the analysis of online discourse and by a series of questions interview respondents have been confronted with. The main analysis revolves around the concepts of 'polishness', national holidays celebration, comparing similarities and differences between Poland and Norway (in the lifestyle, habits and traditions, mentality, etc.), the attitude to the Norwegian society, culture and language.

While the project is still on-going, some interesting observations and reflections have already emerged and are shared by many Poles. The key notion, that of integration, often appears, directly and indirectly. From the material gathered thus far, the following conclusions arise: (1) the perception of Poles by Norwegians has changed over recent years (from a qualified blue collar worker with little or no knowledge of the Norwegian language to a well educated white collar worker, usually competent in the Norwegian language), (2) the higher the education and the better the knowledge of the Norwegian language, the greater the integration into the Norwegian society and culture.

### **Clarifying contested concepts of ethnic discrimination,**

John Wrench (Centre for Diversity and Inclusion, NTNU Social Research, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim)

Presents in session V

A number of concepts relating to racial/ethnic discrimination are contested in their meanings. This paper highlights areas where such concepts have been used inconsistently in the academic literature and where the same concept has been used by different authors to mean widely different things. The paper draws on examples and cases of discrimination against migrants and ethnic minorities in European labour markets, and uses a process of cross-classification as a tool to clarify the conceptual boundaries and content of various 'types' of discrimination, such as structural discrimination, systemic discrimination, institutional discrimination and legal discrimination. The paper concludes by suggesting a typology which can reduce the ambiguity surrounding concepts relating to discrimination against migrants and ethnic minorities in the field of employment.

Workshop nr. 48

## Mobility at the margins. Irregular migration and informal street work

Guri Tyldum, Anne Britt Djuve and Jon Horgen Friberg  
(Fafo)  
Session(s): II

In this session we want to bring together researchers who study migrants who earn money from begging, street artistry, petty theft or other forms of street work, who operate outside the regular labour market and who have no or limited rights to welfare in the country of destination. This may include EU citizens exercising their right to free movement, such as marginalized roma and non-roma from Eastern Europe, as well as undocumented migrants or rejected asylum seekers from outside the EU. For obvious reasons migration research tend to focus on migration streams through regulated channels such as labor, asylum/refugee, and family and student migration. Migrants outside of these streams, such as the ones who are not able or do not intend to find work, who do not have grounds to seek asylum and do not have access to welfare services, are often less accessible for empirical research. Nevertheless, they raise significant questions for migration research, as well as significant policy challenges for the states that host them. By bringing together researchers who study undocumented migrants from non-EU countries and researchers who study migration at the margins within the EU, we hope to create a room for theoretical discussion on these groups motives for migration, expectations for outcomes, how mobility and streetwork is organized and consequences of mobility for the migrants and their families, as well as how such flows and activities are framed in public policy and media and the ways in which states and local authorities attempt to regulate them. We welcome both theoretically and empirically based papers.

### **"Génn rekk" (Just get out of here) Perceptions of irregular migratin among young men in Pikine, Senegal,**

Sebastian Prothmann (Independent researcher/Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, Nuremberg, Germany)

Presents in session II

Short abstract:

Drawing on ethnographic research in Pikine (2011-2013), this paper sheds light on perceptions and imaginations of irregular migration and living at the margins by young men with migratory aspirations in Pikine, Senegal.

Long abstract:

For young men in Pikine, an urban area within the Dakar region of Senegal, Europe is regarded as the all-in-one solution for all problems. "That's Europe!" is often heard in conversations about this seeming paradise. References to the difficult labour market in Europe for immigrants and accounts of African friends there engaged in informal street work or toiling under unbearable conditions, were usually dismissed with an incredulous shake of the head by these youths. Upon entering Europe, they

would be willing to accept even the oddest job, while, in their neighbourhood, they consider most work opportunities to be beneath their status. This paper, based on eleven months of ethnographic research in Pikine between 2011 and 2013, sheds light on perceptions and imaginations of irregular migration and living at the margins by young men with migratory aspirations in Pikine. This research opens up a wider perspective on migration which looks beyond narrow economic constraints. Addressing the failure of awareness campaigns against irregular forms of migration, the simplistic generalization of migration and the stereotyping of its actors are criticized. The case study of Pikine illustrates how young men construct a “unilinear, teleological narrative” (Bordonaro 2009: 134) in which Pikine is at the bottom end of a (linear) scale of development and the ‘Global North’ at the top. Thereby they position themselves in a state of non-movement and non-development at the margins of a globalised world, disconnected from the other parts of this world, creating a ‘self-peripheralising mentality’.

**Roskilde Festival is one of the biggest gifts from Denmark, there everybody go and forget about their sorrows”: Fate and fortune among homeless West African migrants doing informal street work in the Copenhagen area.,**

Kristine Juul (Dept. of Geography, Institute for Humans and Technology, University of Roskilde)  
Presents in session II

In recent years new mobility flows have emerged between West African societies, Southern Europe and the Nordic countries. Due to the economic recession in Southern Europe, that disproportionately affects certain segments of society, West-African migrants who left their societies of origin to find better opportunities in Spain, Portugal or Italy are now increasingly present on the streets of the Nordic capitals. Here they try to make a living through bottles collection and other types of informal street work while upholding their responsibilities as providers of remittances to their families in the country of origin. Of particular interest are the activities carried out in relation to the different music and street festivals in and around Copenhagen and their potentials for generating fortune and hope. Characteristic for these new migration patterns are the circular and ‘hypermobility’ movements between the home in community of origin, small scale economic activities in the ‘home’ in southern Europe and temporary survival activities in the Nordic capitals.

Through interviews with job-seeking migrant worker attending homeless shelter and charities in Copenhagen, the paper seeks to understand how West-African jobless migrants grapple with the contingent quality of economic life in Northern Europe and to comprehend how this has led to the emergence of new survival strategies based on hypermobility, circular migration and the ability to combine highly diverse forms of economic activities.

**Coping with everyday bordering: Eastern European Roma migrants in Helsinki,**

Miika Tervonen (University Researcher, Docent, University of Helsinki)

Anca Enache (PhD candidate, University of Helsinki / Helsinki Deaconess Institute)

Presents in session II

In our presentation, we examine the case of the Eastern European Roma migrants in Helsinki, and the complex interlinkages between EU internal migration regime, local immigration policy and migrant coping strategies. Since 2007, freedom of movement within EU has enabled the migration of small groups of Roma street workers into Helsinki. We argue that various level authorities have responded to the loss of direct control over these legitimate yet unwanted migrants by innovating tacit everyday bordering techniques.

The presence of Roma migrants in Helsinki is thus not formally challenged, yet they are effectively without access to social rights and feasible pathways to integration. Policy towards them is ethnicized (Conceptualizing 'the Roma' as a category requiring special measures) and 'NGOized' (displacing responsibility for welfare provision to third sector and private actors). Meanwhile, the ambivalent intersecting policies of the City of Helsinki, Finland and EU have produced a set of constraints, risks and possibilities which the migrants have become skilled at navigating. We argue that they cope with legal, economic and physical insecurities by utilizing transnational family networks, local social networks in Helsinki, and flexible combinations of informal economic activities.

