# GENERAL PROGRAM

*Venues: Louis de Geer Concert Hall (**LDG**) and Täppan University Building (**T**)*

**August 15**

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| 13:00 – 16:00 | Pre-conference meetings |
| 16:00 – 20:00 | Pre-registration (LDG) |
| 16:00 – 18:00 | Civil Society Panel (LDG): Swedish migration and integration policies at the crossroad |
| 18:00 – 20:00 | Welcoming mingle (LDG) |

**August 16**

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| 8.30-9.30 | Registration (LDG) |
| 9.30- 10.00 | Welcome address (LDG)<br>Professor Roger Klinth - Deputy Vice-Chancellor LiU<br>Associate Professor Erica Righard - Chair person NMR<br>Professor Anders Neergaard, Director REMESO |
| 10.00-11.15 | Keynote Address (LDG).<br>*Migration and Sedentarity: Towards a New Law of Population of Global capitalism*<br>Etienne Balibar, Professor Philosophy, Univ. of Paris I and X and Columbia University. |
| 11.15- 11.45 | Coffee |
| 11.45-13.00 | Keynote Address (LDG).<br>*Global Capitalism, White Supremacy, Patriarchy and Migration Studies*<br>Tanya Maria Golash-Boza, Professor of Sociology, University of California, Merced. |
| 13.00-14.15 | Lunch  (LDG) |
| 14.30-16.00 | Parallel Workshops (T) |
| 16.00-16.30 | Coffee (T) |
| 16.30-18.30 | Parallel Workshops (T) |
| 20.00 - | Dinner  (LDG) |

**August 17**

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|---|---|
| 9.00-10.30 | Parallel Workshops (T) |
| 10.30-10.45 | Coffee (T) |
| 10.45-12.15 | Parallel Workshops (T) |
| 12.30-13.30 | Lunch (LDG) |
| 13.30-14.00 | NMR General Assembly (LDG) |
| 14.00-15.15 | Keynote Address (LDG).<br>*In Limbo: Waiting and Agency among Irregular Migrants*<br>Thomas Hylland Eriksen, Professor of Anthropology, University of Oslo. |
| 15.15-15.45 | Coffee (LDG) |
| 15.45-17.00 | Nordic Panel (LDG): *The New Right and Populism in the Nordic Countries* |

# WORKSHOPS AND PAPERS

## 3. Strategies of transnational families – choice, control and resilience

*Family members and being together with the family are important for most people. However, family life can be enjoyed in many ways, also by living apart. People live apart for different reasons such as work, study or conflict. It is not always clear how much of a choice it is to live apart from the partner, children, grandparents or other close ones. It might be better economically to leave the family behind for long periods and send them money. However, this might have implications for example to children left behind. Immigration control and restrictions on family reunification might narrow the options for enjoying family life together in the host country. When the family is living apart against their own will due to strict immigration rules, families might turn to alternative and irregular ways for reunification. It thus seems that experiences around transnational family life differ a lot depending on the immigration status and the purpose of migration. Even when apart, families build different strategies to maintain family life, which impacts both the people who stay behind as well as the mobile ones. For example, social relations are maintained and built through different communication media.*

*Organizers: Keiu Telve, University of Tartu, Jaana Palander, University of Tampere & University of Eastern Finland, Saara Pellander, University Frankfurt & University of Helsinki*

**SESSION 1   16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                        **ROOM: TP40**
*Chair: Jaana Palander*

### Determinants of family immigration policy in EU member states

*Anton Ahlén, Uppsala University*

Family migration has gained more attention recently, both politically and in research. Drawing upon the recent spread and acclaimed diversity of various family immigration policies across European countries, the aim of this paper is to explore and analyse the mechanisms inferring with the development and diffusion of family immigration policies in order to increase our knowledge of why some countries have adopted certain policies and why others have not. The argumentation put forward is that although external factors, such as the influx and composition of immigration and international regulations, are influential for the evolution of state migration policy, the main determinants of policy output are national institutions, more specifically the welfare state and membership politics. The first segment of this institutional model, welfare state institutions, is informed by research that have highlighted the connection between inclusive welfare states and inclusive policies for immigrant admission. The second segment, membership politics, builds upon previous research that has emphasized the importance of membership politics (e.g. principles of social cohesion and citizenship) in forming migration policy. Using a mixed-methods design, the ambition is to contribute both theoretically and empirically to the understanding of cross-country and longitudinal variations of migration policy in general as well as the determinants of family immigration polices in particular.

### Restricting family reunification – control or securitization?

*Jaana Palander, University of Tampere & University of Eastern Finland*

Various countries in Europe have changed their migration legislation due to the so-called migration crisis in 2015. Also the requirements for family reunification were tightened for example in Finland and in Sweden. In this presentation, I will analyse these legislative changes and the justifications

given to them. By analysing the changes from a human rights point of view, I will evaluate the political frame in which these decisions were made. The level of respect for human rights standards shows, how exceptional and threatening the situation was considered to be. First I will introduce the standards of the European Court of Human Rights in regards family reunification and then apply them in the analysis of family reunification restrictions. The stated aim for the restriction and the actual level of respect for human rights obligation will show, if the restriction were conducted within the frame of "control", typical for migration context, or within the frame of "security", allowing stricter limitations and more discretion to states.

## The impacts of U.S. deportation policy on Latino immigrant families in Los Angeles

*Beth Baker and Alejandra Marchevsky, California State University*

This paper will present findings from our study of the impacts of U.S. deportation policy on Latino immigrant families in Los Angeles, California. Since the early 1990s, the number of deportations from the United States has grown by almost 300%, totaling more than 3 million during Obama's administration alone. The majority of people deported from the interior of the country (rather than apprehended at the border) are Latin American men who leave behind family members, including U.S. citizen children. Mass deportation policy has resulted in the explosion of what Cardoso et al. (2014) have termed ""involuntary transnational families" that span two or more countries. Deportation is indisputably a traumatic and disruptive process in the lives of immigrant families and communities. Our qualitative research in the greater Los Angeles region with over 130 "involuntary transnational families," where at least one family member was deported to Latin America, documented serious financial losses and strains set off by the deportation of a family member, negative impacts on family health and well-being, and emergent strategies for family maintenance and resilience across borders. Understanding deportation as a "gendered racial removal regime" (Golash-Boza and Hondagneu-Sotelo, 2013), we pay close attention to how gender relations and expectations are negotiated and transformed within Latino families that have been separated by deportation.

## Social remittances into family life – case study of the return migrants and their families

*Marta Buler, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities*

The conceptual framework of this paper relies on: (1) uncovering of the "doing family" processes stems from D.H. Morgan's works (1996,2011). (2) The realm of migration is framed through the concept of social remittances coined by Peggy Levitt (1998;with Lamba-Nieves 2010). (3) The model is expanded with the social remitting process framework by Grabowska et al. (2016). (4) This is the lens to take a closer look at transnational families (Bryceson, D. and Vuorela, 2002) (5) while acknowledging the life-course perspective (Giele, Z.J. and Elder H.G., Jr., 1998) underscoring the differences between the kin members. The presentation will be focused on the data gathered in research conducted among chosen participants of QLS study on Cultural diffusion through social remittances between Poland and UK. Researcher decided to revisit five return migrant and their families to investigate the field of social remittances. The chosen method is IDIs with genogram visual presentation of family relations and life line of interviewee important life events.Social remittances play an important role for the process of "doing family". They can change the track family members follow. Remittances may alter the practices of everyday family life, attitudes toward raising children or celebrations and traditions. On the level of ideas and norms, migration may introduce modifications to gender roles in the intimate relations, familial solidarity, and attitudes towards traditional institutions such as marriage.

### Should we stay or should we go? – transnational negotiation strategies among Polish families in New Immigrant Destinations in Norway

*Jakub Stachowski, Norwegian University of Science and Technology*

In recent years, rural areas in many European countries have become recipients of substantial number of international immigrants gaining considerable scholarly attention. Labeled as 'New Immigrant Destinations' (NID) these areas have different implications for migrants' employment, settlement and integration than it is the case with their urban counterparts. In the present paper, I analyze transnational negotiations strategies and considerations of long-term settlement among Polish families living and working in a rural municipality in Norway.

Framing my analysis within theoretical discussion concerning the relation between transnationalism and integration, I discuss three following themes: (1) bidirectional flows of remittances with their economic, social and moral components, and the role they play in migrants' narratives about migration and long-term settlement (2) the role of children and their well-being as an important factor influencing considerations of long-terms settlement (3) the significance and highly ambivalent role of the rural context in migrants' projections regarding the future.

The data are drawn from an ethnographic fieldwork among Polish migrants (N=35) living in a rural, coastal municipality in Norway, employed in local fish processing industry.

### Trajectories of situated transnational parenting – caregiving arrangements of East European labour migrants in Sweden

*Charlotte Melander and Oksana Shmulyar Green, Gothenburg university*

The aim of this chapter/paper is to explore how caregiving arrangements among parents of the recent East European labour migrants in Sweden develop in a transnational setting. Using the theoretical model of situated transnational caregiving arrangements and the analytical principles and concepts of the life course perspective, we analyse caregiving arrangements during three stages of the transnational parenting trajectory: decisions to migrate, caring at a distance and decisions to reunite. The research draws on qualitative interviews with migrant parents engaged in caring arrangements situated between Poland and Romania's weak neoliberalist welfare states and conditional inclusion into Sweden's universalist welfare state. The results show that decisions to migrate can be seen as turning points leading to a long-lasting transition in care relationships. Caring at a distance involves ongoing negotiations within intergenerational networks. The agencies of both parents and children are crucial, where children's age and the quality of relationships are central.

### The Goals and Struggles of the Cross-Border Communication among Estonian Transnational Families

*Keiu Telve, University of Tartu*

Estonian cross-border commuters working in Finland always bring out that the main thing that helps to maintain the family life is communication. Even when Estonia and Finland are technologically well developed: smartphones, internet connection and affordable international calls are widely spread and accessible almost for everybody, staying in touch, but even more, caring from the distance can still be difficult.

In my paper, first, I am bringing out the different practices and alternative communication patterns that help to create and hold up the feeling of togetherness. Secondly, I am interested in how the ways of communication are also a compromise between engaging in as well as saving the significant other from the worries that they could not help with. Caring after a sick child or helping with repairing a car are only couple of cases when it is more reasonable not to expect help from the absent member of the family and they can be (un)intentionally shut off from information.

My research stands on empirical material which I have collected since 2013 using qualitative interviews. This article is built on 20 case studies of Estonian families, where at least one family member works periodically in Finland. Empirical material includes the perspectives of commuters as well as family members who stay behind.

## Transnational family embeddedness in immigrants' entrepreneurial opportunity creation process

*Quang Evansluong, University of the West of England & Göteborg Research Institute*

Immigrants establish ventures which contribute to the economic and social development in the country of origin and the country of residence. However, little is known about how immigrant entrepreneurs create these opportunities. Previous research suggests that (1) the expectations of the entrepreneurs' family in the home country motivated them to be self-employed; (2) the family in the host and the home country acted as the immediate network for the entrepreneurs to discuss their entrepreneurial ideas and business concepts. Although the influence of family on such process is prominent, the concept of immigrants' family and its influences have not dismantled. Little is known about (a) which member of the family (parents, spouse, children, cousins, in-law) (b) where (in the host or in the home country), (c) at which moments in the opportunity creation process, and (d) the ways in which this influence manifests itself. This suggests further investigation on the role of different aspects of immigrants' families in the entrepreneurial opportunity creation process.

Therefore, the purpose of this research project is to examine how immigrant entrepreneurs' (I) family structure, functions, (II) interactions, (III) events and (IV) locations influence the opportunity creation process and vice versa.

## SESSION 4    17/8, 10.45 – 12.15                                          ROOM: TP32
*Chair: Saara Pellander*

## Livelihood strategies and sense of control/agency among Estonian single mothers

*Maarja Saar, Södertörn University*

Single mothers constitute an important, but under researched group among intra-EU migrants. It has been noted that the family patterns in European countries are diversifying; however migration research mostly assumes either single migrants or nuclear families moving. However, the social protection strategies of both single migrants as well as nuclear families are likely to considerably differ from those of single mother migrants. In fact, social security is one of the issues which are both extremely significant for such vulnerable groups as well as likely to result in major differences in migration experiences. Hence, this paper study the strategies of social protection among Estonian single mothers. However, it takes single mothers in Estonia as a reference group, to study if there are any significant differences in terms of how social protection is organized in between the two groups. Furthermore, the paper is also interested in how the sense of agency, by these single mothers differs and if migrating has led to increased belief in one's ability to exert influence over one's life.

## "I'm not a good mother now, but I will be in the future:" Sub-Saharan African Transnational Mothers in a Transit Migrant Country

*Cynthia Magallanes-Gonzalez, Occidental College*

Scholars have found that transnational migrant women fulfill their role as mothers, despite geographical distances. Research, however, focuses on women in their country of destination, and thus has neglected to look at the experiences of women who get 'stuck' in transit countries during their migration journey. This article fills that gap in the literature by examining the experiences of Sub-Saharan African women in Morocco, en route to Europe. Interviews with 28 Sub-Saharan African women, show that unlike transnational mothers in their country of destination, mostly developed nations, these women do not have the financial means to provide for their children nor maintain their relationships with them via telecommunication. Although the women acknowledge that they

cannot fulfill their role as mothers in Morocco, they maintain a sense of themselves as mothers by emphasizing that they will provide for their children once they reach Europe.

## Finnish Somali fathers and transnational family life

*Marja Tiilikainen, University of Helsinki and Migration Institute of Finland*

Migration impacts family life in several ways. Literature on transnational parenthood has mostly focused on mothers, whereas studies on fatherhood have been much scarcer. This presentation will address this gap by focusing on Finnish Somali fathers. The underlying assumption is that they navigate between different expectations stemming from both the Finnish and Somali context, and also utilize the both contexts to manage their everyday family life.

The aim of the presentation is to shed light on the cultural, religious and normative dimensions of marriage, parenting and fatherhood: How do Finnish Somali fathers live to their role as fathers in transnational context? How do they negotiate between different opportunities and constraints provided by the Finnish welfare state on one hand, and culturally and socially familiar society in the Horn of Africa, on the other? In which ways do they navigate between different expectations and values?

The paper is based on three case studies where thematic interviews were conducted in Finland and Somalia, including three fathers, two spouses, and some other family members. The data is part of a larger study on transnational Somali families, funded by the Academy of Finland. The results show that studied men act in their role as fathers transnationally, but in different ways. In addition, the organization of family life transnationally may be a resource, but also reflect challenges faced in Finland.

## Displacing Deviance: Young people's experiences of 'disciplinary return' in transnational families

*Ruth Cheung Judge, UCL, London and Rutgers Camden, USA*

Young second-generation migrants are frequently sent - permanently or temporarily - for return stays in their parents' countries of origin by their parents as a disciplinary measure. Such practices of 'disciplinary return' in transnational families offer a vivid site at which to examine the transnational social fields that migrants construct and navigate. What are the imagined moral geographies which migrant parents draw upon as they raise their children? Through 'sending children back', how do migrant parents negotiate a range of opportunities, constraints, cultural values and desires which stretch across borders? What do young second-generation migrants feel about these experiences and how do they imagine their countries of heritage? How do return visits play a role in young people's 'reform', aspirations, and attempts to secure social capital and meaningful futures? The paper begins to explore some of these questions based on pilot data from a project on this phenomenon amid the Nigerian diaspora in the USA and UK.

# 4. Innovative approaches to integration; cases from the cultural sector

*The recent increase of migrants in the wake of the migrant crisis in the Mediterranean after 2015 spurred a wide variety of new activities by traditional voluntary associations, public institutions and new and diverse actors: New pop-up, low threshold activities and thoroughly planned and organised initiatives were developed. We believe that such innovative and creative integration initiatives are a source for new knowledge on how to live with differences and generate knowledge that can lead to the development of "just cities". We see just cities and communities as spaces where people contribute to society with their unique resources and participate in making themselves and the communities thrive. There is a need for new knowledge and directions in practices of migrant integration, across public, civic and economic sectors, to prevent growth of parallel societies and exclusion, while securing socially, economically and environmentally sustainable cities for all inhabitants. The workshop invites discussion on how various communities can increase their capacity to deal with immigration and living with difference. This requires emphasis on how gender, age, education and class interact with ethnicity.*

*Organizers: Marit Aure, The Arctic University of Norway, Lasse Martin Koefoed, Roskilde University, Anniken Førde, The Arctic University of Norway, Tone Magnusson, Nordland Research Institute*


**SESSION 1  16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                          **ROOM: K21**


### The art of interaction: the role of arts in negotiating difference and creating belonging

*Tone Magnussen, Marit Aure, Northern Research Institute*

How can arts enhance encounters and integrative interaction among people with various ethnic backgrounds? How, if at all, can initiatives within the arts and creative industry contribute to, or transfer into participation and belonging in Northern Cities? This paper explores these questions based on experiences gained in two initiatives aiming to use art to facilitate cross-cultural interaction. The youth workshop "Here am I" gather youths of different nationalities, once a month to work together making films, writing texts, dance and other arts in order to create a show. The embroidery workshop gather a variety of adult people, once a week, to talk and produce artwork for an exhibition. These initiatives also aim at developing relations across difference, and make a space for diversity in urban encounters. In this paper we draw on data gathered with the diverse group of participants, organizers and researchers in these two activities. Based on participant observation, dialogs and reflections, the produced artworks and qualitative interviews with people organizing and participating in the initiatives, we analyze how difference is negotiated and new forms of engagement is engendered in these encounters. Further, we discuss the potential role of arts in intercultural interaction and possibilities for participation and belonging.


### Writing as a collective endevour

*Tale Næss Lysestøl, Oslo National Academy of the Arts*

In this paper I wish to present my thoughs and experience on a series of collective writing workshops I have been conducting as part of my research as a fellow in playwriting at KhiO.

I will use one particulare workshop as a case study. A worskhop at KhiO i November 2017, where two Palestinian theaterworkers and three Norwegian plawrites met and wrote together. Through the workshops I mainly develop methods, this as a part of more complex set of strategies for giving playwrighting tools in the task of presenting collective human experiencesa in a dramatic form.

The paper will ask: Why collective writing? How do we write together?

I will present excamples from the workshop. Collective writing is in itself communal. It is a meeatingplace, not only of the people involved in the workshop but for fictional characters, situations and places belonging to the participants. Writing together offers a space where one can leave

ones own agenda, and dive into the fictional world of the other. This opens up for cross-cultural interactions, and since the participants are equal in as unique owners of their texts this produces the potential of co-production of knowledge and empowerment.

## Predicting young immigrants' native friends, immigrant friends, and social interactions: A short-term longitudinal study

*Olov Aronson, Jönköping University*

Young immigrants' friendships affect their mental wellbeing, language acquisition, and societal integration. Friendships are formed through social interaction, but there appears to exist no research comparing immigrant girls' and boys' formation of friendships with natives and immigrants. In the current study, I investigate if immigrant girls' and boys' friendships with natives and immigrants are predicted by five habitual social interactions: participation in organized spare-time activities, participation as leaders in organized activities, visits at youth centers, interactions with classmates, and alcohol consumption with friends. Data is collected at two timepoints, with one year delay, from 203 young immigrants in secondary school (95 girls and 108 boys). Four cross-lagged analyses are performed to control for autoregressive effects and determine two-way predictive relationships. The results indicate that immigrant girls' participation as leaders in organized activities positively predict friendships with natives but negatively predict friendships with immigrants. Immigrant boys' friendships with natives are positively predicted by interactions with classmates. Participation in organized spare-time activities, visits at youth centers, and alcohol consumption with friends predict friendships neither for girls nor for boys. Numbers of friends do not generally predict participation in social interactions. Implications for policymakers and researchers are discussed.

## SESSION 2    16/8, 16 – 18.30                                    ROOM: K21

## The Art of Belonging: Art Hive practice fosters newcomer experiences of an island in the north atlantic, Newfoundland and Labrador

*Heather McLeod, Memorial University of Newfoundland*

In St. John's, newcomers often face an insider/outsider dynamic of disconnect. Our Art Hive was a form of community-based practice involving art making and exploring experiences of belonging to help immigrant and refugee youth adapt. Taking a participatory action community arts-based perspective, we sought emergent themes grounded in collaborative community development, Adlerian theory, social justice, and feminist thought. Not reliant on common language, art making was a social and developmental tool.

Using a community-situated style of participatory arts-based inquiry, our Art Hive proved an effective space for social engagement for newcomer youth. We drew connections between the four Crucial 'C's' framework (Bettner & Lew, 1990) and some of our observed outcomes; namely that each of the Crucial 'C's' surfaced for participants. Counting or being included in the Art Hive group created cohesion. Competencies were developed in art making and leadership was fostered through students' facilitation roles during mini-printmaking workshops with Canadian peers. Courage evolved through experiencing and responding to a sense of risk to speak about and show

one's work in a school-based art exhibition. Lastly, connections werefostered, friendships formed and emerged between ESL student peerswho were not previously acquainted. This paper presents the early stages of the Art Hive process and will explore next directions for community-engaged arts programming with newcomers.

## Navigating cultures in a creative community: Recognition and integration in a cross-cultural art project for young people

*Hildegunn Marie Tønnessen Schuff, University of Oslo/Ansgar University College*

Young people with culturally complex backgrounds often face challenges related to being in minority, feeling different, and encountering discrimination. On the other hand, their experiences also help them develop important life skills, such as multicultural competence, creativity and flexibility.

Participatory, creative projects have a potential for contributing to the well-being and empowerment of children and young people with culturally complex backgrounds. The aim of this paper is to explore what creative activities of this kind mean to young participants. In a world where much of their fate seems governed by macro politics and intergroup dynamics, how do young people with minority backgrounds experience their communities and opportunities?

The empirical analysis builds on interviews from a mixed methods study of Fargespill ('Kaleidoscope'), an art project in which children and youth from different cultures, currently living in Norway, share songs and dances, led by professional musicians. Several cultural institutions in different locations have created their own Fargespill performances over the last few years, all focusing on the minority children as resources and putting them centre stage, a welcome change for young people who often feel like outsiders. The analysis of participant experiences in context sheds light on how these young people co-create community and make sense of themselves and their worlds, as they navigate the cultures they live by.

## Flying Kites For Peace, a project for sharing culture

*Angelica Harms and Antoine Grahamsdaughter-Frank, Flying kites for peace*

During 2017 we started our project. Our aim is to facilitate the process of integration through cultural sharing. Our activities are channeled into providing informal creative spaces where different ethnic groups can meet one another under relaxed and disarming circumstances. We hope to foster an environment that decreases fear and increases tolerance. One group of refugees has stood out, the unaccompanied child refugees from Afghanistan. Kite flying is their national pastime and many young afghans are crafted kite makers. We engage these young people in workshops to share their talents and to meet with Swedes and other immigrants. The workshops culminated in the revival of a kite festival in Stockholm. In our presentation, we would like to highlight how an exchange of cultural values and traditions helps to disperse barriers and ease the processes of integration and understanding of other cultural modes of expression. Our approach is to view culture as a pool into which everyone can fish and one can never be sure of what one will catch. The positive response to our project has reaffirmed our belief that a key strategy to facilitating integration is the ability to create neutral spaces where culture can be shared in an unassuming manner. Our presentation starts with a short film on kite flying, followed by an account of kite traditions in Sweden and Afghanistan. We will then present the project, its results and implications. http://www.flying-kites-for-peace.se

## From Othering to Belonging: Integration Politics, Social Intervention and the Limits of Cultural Ideology

*Lika Rodin, University of Skövde*

With a shift of political discourse in the European Union away from the idea of multiculturalism, the notion of "civic integration", frequently accompanied by the language of cultural differences, has become prominent in policies and social interventions. This study explores experiences of an integration project named "Cultural Friend Tibro", initiated in Western Sweden by local authorities. The main idea of the project is to bring together representatives of different cultural groups – immigrants and local residents – and facilitate development of friendship-like relationships. Mutual learning, exchange and joy are especially emphasised as means to overcome prejudices and social divisions. In spite of the seemingly open and friendly format initially promoted by the project organisers, practices of estrangement ("othering") have surfaced in the participants' reflections over the project im-

plementation. In this study, I identify and critically examine manifestations of othering as being provoked by the very employment of the notion of culture in the rhetoric of the intervention and possible ways by which participants may spontaneously destabilise the constructed cultural boundaries.

# 5. Il/legal time: Exploring the temporalities of irregular migration

*Acknowledging the need to further develop the understanding of migration as not only a spatial, but also a temporal phenomenon, this workshop focuses on the temporalities of irregular migration. Recently there have been significant advances towards more theoretically sound studies of the socio-legal production of migrant illegality, and some promising efforts to include a consideration of the temporal dimensions of such processes of illegalization. We encourage a critical engagement with this literature on migrant illegality, in combination with theories on the socio-legal production of time, the social and cultural organisation of time, the ethics of time and the experience of time, to push further perspectives on irregular migration as a spatiotemporal configuration. The gender dimension has been investigated in some recent studies, but the understanding of how the temporalities of irregular migration are gendered needs more systematic attention.*

*Organizers: Kari Anne Drangsland, Christine M. Jacobsen and Marry-Anne Karlsen, University of Bergen; Shahram Khosravi, University of Stockholm.*
*Discussants: Sarah Willen, University of Connecticut and Christine M. Jacobsen, University of Bergen.*

**SESSION 1   16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                        ROOM: TP45

### "Hotspotization of time": (Pakistani) Migrants up and against the hotspot regime governing Greece"
*Aila Spathopoulou, Kings College University*
Since the summer of 2015 following the threat of a "Grexit" (a Greek exit from the European monetary union as a result of the "debt crisis" and the prospect of Greece defaulting on its loans), a new threat has been imposed on Greece: its possible expulsion from the Schengen zone, precisely because Greece has been increasingly deemed incapable of adequately fulfilling its role as a premier watchdog at the EU's border with Turkey. Consequently, five "registration and identification centres" started operating in Greece, on the islands of Lesvos, Chios, Samos, Leros, and Kos. In this paper, we argue that what needs further unpacking is the interdependency between the dominant understanding of crisis and the hotspot logic, or what we call "hotspotization of time"; how, Greece was re-conceived as a transit space, but one in which thousands of migrants were now stuck or stranded. Intersecting the discursive constructs of the financial crisis and the refugee crisis, we are able to see how they are constituted through a process of mutual exclusion and prototypically: the prototypical subject of the financial crisis is the Greek citizen, while that of the refugee crisis is the displaced Syrian family who deserve international protection. This, in other words, renders invisible its prehistory, namely the criminalised migration of people into the Greek territory and the relegation of long-standing migrant and refugee communities in Greece to the socio-legal margins of the society.

### Doing time at the internal border – German transit camps and new penal practices
*Aino Korvensyrjä, University of Helsinki*
The temporary suspension of deportation by an administrative act (Duldung) is a speciality of German immigration law and asylum policy. The Duldung ("toleration") creates a legal limbo which can prolong into years of de facto residence in Germany: the stay is not legal (rechtmäßig), but also not oficially sanctioned. Yet the "tolerated" individuals are subjected to various sanctions, both criminal and administrative. The deportation or transit camp is a spatio-temporal model today partly corresponding to this legal instrument. It has since the summer of 2015 been promoted particularly by the

state of Bavaria to deal with asylum seekers who do not have "prospect to stay" and is currently promoted as the federal model in the coalition government's program.

My paper analyses how the space-time of the transit camp is structured by different legal and and administrative instruments and practices which increasingly merge the logic of suspension with the logic of punishment. In which ways do these punitive practices (Aas 2013 in Aas / Bosworth 2013) stretch the conventional definition of "punishment" as it was understood in the framework of national criminal justice systems of the nation state? How does the binary code legal/illegal (defining law as a social system according to Luhmann) appear here as limited or contradictory?

### Politics of the future in the German borderscape

*Kari Anne K. Drangsland, University of Bergen*

The past years critical border scholars within geography and anthropology have explored the role of temporality in the production of borders. Studies often have focused on external border sites where the "temporalities of control" produce effects such as waiting, immobility, uncertainty. In this paper, my point of departure is somewhat different. I endeavor to explore the temporality of borders from the vantage point of what Allison Mountz (2011) has called an "unconventional border site". This border is the German legal construct of the "Duldung" – the precarious and uncertain condition of "tolerated stay". I suggest that investigating the temporalities of this particular border site might contribute to deepening the understanding of the temporalities of borders. In particular, I pay attention to the politics of the future of the border. I base my analysis on ten months of ethnographic fieldwork amongst irregular migrants in Hamburg in 2017 and 2018.

### Migrants' agency and experience of illegal times in the host country: the case of extra-European migrants in Belgium

*Jean-Baptiste Farcy and Sarah Smit, Catholic University of Louvain (UCL)*

Based on a legal analysis combined with data obtained through a longitudinal and qualitative fieldwork, we are looking at the impact of temporal constraints imposed on migrants' trajectories in the host country. Time functions as a disciplinary practice of the state since the temporal dimension of immigration controls is associated with bureaucratic domination. Thus migration law and administrative practice (institutional times) bring a temporal ordering in migrants' life course which arguably contradicts the temporality of migrants' trajectories and their individual experience of time.

Migrants' categorisation into various and predefined legal statuses plays a direct role in creating and sustaining temporal uncertainty and instability over the future. Since migration is increasingly regulated as a temporary phenomenon, migrants find their life to be 'on hold' and they are compelled to live in the present. Being temporary affects most spheres of life and increases the risk of irregularity. Temporary residence permits and conditional stay means that migrants' trajectories are not linear. As a result, we find that uncertainty as well as irregularity is part of many migrants' experience, due to waiting time, unclear deadlines (if any), grey zone in the law, and so on... Yet, migrants are not powerless facing illegality, temporariness or uncertainty, and may develop strategies to fulfil their personal aspirations and projects.

## SESSION 2    16/8, 16.30 – 18.30                                    ROOM: TP45

### 'How long time is enough?' Exploring irregular migration, time and belonging

*Marry-Anne Karlsen, Centre for Women and Gender Research, University of Bergen*

This paper explores how time plays a complex role in social processes of inclusion and exclusion of irregular migrants in Norway. The paper builds on ethnographic fieldwork among migrants in Oslo who have remained in Norway for several years without state authorization. Central themes that will be explored is how the migrants experience a sense of belonging in and through time, as well as how state policy to exclude attempts to curtail migrants attachment to the country. Particularly the role

played by conceptualizations of past, present and future, and daily rhythms and time use, in the processes of inclusion and exclusion will be investigated.

## Deceleration, Cyclic Time, and Stuckedness in the Deportation Regime

*Annika Lindberg, University of Bern*

In the past years, the Danish and Swedish states have increased their efforts to remove rejected asylum-seekers and 'undesired' migrants, by expanding immigration detention, establishing departure centers (Denmark), or withdrawing welfare support for rejected individuals (Sweden). These measures are intended to enhance the speed, efficiency, and rates of deportations and 'voluntary' returns; yet preliminary reports suggest that they have resulted in a growing number of migrants stuck in potentially indefinite liminal legality with highly circumscribed rights. Building on participant observation and interviews in detention and departure centers in Denmark and Sweden, the paper explores the temporal dimension of this 'deportation limbo'. It focuses particularly on how efforts to promote onward mobility instead result in deceleration, and in temporal and legal stuckedness for undeportable migrants. For state officials, governing the deportation limbo implies waiting, rather than making wait, holding 'return meetings' resembling repetitive rituals of mutual rejection, and re-arranging the case files of those whose liminal legal status does not fit into any of their archives. While this condition has detrimental effects for the persons who find themselves physically, temporally, and existentially stuck in these procedures, this limbo also shows how the deportation regime operates as much through indeterminacy as through coercion.

## Suspended Lives. Heterogeneous temporalities in Immigrant Detention and Irregular migration

*Jukka Könönen, Institute for Advanced Social Research, University of Tampere*

In this presentation, based on a multi-sited and mixed-method research on immigrant detention in Finland, I address heterogeneous temporalities of irregular migration, which are often reflected in the attitudes to deprivation of liberty, and consequently, detention times. I argue that in addition to legal histories, the possibilities of re-migration shape experiences of time and waiting, resulting in incommensurable realities, or "time-spaces" in immigrant detention. Detention unit as a materialized form of the border regime provides a platform to examine different forms of irregular migration. Instead of asylum-seekers, the majority of detainees in Finland are from Eastern Europe, including EU-citizens, who have an effectual entry ban due to the criminal charges. Contrary to association of irregular migration with immobility, irregular migrants (particularly from Africa) have a long history of movement across Europe. In fact, most of the removals are implemented to other European countries. Many of the detained migrants have been deported and detained several times, even during the same year. Instead of objecting removal, they might request to be deported as soon as possible as detention becomes a temporary disruption in irregular migration career. In order to better understand irregular migration, it is necessary to acknowledge the variety of legal situations and the differences in resources of mobility in informing temporality and waiting.

## Indefinite Detention of Stateless Migrants: a Legal Limbo

*Tommaso Braida, Uppsala University*

Administrative detention of migrants, applied to prevent unauthorised entry or when action is being taken with the view to deportation, undergoes time limits imposed by the EU Returns Directive. Such time limits apply to each detention period, and do not obstacle re-detention. What happens when a stateless migrant is subjected to administrative detention?

Stateless detainees are not considered as nationals by any state, therefore there is no prospect of removing them. Hence, they are usually released after reaching the aforementioned time limit, without being granted right to stay. European states have no, or ineffective, statelessness determination procedures, so in most cases stateless do not have a means to be recognised as such, and be granted right to stay.

After being released, these persons experience a life of uncertainty: not knowing if they will ever be granted right to stay, hiding because constantly exposed to the risk of re-detention - experiencing a nightmare version of Nitzschean Eternal Return. Being detained without being told an endpoint has been shown to have significant long-term psychological and physical health implications. Does this qualify as that risk of "serious harm/worsened health conditions consequent to detention" that characterizes vulnerable groups of persons? Is recognition of stateless' vulnerability a way out of indefinite detention? This paper will propose few reflections on this real life-case from a legal standpoint.

# 7. Embeddedness of Mix – Policy Responses to Immigrant Entrepreneurship

*Over the last three decades or so we have witnessed a surge of political, economic and scientific interest in small business in all OECD countries. The political expectations related to small businesses were not only to enhance the flexibility of the system by increasing differentiation, but also to help promote social welfare. Immigrants' small businesses have been expected both to reduce unemployment among immigrants and to help integrate immigrants in majority society in general.*

*This workshop is going to focus on policies, rules and regulations framing the structures of opportunities for immigrant small business in during the last three decades. There are two important sets of question that may be addressed in this respect. The first is related to more general policy/regulatory issues. How does more general policies such as labour market policies, policies for regional growth, integration policies, and gender equality policies, shape concrete initiatives aimed at supporting immigrant self-employment. The second is related to more concrete supporting policies oriented towards immigrant self-employment.*

*Organizers: Zoran Slavnic, Linköping University and Tobias Schölin, Lund University*

**SESSION 1   16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                    **ROOM: TP401**

**Multidimensional Insights in Ethnic Entrepreneurship in Austria**
*Petra Aigner, Johannes Kepler University*
As a result of migration movements to Austria, specifically a result of the Eu enlargements of 2004 and 2007, as well as recent refugee immigration from Syria and Afghanistan, ethnic diversity within the Austrian labour force has increased. As a consequence, the number of ethnic businesses has risen, be that due to de-qualification dynamics regarding migrants within the labour market, or/and the interest in innovation and independence.

This conference paper will present a theoretical model of ethnic entrepreneurship, its socio-cultural impact, and its embeddedness in relation to the wider society. The theoretical model is based on system theories and on theories of migration and integration, but also incorporates host society responses - in form of policy changes- to the increase of ethnic business. The model helps to understand the diverse functions of Ethnic entrepreneurships regarding the relations of ethnic groups and host society, but also the motivational reasons for the establishment of ethnic businesses. Additionally, the focus of the conference paper is to outline the response of the host society to the recent increase in Ethnic Businesses, by outlining both, hindering as well as enhancing policy changes. The newly developed and elaborated model will be illustrated by a qualitative study including semi structured interviews with 50 Ethnic Entrepreneurs in Upper Austria. It will also give an overview of empirical statistical data of ethnic entrepreneurs in Austria.

## Unpacking privilege: Exploring privileged migrant women's entrepreneurship in the Swedish Labour Market

*Natasha Webster and Karen Haandrikman, Stockholm University*

This paper focuses on women migrant entrepreneurship as a pathway for integration and inclusion revealing unequal pathways to entrepreneurialism. Studies have emphasized how the 'other', particularly migrant women entrepreneurs, are excluded from mainstream entrepreneurial activities and resources through structural racism. In Sweden, whiteness and other privilege forms, is a hegemonic taken-for-granted norm. Yet privilege as a pathway to labour market integration remains under explored. Our research question is: How is privilege revealed in migrant women entrepreneurship? The study uses a combination of economic life course histories and analyses based on register data. We use a classification of countries into pro-woman states to classify countries of birth according to privilege. Preliminary results show that migrants coming from the most privileged countries, about half of all migrant women in Sweden, have the highest self-employment rates, while non-privileged migrants have the lowest rates. The most privileged women have incomes near that of native women, while less privileged migrant women have lower incomes. Results from the interviews indicate that privilege is actively accessed and mobilized in migrant entrepreneurial activities. Privilege is reflected in the ways migrant entrepreneurs build embodied, objectified and institutional forms of social capital. Results contribute to an improved understanding of successful pathways for immigrants into entrepreneurships.

## Childcare entrepreneurship in times of marketisation

*Martin Klinthäll, Linköping University*

We analyse how women's entrepreneurship is affected when a heavily female-dominated industry in the Public Sector is subject to privatisation. We study the childcare industry in Sweden, where women constitute 90 percent of the workforce and where a process of privatisation was initiated in the early 1990s. We investigate whether a male norm of entrepreneurship is valid also within a heavily female-dominated context, or whether the childcare business in Sweden can be conceptualised as "women's own rooms", where the preconditions are more promising for women than for men. Since many studies show that the labour market is segmented according to both gender and migrant status, we also take account of migrant background. Using longitudinal data on all employees and self-employed individuals in the childcare industry in Sweden, we analyse men's and women's entrepreneurship in Sweden over the period 1993-2010. Data shows that men run larger and more profitable businesses compared to women, although women business owners to a much larger extent have work experience from the industry. Our conclusion is that a male norm of entrepreneurship features even within the childcare industry. A pattern of "childcare businessmen" on the one hand, and "self-employed childcare worker women" on the other, emerges from our analysis. Systems that divide along the lines of gender and ethnicity are reproduced also in the context of privatisation of the most female-dominated industry in Sweden.

## Immigrant selection and the propensity for self-employment

*Andrey Tibajev, Linköping University*

Research on why some groups of immigrants have a high propensity for self-employment has primarily focused on explanations concerning economic structure of origin countries. The proposed causal link is that immigrants from countries with high self-employment rates are more probable to have themselves been self-employed or that they have been affected by a culture that emphasises small business. However, this reasoning ignores that immigrants are not randomly selected from their origin countries, and thus neither selected from random economic positions nor uniformly affected by culture.

The purpose of this study is to measure the extent of immigrants' experience of self-employment before migration, and to analyse to what extent this human capital transforms into the propensity for self-employment in the host country. Data comes from the Level-of-Living Survey for Foreign Born

and their Children in Sweden. Descriptive analysis (N=2100) reveals that a considerably smaller proportion of immigrants in Sweden were self-employed before immigration than suggested by the average rates for their origin countries. Furthermore, pre-immigration experience of self-employment was correlated with propensity for self-employment in Sweden. Immigrants with this experience had both a higher overall rate of self-employment, and a shorter duration to first self-employment spell. The analysis highlights the importance of the entrepreneurial human capital that only some immigrants bring with them.

# 8. Migration, permanent temporariness and immobility of undocumented migrants in Nordic and European societies

*The recent migration crisis has been said to be the most significant after the Second World War. This panel addresses the changing EU and national migration regimes and the processes of border crossing; and the ongoing construction of migrant statuses of permanent temporariness. It aims at discussing how various migrant statuses connected to racial and gender segmentation of the labour market create precarious living and working conditions for migrants, especially for undocumented immigrants and asylum seekers. Applications for asylum often take many years to process and during waiting period undocumented migrants and asylum seekers live in uncertainty in many European societies. They have no access to welfare benefits and therefore some of them are forced to engage in precarious labour arrangements. They have to cope with the severity of the migration regime that makes it impossible for them to insert themselves into the host societies during the long waiting period. Recent changes in the Swedish asylum policy towards temporary residence permits create uncertainties even for migrants whose asylum application has been granted. This continued temporariness keeps them outside the host societies. In addition to the procedures that create this uncertainty in any given European country, the austerity of the EU changing entry regulations create challenges to mobility.*

*Organizers: Anne Kubai, Uppsala University and Branka Likic-Brboric, Linköping University*

**SESSION 1   16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                    **ROOM: TP 404**

### The Effectiveness of Migration Policy Decisions: A Case Study on Forced Migration in the 2015 European Migration Crisis

*Linda Peters, University of Antwerp*

This paper demonstrates how real options analysis could be used by migration policy makers in order to quantify the effectiveness of their decision-making. This is illustrated on the basis of a case-study on forced migration during the European migration Crisis of 2015. The choice for a specific transit migration route is modeled as an investment using a sequential option model. From this model, we show how policy makers can intervene pro-actively, by influencing the incentives for refugees in their decision-making to choose for a certain route. This paper demonstrates the added value of real options by applying this framework to global public policy and provides insight into the reasons for the gap between theory and practice.

### Mean decisions. Asylum assessment as symbolic border control

*Erna Bodström, University of Helsinki*

"Finland cannot be more luring in this respect [in granting asylum] than other European states." These words were uttered by the Interior Minister of Finland in 2016 after Finland started to considerably tighten its criteria for asylum assessment. The current paper looks at the changing migration regime and suggests that after the events of 2015, asylum assessment has become an increasingly

important form of not only physical but also symbolic border control, as the citation of the Interior Minister points out.

Borders are often seen as physical, and acts of crossing them as logical and subsequent events. Especially for migrants however, they can also be non-physical, as Benhabib (2004) writes. Furthermore, as Könönen (2015) points out, for migrants the border crossings do not necessarily follow one another in a logical and consecutive order; rather a migrant can be seen crossing a border when they are granted a residence permit, but just as easily they can lose that permit and thus be forced to take a step back.

The study overall is based on 77 negative asylum decisions made by the Finnish Immigration Service between March 2016 and March 2017. The current paper concentrates particularly on the kind of decision where, on the first glance, the case obviously seems to fill the criteria of asylum, yet this seems to all turned upside down in the decision itself, hence resulting in a negative decision. This is what I have termed as "mean decisions".

## Nordic Nationalism and Penal Order: Walling the Welfare State

*Vanessa Barker, Sociology, Stockholm University*

In late summer 2015, Sweden embarked on one of the largest self-described humanitarian efforts in its history, opening its borders to 163,000 asylum seekers fleeing the way in Syria. Six months later this massive effort was over. On January 4, 2016, Sweden closed its border with Denmark. This closure makers the startling reversal of Sweden's open borders to refugees and contravenes free movement in the Schengen Area, a founding principles of the European Union. What happened? This book sets out to explain this reversal.

In the book I develop the concept penal nationalism to explain the specific role that criminal justice plays in upholding the national order. Here I detail the growing penalization of migrants and the unquestioned used of the tools, staff, institutions and material and symbolic violence of the criminal justice in response to unwanted mobility. Penal nationalism highlights how these processes depend on the structuring capacity and moral communication of criminal justice to remake the state and nation. This kind of penal power operates to uphold national interests, reproduce ethnic and gender hierarchies, and preserve resources. Penal nationalism is a significant form of state power that will be critical to our understanding of structural realignments of the twenty-first century.

## SESSION 2   16/8, 16.30 – 18.30                                                   ROOM: TP404
*Chair: Anne Kubai, Uppsala University*

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## 'The Stranger Never Grows to Imperfection': Applying Étienne Balibar's Discourse on 'Internal Exclusion' to Post-Migrant Children

*Matthew Dargaj, University of Ottawa*

In this paper, I will briefly analyze three main points. First, I will connect Kwame Anthony Appiah's Cosmopolitanism with the efforts many countries have to include refugees, migrants and asylum seekers into their country. Appiah's cosmopolitanism neglects to examine the difficulties associated with post-migration. In Appiah's view, "The Stranger Never Grows to Perfection." Appiah's cosmopolitanism therefore presupposes a sense of security, education and status. Secondly, I will develop Étienne Balibar's idea of 'internal exclusion' to help us think through difficulties associated with post-migration. Many post-migrant children are rendered immobile due to concerns such as residency status. Thirdly, I will examine Rachel Aviv's article, "The Trauma of Facing Deportation" as an explicit example of 'internal exclusion' post-migrant children are experiencing.

I want to challenge Appiah's use of the Asante saying, "The stranger never grows to perfection", with another saying, "The stranger never grows to imperfection." Growth requires a child's sense of security. Many post-migrant children unfortunately go through great trauma trying to present them-

selves as perfectly worthy of a host country's protection. These efforts are often confronted with experiences of being 'internally excluded'. Therefore, I believe it is important to think through the post-migrant's efforts for growing to imperfection, rather than insisting they cannot grow to perfection.

## Causes and Consequences Of Cross Border Illegal Migration To Gulf States From South Wollo, Amhara Region, Ethiopia

*Yimer Ali and Sebsib Hadis, Wollo university*

In some developing countries such as Ethiopia the phenomenon of cross border Illegal migration which is mainly triggered by rural 'push' causes than urban 'pull' causes is the main cause of unbalanced rate of population growth and distribution between urban and rural areas in origin and destination states. This situation in turn affects the healthy development of both urban and rural areas. In spite of this fact, not much in known on many of the recent aspects of illegal migration. The present study of migration from Kutaber is mainly concerned with an assessment of the major causes and consequences of cross border illegal migration of people from rural- urban areas to foreign countries mainly to Gulf States. To achieve the objective 120 household heads were selected randomly from three kebeles of the woreda to Schedule interview,. Both primary and secondary data were employed and were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. key informant interview and focus group discussions were prepared to generate information about the cause and consequences of illegal migration from Kutaber .The study shown that the large family size and small land holding exposed to cross border illegal migration.

One fourth of asylum seekers (35,369) arriving to Sweden in 2015 were unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC). Being UASC gives access to preferential treatment compared to adult asylum seekers, both in terms of access to municipal services and considerations of asylum grounds. However, from 2016, austerity measures were put in place that, combined with an intensified and long-running securitisation of migration management, had serious consequences for these children and youth. In response to these developments civil societal engagement unfolded.

## Reconfiguring hegemonic perceptions of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children from Afghanistan through social media

*Ildikó Asztalos Morell, Mälardalen university*

This paper explores civil societal engagement, both by and on behalf of UASC of Afghan origin after 2015, and proceeds through an analysis of the Facebook site "Stoppa utvisningarna av afghanska ungdomar!". The paper explores with help of narrative analyses how the theoretical frameworks of "pragmatic voluntarism" and "subversive humanitarianism" contribute to problematise pro-refugee movements and how pro-refugee movements could be understood as struggles for reconfiguring hegemonic perceptions of refugees and explores the activities on this site as expressions of positions ranging from "pragmatic voluntarism" to "subversive humanitarianism". Furthermore, the paper explores also the kind of alternative subjectivities the site offer for UASC, and the kind of space they create between "exclusion" and "inclusion".

# 9. Artistic Representations as Resistance, migration fences and media frenzy

*During the last decade one can identify a growth of different artistic strategies with which artists have addressed the current migration regimes and austere border politics of Europe. Beside the difficulty of understanding, addressing and/or exposing the migratory system, and the experience of it, there is also the challenge of the competition of images and narratives in media, i.e. the stereotypical imagery of "the refugee" and propaganda from the increasingly xenophobic political establishment. Elements that in themselves are objects for artistic reflection.*

The aim of the workshop is to bring to the fore politically as well as aesthetically relevant means of addressing current migration in the arts, and to discuss and explore the nexus of art and migration through a set of sub questions:  What can contemporary art bring to the discussion of migration today?; can it counter fascism, racism and the exclusionary politics installed in the EU as well as in many countries around the globe?; what strategies to bridge the distance between established art institutions, the artists, the refugees and audiences?

*Organizers: Erik Berggren and Stefan Jonsson, Linköping University.*

**SESSION 1    16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                                    **ROOM: TP51**

### The Roma in Turkish News Media After The Romani Opening

*Alev Yücel, İstanbul Bilgi University*

Roma are one of the most disadvantaged groups living in Turkey. In November 2009, the ruling party of Turkey declared a project called the "Romani Opening" to diminish discrimination against the Roma. This research will focus on the media representation of the Roma in Turkish news media, attempting to reveal if there is any positive or negative change during and after the Romani Opening between 2009 and 2017. Content analysis is used as a methodology and 5 Turkish newspapers from different media groups are analyzed. One of the aims of this research is to show the relation between the political failure of the Romani Opening and the pseudo support by the mainstream media. The change in the fixed categories is going to be tracked as to whether there has been any improvement or not, if only temporary. Due to the power of the media in shaping public opinion, the political failure of the Romani Opening has been enhanced by the negative portrayal and discriminatory stereotyping of Roma. The joyful depiction of a Roma who dances and sings songs with a freewheeling nature has neither explained the structural reasons of poverty, exclusion and marginalization nor suggested any rooted solutions. The flawy representations in news media have not only contributed to the misconception of Roma in Turkish society, but also resulted in the loss of the chance for creating public support for reformative political actions.

### Representations of exile by the Mediterranean: changing the nature of images to change opinions

*Elsa Gomis, University of East Anglia*

In a context of racialised representations of the so-called migrants crisis in media, this paper takes place into a broader reflection about representation of exile addressed along my critical PhD by practice entitled 'Changing the migratory images to change to migratory regimes'.

In this paper, I argue that the crisis can be understood as a crisis of representation, in that it is upheld and reinforced by our inability to represent it. Considering images as prior means of human expression than words (Jonas 1961), images would be at the core of the crisis of representation and from there, a key way to address negative attitudes to migration.

Given this background, migrants would be considered both as mediums of projection of representations of what is 'other' – i.e. as subject of representation – and; as objects of representation – i.e as

images. Migrants would thus be 'squared-images' which, by overdetermination, and even, by their hyperdetermination, would affect the ability to represent.

From there, if on the one hand, migrants are a highly dynamic and fluid population escaping systems of assigning numbers and subject to stereotypes (Singleton, 2016) and if, on the other hand, images especially if iconic, can be turned into motifs, becoming nomadic (Faulkner, 2015) which circulate, appear and disappear, nomadism of images and migrants might thus be interconnected (Mitchell, 2014).

## Danish film – Making the case for Strategic Representation on Screen

*Tess S. Skadegård Thorsen, Aalborg University*

From the birth of the Birmingham School of Cultural studies going forth, research on representation in film and media frequently critiques misrepresentation or lack of representation across categories of minoritization (race, class, gender, etc.). More often than not, the premise of this critique is that representation-work is a question of morality, ethics and doing the "right" thing. This sentiment carries over in the Danish film-industry's discussions about representation of racialized and gendered minority groups. As one scriptwriter and head of a working group on gender representation puts it: "When you're sitting at home in Western Jutland at 10 years old, and thinks oneself is weird or wrong, then it is important to be able to find your reflection in others and know, that one isnt alone in the world".Meanwhile, more neo-liberal approaches to diversity-work are gaining foothold as well, particularly in the US and UK, usually amounting to analyses of profitability and gains. In this article, I argue that representation-work, even when it falls into the abovementioned differing arguments (morality versus profit, for instance), still relies heavily on some of the same logics. I exemplify this through engaging the differences of approaches to representation in market-driven and more heavily governed industries (for instance the US film-industry vs. The Danish one), arguing that while the industries are differently structured and governed, their ideas about representation are closely interwoven.

## SESSION 2    16/8, 16.30 – 18.30                                    ROOM: TP51

## Closed and open borders – artists commenting the "refugee crisis" in Finland

*Sari Pöyhönen, and Tuija Saresma, University of Jyväskylä*

The "refugee crisis" of 2015 – or, more precisely a crisis of Europe – arose affective response. The social media debates incited a sense of threat by referring to "intruders" and mainstream political discourse emphasized neo-nationalist standpoints and adopted metaphors, such as "leaking borders" and "refugee flows". Many artists took part in the societal discussion by taking a firm stand against xenophobia, racism and harsh asylum policy via their work.

In the proposed presentation, we focus on three Finnish artworks – a documentary theatre performance Other home (Finnish National Theatre, 2017-2018), an art exhibition Closing Borders by Riiko Sakkinen (Museum Gösta, Mänttä, 2017-2018), and a short film They came in crowded boats and trains by Minna Rainio and Mark Roberts (2017).

With our multi-disciplinary approach combining cultural studies, linguistic ethnography and sociology, we investigate the ways in which the artistis are strategically deconstructing and challenging representations of refugees and migrants in the media as well as offering a space for putting oneself in other's position and feel empathy. Besides interpreting the three artworks, we analyse the artists' symbolic boundary work (Jaworsky 2016) of belonging and the potential of artistic representations in challenging and resisting the nationalistic attitudes.

**Future – PRE – positions**

*Tale Næss Lysestøl, Oslo National Achademy of the Arts*

For a long time political art has been almost synonym with criticism. The idea has often been that art should unveil the power structures of society. Through criticism, "we" – the artists - will awake people from their slumber, and give them tools and energy to fight the system. But maybe the system is already unveiled? bMaybe we are at the end of criticisms capacity for change?

During my artistic fellowship I have tried to find strategies to address the current migration regimes etc. in my playwriting. In this work I have felt a need to reflect on my own role as an artist in the public sphere.  If art has the potential to create "new possible" worlds as Jacques Jacques Rancière, how in this day and age can we do so? My paper will give examples from challengees in my artistic research, where I try to exercise a will to produce texts that do not confirm the notion of crises or the eternal production of dystopias that surrounds us. My goal is to discuss how art can find its place as a radical force. To produce change we need see our situation from another point of view. That we are not at the end of something but in the beginning of something we do net yet know. Maybe our work is not to show art as a "autonomous" alternative – but as a potential for radical alternatives per se.

**Representation and Identification – negotiating power and powerlessness**

*Erik Berggren, Linköping University*

The Museum of Forgetting has since 2014 pursued a curatorial investigation on art and migration in the project Is This the Time for Art? This presentation will discuss the curatorial challenges in this project and how they were solved within a concrete exhibition project.

Art about migration and refugees confronts us with the problem of how to represent the politically unrepresented and how to exhibit an ongoing and man-made catastrophe. The so-called refugee crisis appear to have created a crisis of images and facts. What should be in focus: the refugees, the victims, the camps, the smugglers or the systems and countries that maintain and aggravate the crisis? How can commonplace questions in political art, such as those of identification, agency, power, exclusion and inclusion be incorporated and dealt with in an exhibition project?

## SESSION 3    17/8, 9.00 – 10.30                                              ROOM: TP51

**Collaborative Writing as Unlearning**

*Lena Séraphin, University of Arts, Crafts and Design and Hami Bahadori, Uniarts, Academy of Fine Art*

We are interested in discussing which kind of tactics, forms and strategies collaborative initiatives can uncover today in the public spaces of everyday.

Background: The project Replay aims at giving shape to a public space using words. Nine artists were brought together in Ekenäs, Finland, for three days in August, 2017, to make notes at the town square. Writing in a public space prompted questions as well as concerns. The square was a fragment that filled our field of vision, but it was equally a reminder of everything that does not happen there and, above all, of everyone who does not go across it. The writing also posed a crucial question about naming and labelling, and about the way that the hand that holds the pen possesses the power to call someone something. Replay is an exercise in how one can wield that power, transform it, and renounce it.

Proposition: We propose an introduction to the writing process of Replay, to be followed by an intervention when the conference participants perform 5 minutes of observation and writing in a public space. The writing is followed by simultaneously reading the text aloud in a circle and lastly reading the text whilst moving in the space where it has been written.

Objectives: The exercise is aimed as a demonstration of unlearning the structural modes of seeing/sharing that condition how we perceive the Other. Replay is inspired by Georges Perec and his book An Attempt at Exhausting a Place in Paris.

### Ai Weiwei and JR — Political Artists and Artist Activists

*Abby Peterson, University of Gothenburg*

According to Ai Weiwei, "all creative activism, if it works well, is a work of art. The same way that every good work of art, if it concerns itself with reality and politics, is a form of activism". The paper will address Ai Weiwei's and JR's political engagement with the refugee crisis and border life in their work from 2016 and 2017; using Lucy R. Lippard's (1984) distinction, the former as a 'political artist' and the latter as an 'activist artist'. Ai, in a series of conceptual installations and the feature film Human Flow, as did JR at Tecate on the Mexican-US border, sought to shed light on the securitization of migration and the hollowness of neoliberalism's human rights discourse. More generally, the paper will interrogate the roles of the socially concerned political artist and the socially involved activist artist for political contention. I argue that Ai and JR strategically employ their celebrity status as 'darlings' of the West neoliberal art world to undermine the securitization and human rights discourses from the 'inside'. By cutting short the post-production process—which their status allows—both use the temporality of their political-aesthetics to retain (more or less) control of their artistic products and the political messages they are intended to convey.

### Violence, Empowerment and Agency in Danish Representations of Gender and Race: Othering, Motherhood and Monstrosity

*Tess S. Skadegård Thorsen and Mira Chandhok Skadegård, Aalborg University*

The Danish 2017 film "En Frygtelig Kvinde" (A Horrible Woman) marks one of, if not the most extreme gender-examples thus far in Danish film history, of a tendency that has carried through generations of Danish filmmaking; othering through monstrosity. In this article, mother-daughter scholars Mira C. Skadegård and Tess Skadegård Thorsen explore the filmic and mediated function of monstrosity as a tool for othering, offering both a historical view and current analysis of the performance and design of monstrosity on screen in Denmark and beyond. The article argues, that monstrosity becomes symbol of power and violence, and theauthors exemplify this through a correspondence with shifting analyses of (m)otherhood in film, transference of female characters from passive to aggressive, and the role of monstrosity in othering others. Finally, the article argues for a different consideration of monstrous othering, negotiating through reparative reading, whether there is empowerment and agency connected to the oppression in being ascribed monstrosity.

### Altered Landscapes

*Juan delGado, Qisetna Projects*

Fleeing war torn countries, the past two years has seen 1.3 million people travelling through Greece in search of safety and a better life in Europe. Their fearful and arduous journey is the subject of my work, Altered Landscapes, presenting a refugees' experience in a way usually unseen in mainstream media.

From ports, to motorways, to borders of barbed wire and cameras, the route to safety spans many landscapes. In early 2016, I travelled to Greece, Macedonia and Calais and recorded the journeys taken by refugees, many of whom are from Syria and northern Iraq. I recall their stories and experiences within Altered Landscapes in my film installations, photography and audio works, making for an insightful and thought-provoking multimedia exhibition. Since 2013, I have collected stories and testimonies from those on the run, internally displaced or re-settling across Europe in the online archive Qisetna: Talking Syria.

Instead of visually depicting displaced people – familiar images which already proliferate the media – I chose to capture the traces of their existence: the fleeting moments and marks left on the land as they pass through. Shot with black and white cinematography, the visuals are accompanied by a heartfelt narrative, describing the traumatic experience of uprooting and leaving behind loved ones without knowing if they will be reunited once again.

# 10. Civic responses to the 'refugee crisis'

*During the latter half of 2015, the number of people who crossed the Mediterranean Sea was more than 1 million people, compared to 216,000 in 2014. Such mobilities have resulted in EU Member States discussions on 'burden-sharing', 'responsibility-sharing', and integration strategies. From below various actions and activism have been organized by civil society in the receiving societies. By and large, the grand narrative of the refugee crisis entails various humanitarian and legal aspects that often frames refugees as being either deserving/undeserving but also silences other groups of migrants who do not fall into the category of the asylum-seeker. The narrative of the 'refugee crisis' has had effects going beyond those addressing refugees only. For instance, can we identify policy interventions which affect other groups than refugees but which are legitimized through the narrative of the 'refugee crisis' and a sense of emergency. The workshop seeks to engage with the responses and actions which are developed in civil society.*

*Organizers: Martin Bak Jørgensen and Trine Lund Thomsen, Centre for the Studies on Migration and Diversity – CoMID, Aalborg University.*

**SESSION 1    16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                          **ROOM: TP55**
*Chair: Trine Lund Thomsen, Discussant: Carl-Ulrik Schierup*

## Not wanted – Presentations of the 'refugee crisis', deterrence policies and reactions from civil society

*Martin Bak Jørgensen, Aalborg University*

Prem Kumar Rajaram has argued that 'refugee crisis' must be understood as a representation. "The refugee crisis in Europe is fabricated" (2015) he writes. When we seek to understand the crisis and the particular consequences of this we need to investigate the crisis as a particular framing.

The 'refugee crisis' arrived in Denmark the first Sunday of September 2015. Before that particular day the crisis was something taking place on Greek islands, in Eastern Europe and at German train stations. It had little to do with Denmark. That perception changed abruptly September 6, 2015. During the following week, 1,500 refugees entered the country. Many of them with no intention of applying for asylum in Denmark as their destination was Sweden. The second aim of this paper is to provide an analysis of the so-called deterrence policies set up by Danish authorities and investigate the rationale behind these.

Thirdly the paper looks at how has civil society responded? To discuss how civil society mobilized in reaction to the restrictions and policing with the authorities used to deal with the crisis. Following Balibar this paper argues that the political consensus leads to a closure of the established political channels in which to make rights claims in which activism becomes an alternative for changing the social order (2000). The crisis present a moment for new political confugrations and subjectivities.

## The relationship between civil society and the state in the integration of refugees in Berlin

*Laura Schack, Royal Holloway University of London*

The 2015 refugee crisis in Germany led to the proliferation of civil society engagement in the integration of refugees, and to the implementation of increasingly restrictive asylum policies by the state. Yet despite evidence of subversive and radical movements within civil society responding to these restrictions, civil society engagement has largely remained consistent with state requests for humanitarian aid, without crossing the line into political activism. By answering the research question, 'what is the relationship between civil society and the state in the integration of refugees in Berlin?', this paper contributes to debates surrounding the role of civil society in refugee integration, and seeks to uncover the underlying power dynamics which influence the extent of civil society's engagement. Interviews were conducted with relevant civil society actors in Berlin in July 2017. The analysis of the

results led to the development of an initial framework outlining the forms of civil society organisations which facilitate the integration of refugees and interact with the state in different ways. Furthermore, the application of Lukes' Power framework revealed that the state exerts power over civil society across the three dimensions of power, thereby ensuring that civil society does not cross the line from providing humanitarian aid to engaging in political activism.

## Rethinking Refugee Protection Beyond the State: Non-State Actors and Normative Change

*Kiran Banerjee, University of Saskatchewan*

This project examines the politics and ethics of forced migration from both a historical and normative perspective. The project begins with the pragmatic observation that of all the fields of migration governance it is the area of forced migration that is among the most developed in terms of norms and institutions. Yet at the same time, there is increasingly widespread recognition that the regime is in trouble, besieged by decreasing funding and fractured cooperation, which has created growing protection gaps. While the current 'migration crisis' undeniably raises profound moral concerns, there is a clear lack of political motivation among states to reform their legal responsibilities toward refugees. This poses a fundamental dilemma for normative theorists of forced migration: How can we practically address the ethical claims of refugees, given the unwillingness of states to act as agents of change? To address this impasse, I propose an alternative strategy that relies on expanding our analytic focus by moving 'beyond' an exclusive concern with the state. I do so by drawing attention to the historical role non-state actors outside the state have played in expanding the provision of refugee protection. By looking beyond the state, this project draws on work in international relations and migration studies to show how civil society actors can represent significant sites of normative transformation in responding to the moral claims of refugees.

## Non-citizen children and anti-deportation campaigns: political strategies, repertoires and mobilization for the right to stay

*Jonathan Josefsson, Department of Thematic Studies – Child Studies, Linköping University*

In the wake of an increasing amount of child migrants crossing state borders and states enforcement of immigration control (Andersson, Gibney and Paoletti 2011), anti-deportation campaigns for children's rights to stay in recipient countries have become international phenomena (Josefsson 2016). Despite a significant international recognition of children's universal rights, the traditional welfare institutions of states like Sweden have had obvious difficulties to ensure fundamental rights of migrant children in practice (Bhabha 2009, Lundberg 2011, Zetterqvist-Nelson and Hagström 2016). Instead, actors of the civil society, NGOs and children and youth themselves have taken political actions to claim and enforce the rights of non-citizen children through extra parliamentary actions such as protests, petitions and marches in alternative political spaces of social media, in schools, streets and outside agency buildings. In this paper the phenomena of anti-deportation campaigns is examined with particular focus on children and youths involvement in political action. The paper uses the case of Sweden and the resistance against deportation by unaccompanied minors from Afghanistan to explore the political strategies, repertoires and claim-making (Tilly and Tarrow 2015) that are used. It suggests that the study of children's political action in anti-deportation campaigns open up for fruitful theoretical inquiries into children as political subjects and the politics of childhood.

## SESSION 2    16/8, 16.00 – 18.30                                               ROOM: TP55
*Chair: Trine Lund Thomsen, Discussant Carl-Ulrik Schierup*

## Politics of pro-Migrant Civil Society in Turkey on the 'Refugee Crisis'

*Nazli Senses, Başkent University*

The goal of this paper is to analyse the response/reaction of pro-migrant civil society in Turkey to the so-called 'refugee crisis' resulting from the war in Syria. Civil society activism on migrants' rights is fairly recent in Turkey mostly depending on the country's traditional role as a sending country. Most

of the pro-migrant civil society organisations emerged in early 2000s, and their number have increased since the arrival of Syrian refugees as of 2011. As of February 2018, there are more than 3,4 million registered Syrians in Turkey and almost all of civil society activism is devoted to social service provision to refugees in need. While providing these services various actors in civil society develop various kinds of discourses towards refugees (such as a secular rights-based discourse or a more religious discourse). Analysing the nature (actions and discourses) of the pro-migrant activism is critical in understanding to what extent pro-migrant civil society activism could counter the dominant nationalist and restrictive politics (of either state or 'other' civil society) towards migrants of all 'types' be it refugees or undocumented migrants. In describing the response of pro-migrant civil society, the empirical focus is on various reports, press releases, interviews with (pro-migrant) civil society organisations, and the theoretical framework is inspired from a Gramscian understanding of civil society and co-optation.

## Civic Responses to the Integration of Syrian Refugees in Turkey

*Merve Kurt, Norwegian Refugee Council and Yasin Duman, Centre for Trust, Peace and Social Relations, Coventry University*

The number of Syrian refugees in Turkey has reached 3.5 million. Civic engagement during the attempts of integration of Syrians into receiving host society has been challenging not only for the refugees themselves, but also for the national and international NGOs, and the Turkish governmental institutions. This study investigates the challenges and opportunities encountered in managing the refugee integration based on data collected through one-to-one interviews with Syrian refugees, staff members of Syrian, Turkish, and international NGOs in Turkey. The research reveals that the NGOs are constrained in their field work due to the boundaries imposed by the state and lack of coordination between the local and international NGOs. The research results also indicate that the Syrian refugees in Turkey encounter serious problems and discrimination, including criminalization, due to their language, ethnic, and cultural identities. Violation of the refugees' rights maintains both at societal and state level. The research reminds that the Turkish government needs a well-established integration policy to resolve the problems both the Syrian refugees and citizens of Turkey encounter as well as to facilitate the local and international NGOs to work more effectively so that they can use their full capacity to help the refugees integrate. The research offers recommendations for policies at local and national level.

## Solidarity cities in the struggle against nationalism: lessons from the EU and US

*Amy Foerster, Pace University*

In an era marked by the growth of nationalist movements across Europe and the United States, and as concerns grow about authoritarianism in both locations, responses to refugees and migrants at the local level have ranged from thinly-veiled hostility, to exclusionary rhetoric, to xenophobic attacks. Even so, some cities and regions--and activists within them--have countermobilized to welcome, incorporate, and protect migrants, and in some cases, to subvert municipal, state or federal immigration authorities and laws while doing so. This paper will draw lessons from municipally-based sanctuary and solidarity movements within several EU-member states, as well as those based in the United States, both to examine how pro-migration activists are mobilizing to welcome and protect migrants within these locations, and to explore how differing state responses to civic activism shape their possibilities and potential when doing so. The paper will thus examine policing structure and policy within state and national context, local law and municipal ordinances present in cities like New York (USA), Gdansk (Poland), Brussels (Belgium), Munich (Germany), the impact of the Eurocities/EU-funded Solidarity Cities initiative, and relationships between municipal authorities and activists to law and border enforcement agencies such as FRONTEX and US Customs and Border Protection/ICE.

### A 'welcoming' Norway? Do we see new forms of volunteering and solidarity after 2015?

*Berit Aasen, Norwegian Institute of Urban and Regional Research (NIBR), Oslo Metropolitan University*

The large influx of new refugees to Norway in the summer and autumn of 2015 destabilised the well-established public reception system for asylum seekers. Rapid response was necessary to provide the basic necessities for the newly arrived. The paper will trace the local response in selected municipalities in 2015, and the dynamic between concerned citizens, volunteers/volunteering, civil society organisations and municipal response. The paper will also discuss how this dynamic changed over time, up to 2018.

The paper discuss the action of volunteering, and how this is perceived both by the volunteers themselves, and the municipalities. We are particular interested in how volunteering may be inclusive, and contribute to building refugees' social capital and new capabilities active citizenship.

The paper is based on the findings from the research project "Voluntary Organisations' resources along the asylum seeker chain of integration - from arrival to long term integration", funded by the Ministry of Culture, in 2016-2017, and from follow up interviews with volunteers, civil society organisations and municipalities in the selected case municipalities to track changes over time.

### The role of civil society for migrant integration in rural Norway

*Angelina Penner, NTNU Trondheim*

In global politics integration has been used as a key concept to deal with migrants. Especially since the so-called refugee crises in 2015, the 'correct' integration of asylum seekers and other migrants is a highly debated topic. In Norway, as in other European countries, integration is by far not an issue of policy makers only, but is part of people's everyday lives.

An active and open civil society is commonly recognized as an important factor for so-called 'successful' integration.

This paper challenges the common understanding of integration as something quantifiable and measurable, but rather looks into how integration is 'being done' on the civil society level, outside of language courses and formal integration measures. Based on my own anthropological fieldwork in a rural community in Mid-Norway, I spotlight everyday interaction between transnational migrants and non-migrant Norwegians in order to understand what these interactions mean for the people involved.

The paper invites to explore the role of the civil society in integration processes. Who is involved in the integration processes, how and why? What strategies have been used in the community to react to transnational migrants? Are different groups of migrants (labour migrants, asylum seekers, etc.) met with different strategies? And how do these interactions shape and change, in return, the local civil society?

### Exploring Botton-up innovations in integration

*Tone Magnussen, Nordland Research Institute*

Is it possible to trace "a new voluntarism", where new and innovative ways of organizing voluntary work at the intersection of private, public and voluntary initiatives, is coming up?

Focusing upon how the recent increase of migrants has led to a variety of activities enhancing cross-cultural interaction provided by traditional voluntary organizations and new and diverse actors, this paper aims at exploring bottom-up initiatives in integration. A relational perspective on innovation is applied, where innovation is understood as creative processes unfolding in complex and fluid networks.

Voluntary activity and organization is seen as crucial to strengthen the societies' capacity to diversity management and integration. The changing demands and roles of voluntary work, and its potential for creating spaces of engagement across difference, is being discussed through a study of new

pop-up and low threshold activities in the cities of Bodø and Tromsø; language cafes provided by Norwegian Red Cross/The Norwegian Peoples Aid, a second hand-shops as an arena for cross-cultural meetings, and PurpleDinner.com, a new hybrid public/private initiative for having dinner together. Based on collaborative work with organizers, volunteers, employees and participants in these activities, this paper addresses the insights to be gained from bottom up innovations in integration.

# 11. Unaccompanied minor refugees – vulnerability and survival'

*This workshop will discuss subjects related to unaccompanied minors seeking asylum in the Nordic countries. The number of unaccompanied minors has increased substantially during the last years, 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.*

*Organizers: Berit Berg and Stina Svendsen, Researcher, NTNU Social Research*

**SESSION 1    16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                                   **ROOM: TP52**

**Broken Promises of Protection. Feasibility constraints to nationalistic deportation corridors**
*Martin Lemberg-Pedersen, Global Refugee Studies, Aalborg University*
This article examines the concept of "deportation corridors" in the context of the Swedish, Danish and Norwegian governments´ attempts to deport unaccompanied minors (UAMs) to Afghanistan. This is done within the political theoretical discussions of feasibility constraints to immigration politics. Notably, the paper turns these feasibility discussions on their head by examining the realpolitical constraints facing the idealized nationalistic ethics and politics on deportation that increasingly govern Nordic deportation politics, rather than those facing the demanding ethics of cosmopolitanism or open borders, which have been the usual object of feasibility critiques. This is done by deriving two nationalistic arguments from the mainstream discourses on deportation. One is based on the alleged credibility of asylum systems and the other on a humanitarian framing of deportations. The paper then critically examines the strength of these arguments bringing into play contextual knowledge on conditions for children in Afghanistan and for UAMs in Nordic asylum systems, eventually unravelling central assumptions in the logic of these arguments, thereby showing how nationalistic ethics on deportation corridors relies on a range of assumptions, uniquely open to not only ideal, but also feasibility critique.

**"Critical analysis of the Spanish protection system of unaccompanied migrant children"**
*Patrizia Rinaldi, Comillas Pontifical University*
The plight of unaccompanied migrant children is familiar to many of us, this job collects data of the presence of minor immigrants in Spain. It is based from in-depth qualitative interviews with young undocumented resident in juvenile centres in Spain. The aim of this article is to explore the entry strategies used by young people in relation to Spanish immigrant system and their vulnerable status.

After a brief summary of Spanish´s rule of law, this work talks about how and why young migrants alone risk their lives to reach the Spanish coasts. Second, highlight the differences, strengths and

weaknesses of the Spanish reception system, in compliance with local laws, national and international. It explores the role of education in children strategies, including their future. Finally, analysis of costs and efficiency of the Spanish asylum system, the extent to which prevent the disappearance in the illegality or fade in the marginalization.

How young institutions work, since the very first step until the coming of age; How young people lived the transition to 'adulthood' while subject to immigration control (Interviews with different sample); How the current education systems fit with the future plans of young migrants and can prevent the 'disappeared' in the illegality or marginalization mesh. Analysis of costs and efficiency of the system; Proposals to the contemporary immigration system and asylum policies that governing unaccompanied children lives.

## Literature review: Unaccompanied refugee children in Norway

*Stina Svendsen, NTNU Social Research*

This presentation is based on a review of the research conducted the last 10 years on unaccompanied refugee and asylum seeking children in Norway. The review, which was finished in April 2018, includes literature from 2007 until 2018 addressing different topics related to unaccompanied minors. The review is the result of a project initiated and financed by the Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi) in Norway. The directorate wanted an updated and systematic review of research findings and recommendations in the field of unaccompanied refugee children in Norway as a base for further resettlement policies, programs and services. The review has a broad approach, covering the different stages of arrival and settlement of unaccompanied refugee children in Norway; from the asylum seeking process, to the process of resettlement in a municipality, and further to review the research on the integration of these children into the Norwegian society in the long run. The scope of the project was also to identify knowledge gaps and give suggestions for an agenda for future research.

## Vulnerability and agency in unaccompanied refugee youths resettling in Norway

*Ketil Eide and Hans A. Hauge, University College of Southeast Norway*

Unaccompanied refugee youths typically encounter ambiguity during the first phase of their resettlement. They often struggle with vulnerabilities associated with previous experiences and limited knowledge of their host countries, while simultaneously having high aspirations for their future lives and resources to exert agency to succeed. Using a qualitative longitudinal research approach, we interviewed youths repeatedly over a two-year period. They reflected on issues they saw as important to their well-being during resettlement. They repeatedly chose to talk about their relationships to people of importance to them, broadly falling into one of three categories; family in country of origin, social workers in residential care facilities, and peers. In our understanding, by reflecting on their relationships and whom they could trust they developed more stable identities, making it easier for them to overcome the tensions from being in-between what they could take for granted in the past and an indeterminate future. Whether vulnerabilities or resources became manifest in their lives depended in part on the quality of their relationships. The results have implications for social work practice, because the trustworthiness of institutions and systems providing social services was probably more important to their well-being than personal trust in relationships with individual social workers.

## Unaccompanied minor refugees – care arrangements, coping strategies and potential for integration

*Berit Berg, NTNU Social Research*

Unaccompanied minors are both victims and survivors. This fact constitutes the back-cloth for several studies on living conditions for both asylum seeking and resettled minors. They are considered to be a vulnerable group, but at the same time unaccompanied minors demonstrate an ability to survive, and they have developed coping strategies on their journeys from their countries of origin to an unknown future in a new country. The duality is the point of departure for this paper.

The paper is based on findings from several research projects on unaccompanied minor refugees during the last years (Berg & Tronstad 2015, Garvik, Paulsen & Berg 2016, Svendsen & Berg 2017, Berg & Haugen 2018, Berg et al 2018). The projects focus on different stages of the refugee process: Application for asylum, resettlement and integration. A general experience is that unaccompanied minors express a need for both independence and assistance. In order to respond to emotional and practical needs, it is necessary with professional staff, awareness regarding the use of interpreters and co-determination that allows for maintenance of cultural identity. In addition social networks play an important role for wellbeing, quality of life and the further integration process – captured in Antonovsky's concept Sence Of Coherence (SOC).

## SESSION 2    16/8, 16.00 – 18.30                                    ROOM: TP52

### Family, religion and integration – Implications of female refuge minors' religious practice in family care homes

*Elin Ekström and Ulrika Börjesson, Jönköping University*

This study, based on interviews with 11 young women, age 15-19, who arrived in Sweden as unaccompanied minors, explores how religion affect the interaction between the minors and their assigned family homes, as well as their integration in a Swedish secular society.

Female minors are often placed in family care homes which can become an important supportive structure for integration, but also a complicated social arena, bordering on both the private and the public sphere.

Previous research shows how religion can play an important role during migration and integration into new societies, both as a source of support and an important part of one's identity. As the rest of the family may have other views on religion than the minor, it might affect both the relationship between the minor and the family as well as their integration into a Swedish society.

Preliminary results from the study show that these young women are striving towards being a part of what they perceive as swedishness. Still, they don't want to give up their religious identity, even though they sometimes face obstacles in merging these identities.

Understanding the role that religion plays in the interaction between a minor and their family care home, might contribute to finding a safe, well-functioning space that facilitates empowerment and integration.

### Making Sense of Place: Unaccompanied Young Migrants in Kinship Care in a Swedish Suburb

*Maria Moberg Stephenson, Örebro University*

Unaccompanied young people placed in kinship care, i.e. foster homes with a relative or family friend in Sweden, have been described as extra vulnerable for reasons such as reduced contact with society and often living in segregated areas. Although, there is not much research of the young people's own perceptions of the place they live. The aim of this paper is therefore to present a study exploring how unaccompanied young people in kinship care make sense of place, in particular when living in a smaller area within a bigger city.

The study is based on interviews and participant observation with eleven unaccompanied young people living in kinship care in a Swedish suburb. The suburb is socially and spatially disconnected from the rest of the city with a majority population of migrants which are often referred to as segregated. The results of the study show how the young people make sense of place through relationships and activities. Local knowledge is significant for how they perceive the city and the suburb where they live, as well as feeling security and familiarity. The migrant community is an important part in this, although the young people struggle to become included in networks of Swedish born people. The theoretical concept belonging is essential in order to understand the young people's inclusion, and the presentation will therefore also discuss what implications the aspects of making sense of place have on the young people's belonging.

## Unaccompanied minors' participation in after care

*Anne Riise, UiT The Arctic university of Norway*

This study discusses challenges and conditions for user participation for unaccompanied minors in contact with the Norwegian child welfare system. The empirical foundation for this article is two phenomenological PhD-studies of user participation for youth in Norwegian child welfare, based on in-depth interviews and observations. First PhD-study, finished in 2016, examined conditions for the involvement of older youth in meetings with social network and child welfare. Second PhD-study, an ongoing project, examine participation for unaccompanied minors in after care in the child welfare system. To some degree, we compare conditions for user participation for minors and unaccompanied minors, based on findings from both studies.

Findings indicate that unaccompanied minors have certain possibilities to user participation. Participation often depends on the relationship between the unaccompanied minor and the municipal employees. The relationship influences how unaccompanied minors are able to participate in their own child welfare case and their own life situation. Employees offer information and guidance, as well as emotional care and affiliation. However, interpretation of law and governmental guideline and municipalities' organization and collaboration in after care challenge implementation of user participation. It seems uncertain whether unaccompanied minors understand the child welfare system's role in after care, and their right and access to appeal after care decisions.

## Transnational civic mobilization and transformation of refugees, social quality in Aarhus

*Osman Farah, Department of Culture and Global Studies, Aalborg University*

Refugees worldwide experience loss of lives, lack of resources as well as multiple displacements and expulsions. The few that arrived in relatively peaceful host societies- though they might no longer be exposed to direct life threatening situations, but they continue to face risk of displacement and deportation.

Scholarly research on refugees often focuses on the reception system, and on the legal and policy-related dimensions of the refugees' integration and/or exit. Emphasis often rests upon macro-level comparison of refugee regimes and regulations.

In discussing with refugees, civic organizations and managing authorities in the city of Aarhus, Denmark, this paper aims to highlight the potential transformations, opportunities and constraints of the refugees' social quality life within a municipal environment and the intersection between communities and local authorities. The main questions addressed include: How do the refugees understand and perceive social quality? What actions do they self-take to improve their social quality? What do civic organizations and municipal authorities and other state related organizations do and can do to improve the refugees' social life quality? How has this developed over time within the Aarhus context?

## Integration of Unaccompanied Minors Through Education: A Comparative Look at Turkey and Sweden

*Cansu Güçlü, University of Szeged*

Since 1995, Turkey has been among the States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child that recognize the fundamental right of all children to education. Despite strengthening the implementation of the CRC with various national regulations and directives, Turkey fails to improve unaccompanied minors' participation to public schools and distance learning. Both in Turkey and Sweden, similar practical problems such as delays in the appointment of guardians and poor mapping of previous education still exist. This work aims to discuss how Turkish authorities can model certain Swedish strategies and experiences with vulnerable groups needing special care like unaccompanied minors (UAMs). From a comparative approach, the extent of discrepancies between the legal obligations and practices in both countries are argued referring to the reports published by national agencies and international organizations. Additionally, this case study stands out common necessities: cooperation between schools and municipalities, timely school registrations, bilingual education as well as special training for all working with UAMs.

# 12. Everyday strategies of citizenship and belonging

*Mobilities paradigm (Urry, Creswell, Ady, Sheller) has been instrumental in shifting the gaze of migration studies away from its 'sedentary bias' (Creswell). This paradigm has expanded its lens to include the immobility of subjects whose movement is restricted by barriers such as bordering, residence permits and naturalisation. However, these political efforts in institutionalising belonging which are designed to control (im)mobilities, are far from the everyday practices of belonging. Migrants' belonging strategies are intersectional and challenge the sedentary position of the citizens in terms class, race, religion, nationality, gender, etc. As all these social locations gain novel meanings after migration, it is necessary to understand their changes and meanings. This panel seeks paper contributions that will take into account the everyday strategies of integration and citizenship by addressing the different/multiple forms of belongings and homing practices migrants employ to negotiate their positions as 'new members' of a society. These practices can include but are not limited to finding ways to become naturalised as new citizens. The papers will look at these shifting processes of identity formation through mobility and how these reflect on the everyday practices such as homemaking, marriage, education, work environments, etc. This shifting paradigm from (im)mobilities to everyday practices is particularly important in how migrants represent other migrants in terms of exclusions and hierarchies within migrant groups.*

*Organizers: Mastoureh Fathi, Royal Holloway University of London and Pooya Ghoddousi, University College London.*

**SESSION 1   16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                              **ROOM: TP54**

**Food Practicec in Dominican Communities: Heterogeneity Thresholds and Contextual Influences in Homemaking**

*Sabrina Dinmohamed, University of Amsterdam*

I examine immigrants' attachments to their home or host countries by looking at a particular set of social and cultural practices, namely homemaking. The argument is threefold. First, due to the internal heterogeneity, migrants from the same home country display variations in homemaking practices in the host society. More specifically, not all homemaking is based on the culture or country of origin. Second, immigrant homemaking is not restricted to the house, but occurs in different social territories, which are also interrelated. Third, homemaking practices are influenced and shaped by the new context (structural and cultural characteristics of the host society and the possible existence of an already immigrant community). Consequently, homemaking practices may also be or become more hybrid than some current homemaking studies claim.

   In this research food and foodways are investigated to explore those aforementioned aspects of homemaking which until now have received insufficient attention. Based on forty in-depth interviews, informal conversations and participant observations during various activities (including cooking sessions) this paper seeks to show the processes of immigrant homemaking and specifically the variations in practices of immigrants from the same country, the influence of the receiving context, possible resulting in hybrid practices and the ways in which homemaking extends outside the house, in different social territories.

**Adapted fathering for new times – refugee men's caring and domestic practices during resettlement**

*Disa Bergnehr, Jönköping University, School of Health and Welfare*

The present paper explores Middle Eastern men's narratives on everyday family life and fatherhood in Sweden. The analysis is based on individual interviews and diary notes. Swedish society differs from Middle Eastern societies in many respects; it offers comprehensive rights to extensive social

welfare benefits, but also demands that newly arrived migrants participate in language studies, accept trainee positions, and actively search for employment. These requirements apply to mothers as well as fathers. Life in Sweden is challenging for refugees; many face long-term unemployment and welfare dependence. The present analysis shows how Syrian and Iraqi fathers' downward social mobility, with radically changed material and financial means, influences their caring and domestic practices. In part, they take on 'female' duties and share chores with their spouse more equally. The study illuminates that fathering is dynamic and prone to change; (migrant) men adjust their strategies to provide the best possible circumstances and future prospects for their children. This challenges the notion that (migrant) fathering and masculinity are fixed.

## A Culinary Quest: Peruvian Women Entrepreneurs in Southern California Negotiating Gender and Home

*Ann Cathrin Corrales-Øverlid, University of Bergen*

The research is related to my Ph.D. dissertation in Latin American studies, and focuses on Peruvian women entrepreneurs on the culinary market in California. It explores how the women negotiate gender and home in a context of migration and entrepreneurship, and adopts an intersectional lens to understand how gender intersects with other dimensions of identity like race, ethnicity, class and legal status. I will discuss preliminary findings from data collected during fieldwork, August 2017-May 2018, based on in-depth interviews as well as participant observation. The discussion will be informed by three hypotheses: (1) Immigration challenges patriarchal relations, and activates a renegotiation process, influenced by a variety of intersecting social locations. The women's role as entrepreneurs intensifies these processes. (2) Immigration and the entrepreneurial project related to ethnic food, generate a process in which home is negotiated. Apart from creating a home for themselves and the family, the women contribute to construct a home for the co-ethnic community, as well as a space where home and belonging is negotiated on the borders between the ethnic and mainstream market. (3) Undocumented informants and informants operating in the informal economy, claim the right to belong, for themselves and their family, through culinary and homing practices, conquering a space on the culinary market, despite being denied the possibility of commercial formality.

## Changes in Identity and Belonging after Migration and Return: Turkish Qualified Returnees from the US and Germany

*Meltem Yilmaz Sener, Istanbul Bilgi University*

This study looks at the adaptation experiences of Turkish qualified migrants who returned to Turkey after living in Germany and the US, discussing their identity shifts and changes in their belonging both during the period spent in the host country, and after their return to Turkey. We use Berry's acculturation model to interpret the acculturation process in the host country, and Sussman's model to understand the changes in identity after return. We look at these issues considering their pre-migration familiarity with the language and culture of the host country, social groups and association memberships in the host country, frequency of their visits to Turkey, the extent to which they followed the developments in Turkey during their period of migration, the reasons behind the decision to return, re-adaptation to the home country culture after return, and relationships with other returnees and host country nationals after return. By focusing on these aspects of their experiences, we aim to demonstrate the kinds of orientations they have had to the host and home country cultures, the changes in their belonging, and the identity shifts they had both after migration and return. We also discuss whether there are any differences between the returnees from Germany and the US in terms of these dimensions.

## Reading the routes: exploring experiences of place-making

*Sara Nyhlén and Katarina Giritli Nygren, Mid Sweden University*

In this paper, we present findings from a project that used participatory visual methodologies in order to explore how refugees take part in producing town-spaces to which they can connect. Drawing on theoretical concepts such as place, home and place-making our aim is to explore the strategies which enable the refugees to carry their homes from their past with them into the new and unknown surrounding and how that is related to feelings of belonging. The paper centres on walk along interviews and photographing conducted with three refugees who guided the researcher through the town. Our findings shows that their own routes and town-narratives are an important part of their strategies to re-making the town-space as a place of home. In addition we have also interviewed representatives of the places that the refugees emphasize as particular nodes for how they relate to town, i.e. ethnic shops and public library.

## Lapland war evacuees and the practices of belonging

*Outi Marja Autti, University of Oulu*

According to Bhambra (2015), ideas of citizenship are formed and shaped in the pressure of historical narratives and implemented in everyday practices. It is important to make these practices visible and ask: what makes a citizen or a community member? Citizenship is not only connecting the individual to a particular nation-state: it can also be implicated with more psychosocial matters as entailed by people's sense of belonging.

    This encompasses examining the personal processes of place-making: how new and momentary places become significant for the displaced persons. I focus my research on the contents of narrated citizenship, the practices of belonging and marginal place-makings. I explore the case of Lapland war (1944-1945) evacuees and their sense of belonging. During the Lapland War over 100 000 people were evacuated either to Ostrobothnia, Finland or to Sweden. By interviewing the evacuees I aim to obtain more knowledge on the evacuees' experiences of displacements, their encounters with the locals, and on the ways evacuees claimed a belonging in the receiving areas. I examine the personal processes of place-making: how new and momentary places become significant for the displaced persons? I also study how the various power relations and the hierarchies of belonging are expressed through social practices when negotiating the boundaries of citizenship.

## Property Rights, Welfare Services and Political Subjectivities: Case of the Tibetan Exile Community in India

*Madhura Balasubramaniam and Sonika Gupta, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology Madras*

This paper explores the impact of granting property rights, welfare services on political subjectivities of the Tibetan exile community in India. It takes the 2014 Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy framed by the Government of India (GoI) and the Central Tibetan Administration as its empirical focus and draws on field work conducted in agricultural and cluster settlements in Karnataka, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. The policy centralizes land holdings, provides uniform land use rights and extends welfare benefits to Tibetans. The paper explores the importance of articulations of belongingness for claims making over land and welfare services. It argues that Tibetans' assertions of belongingness and long term residence in India provides impetus for claims making over land and welfare services. The policy simultaneously complicates the conception of belongingness as it emphasizes the temporariness of exile in text and implementation even as rights are granted on grounds of long term residence. Further, there is a decoupling of political status from access to social and economic rights. This has allowed Tibetans to maintain their complex political subjectivities as refugees, long term residents and 'citi-

zens' of the CTA. By drawing on the policy and parallel processes of claims making over land and welfare services, this paper explores articulations of belongingness and conceptualizations of political citizenship and refugee identity of Tibetans in India.

## Migrant's belonging in the city: A study of housing claims of Delhi's slum dwellers

*Diksha Jha, Jawaharlal Nehru university*

Delhi's slum dwellers are primarily migrants from different states of the country. This paper attempts to analyse the everyday struggle of migrants to formulate strategies of urban citizenship claims through housing. Under the alternate housing policy of resettlement and relocation, squatters from eleven central sites in Delhi were relocated to Bhalaswa resettlement colony, located in the periphery of Delhi in early 2000 on the pretext of Commonwealth Games 2010. Using this empirical case, this paper aims to document the everyday struggle of migrants residing in the slums, getting evicted and finally being pushed to the fringes of the city under the policy of resettlement and relocation. Delhi's predominant housing strategy for its squatters is the policy of resettlement. Since most of the allocation of alternate housing occurs on the city's margins, this strategy has been criticised for being exclusionary and having little concern for the livelihood needs of the poor. Qualitative methodology using triangulation technique has been used to validate the results. Triangulation technique in this study involves household survey, focus group discussions and key informant interviews in Bhalaswa resettlement colony. The migrant's everyday struggle and claims to citizenship are analysed on three key parameters, namely, services/infrastructure, tenure security and comparison with previous settlement from where the residents were evicted.

## Constructing citizenship daily: The struggle of creating citizenship from below in Amsterdam

*Minke Hajer, Università degli studi di Milano & universiteit van Amsterdam*

Formal exclusion does not preclude activity by irregular migrants to become part of a (political) community or even to attain citizenship. The notions of 'Citizenship from Below' and 'Acts of Citizenship' provide a fruitful way of understanding the current mobilizations by irregular migrants in Europe, referred to as a 'new era of protest'. In Amsterdam irregular migrants actively create citizenship through a wide process of constructing relations with local politics and activism by lobbying and demonstrating, neighbour(hood)s by occupying buildings, and the cultural sector by participating in it. However by looking at the day-to-day reality of having to create citizenship, one can wonder whether this view of citizenship actually implies a never-ending struggle. How do we relate these theoretical viewpoints to the daily reality of those who are actively creating their citizenship and belonging yet are constantly confronted and sometimes tantalized by the absence of a legal status? If citizenship has to be created and belonging has to be established over and over again, can one ever become an established insider or will it always remain conditional? This study, combining ethnography with interviews and digital analysis, of a migrant social movement in Amsterdam; discusses practices of citizenship in Amsterdam, as well as the (pre-) conditions for creating citizenship from below and the limitations of this theoretical framework.

## SESSION 3    17/8, 9.00 – 10.30                                              ROOM: TP54

## No longer sisters and brothers? Changing post-imperial and national identity boundaries among Ukrainian migrants in Italy after the Maidan in 2013–2014

*Svitlana Odynets, Ethnology Institute, Department of Social Anthropology, National Academy of Science of Ukraine*

This research aims to address how dramatic political and cultural changes in the homeland affect identity boundaries, practices and networks of migrant communities in their country of destination. Based on my fieldwork, I analyze formal and informal migrant networks of Ukrainians in their interaction with Russian migrant communities in Italy before and after the crucial events of 2013-2014: the

Maidan revolution, the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation and the outbreak of war in Donbas. In this regard, this paper takes special interest in investigating changes in the national self-identifications of Ukrainians in their current transnational social spaces. I will focus as well on the relations between Ukrainian and Russian members of the partly separate, partly overlapping, Post-Soviet migrant networks in Italy.

## Becoming Black in Denmark: Blackness, diasporic belonging and racialized identities among women of African descent in Copenhagen

*Oda-Kange Diallo, University of Copenhagen*

This paper builds on 4 months of fieldwork during the autumn of 2016 among a diverse group of black women in Copenhagen. The main research question inquires how blackness is lived and performed among these women in the context of present day Denmark, and more specifically in their respective study and work environments. The historical momentum of the 100th anniversary of Denmark's sale of the Virgin Islands and its people has brought up formerly unpopular debates on racism and racial issues. However, egalitarian ideologies and narratives of white ethnic belonging create an ambivalent identity shaping process among those who, because of the color of their skin, are read as different or 'Other'. This ambivalence shows itself in the ways the women interpret their experiences with everyday exclusion and racialized expectations. With a methodological starting point in Black Feminist Thought, and an analytical foundation in critical race theory, the women's experiences are analyzed and discussed with the aim of understanding the fabric of blackness and identities of difference in this particular 'color-blind' context. From the consequences of being 'bodies out of place', the analysis moves towards unfolding the ways in which multiple blacknesses are bodily stylized and performed, seen through a lens of 'black beauty citizenship' and plurality.

## 'They want us to become like them': Acculturation strategies of migrant university students in Belgium

*fatma zehra, University of Leuven*

Drawing on findings from qualitative interviews with Flemish and Turkish-Belgian students, this article explores the acculturation definitions and strategies of students in a campus environment. Acculturation strategies of students are analysed building on the model developed by Berry et al. (1989), which describes two acculturation dimensions: intercultural contact and cultural maintenance. Both groups of students refer to integration as the ideal acculturative goal that minorities should aspire to achieve by speaking one of the national languages and interacting with the majority community without sacrificing their ethnic identity. While most Flemish students expect minority students to also learn about Belgian culture and values, the majority of Turkish-Belgian students perceive the acculturation attitude of the wider community to be assimilationist.

## Citizenship and belonging in a context of displacement: Palestinian youth experiences on the margins of Jerusalem

*Doaa Hammoudeh, St Antony's College, Oxford University*

The historical trajectory of Israeli policies that have ensued since the 1967 annexation of East Jerusalem have created a situation in which Palestinian Jerusalemites have been gradually encouraged to move to areas beyond the Israeli Separation Wall, ultimately displacing thousands and effectively containing them in a series of enclaves. The particularity of the enclave context brings to the fore the links and complexities between spatial de-territorilisation; the experience of (precarious) 'citizenship', including an individual's access to social infrastructure in a context of displacement; and the possibilities for survival. Drawing on interviews (n=40) with Palestinian youth between the ages of 18-30 holding Jerusalem 'permanent residency' status and living in two areas dislocated by the Separation Wall, this study focuses on youth experiences and practices of citizenship and belonging within these enclaves, and the impact of this precariousness on their lives. Unlike much of the literature focusing on the experiences of citizenship among migrant youth, these youth are not migrants, but rather part of the native communities. Rather than a population migrating to a new state, the state has

'migrated' onto the population, unsettling the 'normal' state of affairs. This paper attempts to explore 'migration' in a context that incorporates new forms of spatial, physical and bureaucratic restrictions, thereby reframing the experience of citizenship in a context of displacement.

# 13. Migration, Gender/Sexuality and Health

*This workshop contain papers that interrogate the intersections of migration and health. Health matters have increasingly gained attention in global migration policy and is equally a growing research field in social studies on migration and ethnicity. Of interest is how health matters plays out in different phases of migration, including pre-departure, destination, travel, as well as possible interception and return phases. Of equal importance are migrants' legal status, as it affects vulnerability as well as health risks, as do differences between different groups of migrants.*

*In this workshop, we particularly address issues related to gender and sexuality in the context of migration and health. Papers could for instance query public health policy regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), health education focusing on migrant women and men, or gendered experiences of health care among different groups of migrants. Other possible topics are migration and sex work, and women's health and forced migration. Papers could also deal with more theoretical problems, discussing, for instance, (bio)medicalization and humanitarian interventions or how to further develop intersectional frameworks in social medicine, medical anthropology or medical ethics.*

*Organizers: Anna Bredström, Linköping University, Eva Bolander, Linköping University.*

**SESSION 4   17/8, 10.45–12.15**                                      **ROOM: TP404**

### Sexuality, culturalization and the quest for sex education in media coverage of asylum seekers in Finland

*Veronika Honkasalo, Finnish Youth Research Network and Titus Hjelm, University College London*

Finland, like other European countries, experienced a significant increase in the number of asylum seekers in the autumn of 2015. In our presentation we will focus on the media coverage of asylum seekers during the period between August 2015 and the end of June 2016. We analyse how the asylum seekers were sexualized and racialized in the Finnish media coverage, and how the need for sex education in reception centres and among asylum seekers was legitimized. The data consists of 47 media articles that explicitly focused on problematizing asylum seekers according to racialized sexuality and masculinity and hence constructed a need for sex education. The analysis shows that the Finnish media soon after the arrival of asylum seekers in autumn 2015 framed the asylum seekers as a sexual and racial threat and strengthened already existing negative images of young men with asylum seeker background. At the same time, the concept of sex education, as inherently Finnish and liberal, was constructed as a solution to the problem. We suggest that the quest for sex education was based on a need of demonstrating the uniqueness of liberal, emancipated and progressive 'Finnish' sexuality rather than on the real needs of asylum seekers.

### A trap of forced illegality for HIV positive migrants in Russia

*Daniel Kashnitsky, Higher School of Economics, National Research University, Russia*

Migrants affected by HIV are particularly vulnerable in Russia, the top destination country for labor migrants in East Europe and Central Asia (EECA). Russia does not provide HIV-positive migrants with work and residence permits. Once the applicant is found HIV-positive, he or she is subject to deportation. They either have to fake a negative-result certificate or remain irregular and work in the black market. Regulations related to work permits and registration lack clarity which leaves a leeway for

HIV positive people to remain in Russia despite structural discrimination and multiple barriers in access to treatment. At the same time, HIV-positive migrants are trapped in the host country fearing to leave for they would be banned to reentry the country and fall deprived from their source of income.

I conducted an assessment of barriers and coping strategies of HIV-positive migrants in Russia in Dec 2017 – Jan 2018. Using a semi-structured guide, I interviewed 15 community activists from service organizations in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan.

A multilateral fund to support antiretroviral treatment for migrants could be a possible long-term solution. It is also important to create a referral system between community-based NGOs in Russia and other countries of the region to track HIV-positive migrants to make sure they are not lost of sight. And it is vital to advocate for a no-deportation policy of HIV-positive migrants in Russia.

## The health of migrating street-workers in Oslo—structural violence, poverty, policing and the reproduction of ill-health

*Davina Kaur Patel, Institute for Health & Society, University of Oslo*

Since the expansion of the EU and the European economic crisis in the late-2000s, there has been a marked increase in the presence of migrating street-workers from Romania in Norway. Non-governmental organisations have raised concerns of a significant prevalence of health problems and unmet health needs, limited rights to healthcare, poorly adapted services and challenges imposed by Oslo's sleeping ban. Little research exists on the health of this group and how this is impacted upon by their living conditions in Oslo. This paper employs structural violence as the main framework in which to understand their experiences of health.

The objective is to explore the: 1) research participants' experiences, understandings and practices around health including those related to protecting health and preventing ill-health; 2) relationship between their health-related experiences and practices and the control measures of Oslo municipality and its contractors, police and private guards; 3) potentials for individual and community social actions to safeguard their health.

Three months of participant observation, informal conversations and unstructured/semistructured interviews with migrating street-workers. Study sites included outdoor sleeping areas, the streets of downtown Oslo, and non-governmental services.

The research shows that poverty, the policing of public and private space, lack of access to shelter and limited health and social rights, collide to shape the ill-health of this group. In response, migrating streetworkers in Oslo develop strategies to both prevent and cope with ill-health, maintaining their survival and income-generating activities. So structural violence shapes the ill-health of this group in pernicious ways from which preventative and coping responses ensue. Health must be a central focus in the delivery of services to this group with consideration to the structural vulnerability that characterises their daily lives.

# 14. Balibar and Borders: Revisiting "Race, Nation, Class" in the Era of Authoritarianism

*This workshop will take its point of departure in the ideas put forward by Etienne Balibar and Immanuel Wallerstein in their path-breaking collection of essay of 1991: Race, Nation, Class: Ambiguous Identities. In their classical book, Balibar and Wallerstein codified numerous ways of rethinking the intersection of nationalism, racism, culture, and class identities, by relating them to transformations in the global economy as well as to post marxist discourses on identity and the return of race and racism to the political agenda. In subsequent works, Etienne Balibar then went on toward an immensely rich and influential theorization of the role of borders in the contemporary world, and toward a normative reconceptualization of citizenship. The workshop will discuss the relevance of Balibar's theory of identity, borders and citizenship in the new era of authoritarianism. We welcome papers and interventions that seek to relate Balibar's writings on these and related topics to the current conjuncture. We do not mainly seek papers that empirically apply or employ Balibar's conceptual framework. Rather, we would like to conduct a discussion that engages theoretically and politically with the notions and models offered by Balibar's (and Wallerstein's) interventions, and especially papers that seek to assess their importance for studies of migration and ethnicity today. Relevant issues and areas to address may concern what Balibar called neo-racism, the idea of the multiplication of borders, and the normative discussion about transnational or European citizenship founded on the universal values of egaliberté.*

*Organizers: Karl Dahlquist, York University and Stefan Jonsson, Linköping University.*

**SESSION 1  16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                                   **ROOM: TP501**
*Comment: Stefan Jonsson and Mekkonen Tesfahuney, Chair: Karl Dahlquist*

### From the Discourse on Racism to Biological Geneticism: "Race, Nation, Class" in Sweden
*Karl Dahlquist, Linköping University*
This paper outlines how Race, Nation, Class: Ambiguous Identities (1998) was received in Sweden. To this end, I rely on some of the key texts that were informed by the book as well as on conversations with a few of the authors, Stefan Jonsson, Katarina Mattsson and Mekonnen Tesfahuney, who wrote them. The result weaves together the biographical with the historical and the theoretical to tell the story of the Swedish reception of this text. I particularly wish to draw attention to two distinct moments that relate to the book's reception; the first is the Swedish reaction to Stefan Jonsson's 1993 book, De Andra: Amerikanska Kulturkrig och Europeisk Rasism (The Others: American cultural war and European racism). The second moment came in the wake of Sven-Erik Torhells' 2002 Swedish translation of Race, Nation, Class: Ambiguous Identities. In this context, I will reflect back on a conference series on "Racisms in Europe" (2003–04) organized by Agora, a left-leaning think tank, as well as two state reports on structural discrimination (2003–06). To conclude, I will offer my own contribution to the dialogue with a discussion of how the race–class bond might manifest itself in Sweden in the future, by adding to the equation technology and the radical conservative philosophical tradition.

### The insurgent diaconia of undocumented persons. Exceptional aid in the tension between neo-liberal and populist life-politics. A commentary to Étienne Balibar's political philosophy
*Dag Helge Moldenhagen, Vid Scientific College, the Faculty of Health*
The intention of this essay is to bring to the fora of political discussion arguments that problematizes the capacity of exceptional aid to "undocumented persons". From Schmitt, Foucault and Agamben, Étienne Balibar develops the notion that contemporary politics operates a type of violent expulsion

integrated with the sacralization of power, this to be understood as a political theology or a theological politics. However, Balibar's reflections does not stop with that. In commentaries to the philosophy of Spinoza and other texts that put the scope on radical religion, the philosopher contends that an insurrectional mode of care, correlative to caritas, can renew politics. Balibar sees the emergence of the migrants own networks, radical religion and the theology of liberation to possibly change the course of modern democracies.

The main aim of the essay is to discuss Balibar's conception and apply it for a political - theological evaluation of the capacity of humanitarian care. A second aim is to contribute to an extended analysis of the situation of "undocumented persons". A third aim is to reconstruct a term for exceptional care. The method of the inquiry is an immanent contextual analysis that combines with inductive normative analysis. The essay is a contribution to the science of diaconia.

## SESSION 2    16/8, 16.30 – 18.30                                           ROOM: TP501
*Comment: Karl Dahlquist, Chair: Stefan Jonsson*

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### Borders, Statelessness, and Domination: Contesting the Boundaries of Contemporary Membership

*Kiran Banerjee, University of Saskatchewan*

The primary task of this paper is to offer a normative re-evaluation of the key institutions of citizenship and territorial sovereignty in our contemporary world in order to explore what the implications of statelessness should be for international ethics. In this project I analyze how the conceptual problems at the core of statelessness can be traced back to the emergence of exclusionary understandings of political membership, and in particular, to the relatively recent proliferation of "bordering" norms within the international state system. Building on this historical account of the interrelation between recent practices of membership and statelessness my project offers a normative account of why exclusionary citizenship practices ought to be transformed. My central argument is that statelessness constitutes a serious and pervasive harm to individuals, in particular, by leaving them vulnerable to 'domination' or arbitrary power. I therefore suggest that this harm should lead us to call into question aspects of the normative framework of what we might call the international citizenship regime and points to the need for a critique of the contemporary global order.

### Remembering the figure of the migrant

*Hans Lauge Hansen, Aarhus University*

After centuries of colonial exploitation and slave trade, Europe used nationalism as a way to seal itself off from those violated areas of the Global South. The nation state became the locus of democratic rights, while selective remembering was used to mythologize "home", giving priority to the principle of stasis vis a vis mobility (Nail). Nationalist ideology is responsible for the naturalization of the distinction between citizens and migrants as the most significant distinction of identity construction (Bhambra), and political theory has conceived of the question of foreignness as a threat to stability and identity of established regimes (Honig). The hegemony of this distinction is the result of colonialism, racial exclusion and selective remembering (Bhambra, Balibar), reproduced in contemporary institution's rhetoric of cosmopolitanism and Human Rights. This means that the blind spot or constitutive outside of contemporary transnational memory processes is the colonial relation (Rigney and de Cesari), or what Mignolo would call the "colonial wound". The distinction between citizens and migrants is thus imbued with asymmetrical power relations, and the paper argues that any intent to engage with the memory of migration has to examine the memory processes through which the very notion of the "migrant" has been created. The paper will present the theoretical outline of the research-project REFUGION that analyses different cultural expressions of migration.

**Baiting Mexico: Intersections of conquest, race and immigration in the contemporary USA**

*Olivia Ruiz, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte*

Racially-tinged language and anti-immigrant sentiment fueled Trump's presidential campaign and continue to energize his political base. Promises to deport undocumented immigrants (many of whom are Mexican) and to build a wall between Mexico and the USA became rallying cries and continue to embolden nativist and racist groups. The question is why references to the border and Mexican immigrants resonate in the United States. This essay adresses that question.

   To that end, I turn to Balibar's notion of the historical reciprocity of nationalism and racism, Wallerstein's discussion of core-periphery, and Omi and Winant's paradigm of racial formation. I argue that these conceptual frameworks point to three historical realities that continue to influence US society. They are: US westward expansion and imperial incursions into Mexico; US constructions of race; and the intersectionality of immigration and nativism.

   I suggest that, Trump's personal views on race aside, his references to the border and Mexican immigration tap into volatile legacies of, on the one hand, US expansionism and racialized narratives about Mexico, and, on the other, anti-immigrant sentiment and nativism, that have been integral to US nation-building and to efforts to frame and define national identity.


# 15. Authoritarian challenges to liberal democracy: political practice, rhetoric and history

*In the EU as well as in the United States, since long taken-for-granted truths about the sustainability of liberal democracy and its core values, have in recent years been fundamentally challenged, through the electoral wins of populist forces. The struggle between democracy and authoritarianism unfolds on all levels of political and social contestation, from the global arena to very hands-on local and everyday activities. The governments in Hungary and Poland, together with like-minded forces in other countries, represent a divergent view of what constitutes the democratic core values of the EU. Authoritarian forces in Russia, Turkey and along the spectrum of right-wing populist movements all over Europe, as well as those visible in the Trump phenomenon in the United States, make up seemingly formidable challenges to liberal democracy.*

*The pushing of simple solutions to complex problems is gaining widespread support in public opinion in Europe and elsewhere. The knee-jerk depiction of migrants as threats to national security, terrorists and general burdens on national resources and values is taking place all over the world. Ideals of ethnic identity, national purity and racial supremacy once again seem to rise to the top of domestic political agendas. In the political rhetoric, those who are not explicitly in favor of the suggested policies are depicted as enemies of their nations. Is what takes place now signs of a fundamental crisis of democracy, or is it perhaps rather symptoms of a time when democracy starts to rejuvenate itself in the face of the challenges being posed?*

*Organizers: Bo Petersson, Malmö University and Daniel Silander, Linnaeus University.*


**SESSION 3   17/8, 9.00 – 10.30**                                                    **ROOM: TP42**

**Remitting democracy**

*Ilona Bontenbal, University of Jyväskylä*

In this paper, the political development of a country, Russia, will be looked at from the viewpoint of migration. The paper is part of the research field focusing on the effects that migration can have on democracy. This paper will look more specifically at the potential for societal change and democratization through transnational peer-to-peer information. The focus is on the information that Russian

migrants living in Finland transmit about their experiences, knowledge and attitudes regarding life in a democratic state, to their family and friends in their country of origin.

The situation of democracy is very different in the two neighbouring: Finland has scored very highly in international rankings of democracy such as the Freedom House index and the Democratic Index by the Economist Intelligence Unit. Russia on the other hand has not performed well on these indexes and its state of democracy has been declining.

By telling about their knowledge, experiences and attitudes about living in a democratic state, migrants can affect what people in the country or origin know and think about democracy and civil rights. This phenomenon is approached through the concept of social remittances. Social remittances broadly stand for the ideas, know-how, behaviour, attitudes, values, identities, norms of behaviour, and social capital that flows though transnational networks from receiving- to sending- country communities (Levitt, 1998).

## Politicization of the Refugee Crisis in Finnish Hybrid Media Space: Narrating Immigration Politics in the Aftermath of the 'Cologne Incident' and the Establishment of Soldiers of Odin

*Gwenaëlle Bauvois and Niko Pyrhönen, University of Helsinki*

Hybrid media system, relying on the logic of media populism, is in constant search for spreadable content that can be presented as news events to be reframed for a variety of local audiences. We examine the politicization of the 'refugee crisis' in Finland, analyzing 2 transnationally reported, high-profile news events: the so-called 'Cologne rape incident' (31.12.2015) and the establishment of the ultra-nationalist vigilante group Soldiers of Odin (10/2015). Both events contributed to the politicization of the questions of asylum-seeking and forced migration at the time when the debate on solidarity and 'burden sharing' had already accentuated in many EU member states.

We argue that the salient media coverage on these cases both help right-wing populist to coin anti-immigration mobilization narratives, creating incentives for politicians across the political spectrum to reposition themselves in relation to the 'refugee crisis'. Even those who strongly disagree with nationalistic narratives feel the pressure to challenge right-wing populist attempts to issue ownership of 'the migration question'.

We collect data on newspaper articles and online debates (late 2015 – early 2016) that pertain to both refugee crisis and either of the scandals. By conducting frame analysis, we illustrate the convergence between the right-wing populist and mainstream parties in public discourse on immigration policy, focusing on the narratives on 'the refugee crisis' and 'burden sharing

## Unorthodox Democracies: the Diffusion of the Rhetoric of Illiberalism

*Bo Petersson, Malmö University*

What are the dynamics of the global spread of the rhetoric of illiberalism? Who sets an example for whom, and who are leaders and who are followers? The rhetoric of illiberalism seems to be everywhere, in Putin's Russia, in Trump's US, in Orbán's Hungary, and all over the place among right-wing, anti-EU populists in Europe. But how does the illiberal rhetoric spread, and who seems to inspire whom? In his nationalist rhetoric, the Hungarian Prime Minister Orbán repeatedly raises the specter of enemies of the nation within and without. The threats that these forces allegedly pose are taken to justify the authoritarian aspects of government policies, and those who are not explicitly in favor of his government's policies are depicted as enemies of the nation. The paper uses theories of diffusion of political ideas, political rhetoric and discourse analysis as basic tools of analysis. It more specifically looks into to what extent Orban's rhetoric has seemed to be inspired by the "strong state" rhetoric developed by the Russian President Vladimir Putin in the early 2000s, as well as the "sovereign democracy" discourse that developed under those years of Putin's early presidential rule. Can other sources of inspiration be traced and do there appear to be feedback loops in the other directions? In other words, can we tell how the echo chambers of illiberalism work?

**When Politics is by 'the Leader' in the name of 'the People': Identity-Based Claims to Legitimacy in Autocratic Belarus**

*Maryia Rohava, University of Oslo*

This paper provides insights into the construction of identity-based legitimacy claims in the case of Belarus. It has been argued that hegemonic autocratic regimes in their legitimation strategies predominantly rely on identity-based claims to legitimacy (the use of foundation myth, ideology and personalism). In fact, explanations for Lukashenka's resilience in Belarus have often included identity-based legitimation claims, such as the populist and personalist nature of the regime and the popular approval of the leadership's ideological stand. However, the state ideology has not been extraordinary pronounced nor fully institutionalized as a political vision that defines the nature of the political community in Belarus. Some observations have pointed out that Belarusian people are politically apathetic and complicit in their behavior supporting the ruling elites. But there is little known how the regime's identity-based claims are reflected in people's understanding of the state, power relations and governance. This paper explores three dimensions of identity-based legitimation claims: the official rhetoric of the state-building narrative, discourses of the Belarusian state ideology, and discursive representations of Belarusian public administrations and the president in focus group discussions conducted in 2015. In this paper, I attempt to examine the relevance of the Belarusian state ideology and its impact on people's understanding of authority and governance.

**'Let's send a message to Brussels': A discourse-historical analysis of the Hungarian government's referendum campaign of 2016**

*Akos Bocskor, Corvinus University of Budapest*

During the last few years Hungary has gained a reputation of adopting a particularly hostile position towards international migration, which position was also manifested in the intensive anti-immigrant campaign launched by the Hungarian government in early 2015. This campaign lasted (at least) until the autumn of 2016, although much of its discursive frames are still in use to date. This paper, building on the author's earlier work on the anti-immigrant discourse of 2015, conducts a critical discourse analysis of the Hungarian government's referendum campaign of 2016 against the EU's 'obligatory relocation quota' (refugee relocation scheme), which took place between May and September 2016. This campaign relied on and further intensified the rhetoric developed during the previous year, in particular by framing immigration as a cultural and security threat, conflating regular and irregular migration, implying a direct link between migration, terrorism and, assumedly, increased crime rates as well as building on the government's earlier 'freedom fight' discourses against the European Union. The present analysis draws on the discourse-historical approach developed by Ruth Wodak and her colleagues, and demonstrates the embeddedness of the referendum campaign in the preceding 'refugee crisis' discourse and the political characteristics and discursive traditions of the Orbán governments as well as in the wider historical and social context.

**Bandera Debate II: Scrutinizing Lessons of the Authoritarian Past in Post-Maidan Ukraine**

*Eleonora Narvselius, Lunds universitet*

One of the most interesting outcomes of Euromaidan has been a new round of debates about the past of Ukraine. It was sparked among other things by adoption of the package of the so-called "decommunisation laws" in 2015. As the case of radical symbolic politics in post-1991 Ukraine, the laws exemplify a belated product of learning historical lessons in the situation of warfare and economic crisis. To scrutinize their impact one needs to take into account the broader national and transnational context due to which this type of legislation gives a carte blanche for various actors. This study will focus on different lessons that have been so far learned by different audiences in Ukraine from figures of Stepan Bandera and Roman Shukhevych, the most loaded personalities of the Ukrainian symbolic politics who embody the problematic entanglement of the integral Ukrainian nationalism,

Nazism and Stalinism. The author draws attention to complexity of the debate around these figures, the debate that is underpinned by several conflicting but conflated normative assumptions targeting the problematic of learning history, learning about history, learning from history and learning history in history.

**Europe Without Dividing Lines? Democratic Challenges in the Balkans**

*Daniel Silander, Linnaeus University*

Following the end of the Cold War, Europe's common norms and values such as free and fair elections, political rights, civil liberties and the rule of law seemed to have become the only game in town in Europe. The prospects for a Europe without dividing lines seemed promising. Today, the situation is different with a growing concern within the EU with member states that the post-Cold War era of democracy diffusion, through the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) and the enlargement policy, is mistrusted in some states, not least in Russia. With growing authoritarianism and military aggressiveness, Russia has severely challenged and damaged the ENP leaving the EU with greater interest to transform the Balkan states into a widened Europe.

This paper sets out to identify prospects and problems for further transitions in the Balkans in a context of the EU enlargement policy.

# 16. Migration, Racialization and the Politics of Intimacy in the Nordic Countries

*The processes of migration are inseparable from the intimate domains of everyday life, as they stir people's friendships, romantic relationships and family relations. Hence, the 'intimate' is not only 'private' but also 'political' as it is intertwined with social organization, practices of inclusion and exclusion, and not least, processes of racialization. In practice, we can see this when governing bodies on local and national levels launch initiatives attempting to manage social relations and family life, spanning from so-called mixed friendship projects to new family reunification policies. Simultaneously, bonds of friendship and love are formed and dismantled in 'unruly' ways both in real life and in virtual spheres. Against this background, we invite scholars to explore both 'managed' and 'unruly' aspects of intimate life in relation to migration, integration and belonging.*

*Organizers: Camilla Haavisto, Åbo Akademi University, and Mante Vertelyte, Aalborg University*

**SESSION 1    17/8, 10.45 – 12.15**                                          **ROOM: TP402**

**Love and borders**

*Pouran Djampour, Malmö University*

Throughout the working process of my thesis I've asked myself how borders manifest in the daily lives of the migrants, how border controls influences the everyday but also how these "borderlands" (Anzaldúa, 2012) are filled with life and strategies for survival. Having in mind the stereotype images of the unaccompanied youth whether described as vulnerable, passive, strategist, lonely (Herz & Lalander, 2017), as potential sexual offenders (Plener, Groschwitz, Brähler, Sukale, & Fegert, 2017) just to mention a few, I became interested in portraying the diversity in their lives in contrast to these singularities. Not the least as inhabitants of the Borderland or those who've had their ways crossed by borders are seldom related to studies and narratives about love and intimacy. Seeing how love is a site of struggle rather than a given right of all people, this paper thus looks at intimacy from the experiences of youth with migrant background. This paper also discusses the multiplicity of intimacy of the participants. Love as a means to keep struggling, love for oneself, love for a partner but also love for a group of people are some of the stories that stand out in the material. Furthermore, another

finding is how love can be expressed through hope, "going on with life" and survival as ways to handle situations of uncertainty and long waits. As such, love and intimacy is discussed as a movement against the logics of being stopped pointing the subject towards futurity.

## Skin on Skin – Unravelling the role of Racialization in Inter-Racial: Intimacies and Sexual Encounters

*Maya Acharya, University of Copenhagen*

Racialisation, intimacy and sexual encounters are, in the Danish context, typically not considered bedfellows. Based on research conducted as part of my MA thesis in Advanced Migration Studies, my presentation addresses the significance of racialisation processes within inter-racial intimacies. My paper is based on in-depth interviews conducted in Copenhagen with seven individuals of colour, during May and June 2017. Rooted in colonial legacies that have long sought to discipline racialised cosmologies of desire and intimacy, Danish public discourse posits inter-racial intimacy as an imperative for minority subjects, and as an emblem of integration, while simultaneously undermining the realities of racialisation. My presentation is particularly concerned with the way my study participants manoeuvre with agency within this context. Presenting key examples from my analysis, I will show how, despite the prevailing discourse of 'colour-blindness' in Denmark, feelings of fetishisation, racial microaggressions and an awareness of racialised hierarchies of desire within inter-racial intimacies were reoccurring themes within the informants' narratives. My study speaks to colonialism's inextricable link to racialised power structures that underpin sexualised imaginaries of the Other, while also considering how racialisation, sexuality and gender inflect, to contour intimate and sexual encounters as a particular sphere of tensions in which processes of racialisation unfold in Denmark.

## An initial exploration of how narratives of friendship are created, maintained and used in pro-immigrant activism in Finland

*Camilla Haavisto, Swedish School of Social Science, University of Helsinki*

Sieglinde Rosenberger and Jakob Winkler (2014) have suggested that personal ties, such as friendship, are a relevant resource in mobilizing ordinary citizens in Austria against the deportation of asylum seekers. This paper takes a slightly different yet related perspective on friendship and activism by turning the gaze towards Finland and examining the meanings given to friendship between newcomers and 'natives' in pro-immigrant activism. Drawing on interviews, media analysis and observation, this paper strives to answer the following questions: How is friendship talked about in pro-immigrant activist circles; what is the role of friendship-talk for pro-immigrant activism; what is friendship expected 'to do' for anti-deportation, mobilization and integration? Empirically, the paper builds upon 27 interviews with asylum seekers from Iraq and Afghanistan and their 'native' friends, on media analyses of pro-immigrant group discussions on Facebook, and on mainstream news media material. Theoretically, the paper draws on affect theory (e.g., Ahmed 2004) and theories on political protest (e.g., Ataç, Rigiel & Stierl 2016; Nyers 2003).

## Why (not) to be Friends? Politics of 'Intercultural' Friendship in Danish Public Concern about 'Integration'

*Mante Vertelyte, Aalborg University*

Political and public attempts to control the inclusion of migrants into host societies are inseparable from the instrumentalization of personal intimate relationships and emotions. So-called diversity initiatives in Denmark have been promoting intercultural friendships as solution to integration ills. In this paper I draw attention to the narratives of intercultural friendship in Danish public debates of migrant integration. I simply ask – what is there in the assumed need for friendship for social cohesion and 'successful integration'? In this paper, I discuss this question through the lens of racialization, denial of racism, and colorblindness. Research shows that friendship can be instrumental for creating inter- and intra-group solidarities, and be a source for political resistance and activism. Yet, I argue, that friendship can also be used as a technology of control and 'governmentality', not least in public debates over the inclusion of migrant youth. Through the analysis of news media narratives on

migrant youth integration and ethnographic work in Danish secondary school, this paper discusses the implicit social asymmetries and racialized images embedded in the narratives of intercultural friendship.

# 17. Border Policing in and through the Social Service Sector: Perspectives from the Nordic Welfare States

*In this workshop, we analyse the nexus of border policing and social service provision in the Nordic welfare states. In recent years, social service providers, both public and private, have become targets for, and sometimes active participants in, attempts to monitor and police asylum-seekers and other migrants. Examples range from the decision of the Swedish Border Police to raid a summer camp for irregular migrant families organised by the Church, via requirements placed on municipal social services to provide the Border Police with the home addresses of irregular migrants, to the active collaboration between the migration authorities and certain NGOs to motivate migrant street children to 'voluntarily' return to their countries of origin. We hope that the workshop will add to, and enrich research from within the fields of critical geography, migration-, welfare- and social work studies on incremental and everyday forms of migration management, including work on the relationship between humanitarian care and control (Fassin, 2012). Scholarship on the internalisation of immigration enforcement and the constitution of 'polymorphic borders' (Burridge et al., 2017), for example, serves as an inspiration as it describe how state power is reconfigured and respatialised to effect indirect and surreptitious but often intended – forms of control. More could be done, however, to highlight the specific, complex and often contradictory roles of social service provides in the context of such forms of policing. Indeed, we would suggest that border policing in and through the social service sector constitutes a mode of policing that needs to be considered in its own right.*

*Organizers: Maria Persdotter & Jacob Lind. Malmö University.*

**SESSION 2    16/8, 16.30 – 18.30**                                                        **ROOM: TP40**

**Queuing for food and playing lottery for beds: Homeless EU migrants in Norway**
*Turid Misje, VID Specialized University*
The migrants focused on in this paper are EU citizens living in Norway for shorter or longer periods of time, who are homeless while in the country and have limited and contested rights to services in the public Norwegian welfare system. Whereas these migrants only a few years back had literally no welfare services available to them, recent years have seen an upsurge in provision of basic services such as healthcare, food, shelters, showers and laundry through various NGOs. The availability is however still very limited, resulting in service providers creating a variety of strategies for queue management.

While acknowledging the service providers' intention of securing fairness, the aim of this paper is to explore how systems of strict opening hours and queue management also serve to structure and control the migrants' time and movements. I am particularly interested in how such systems intersect and work together with more explicit control mechanisms directed at these migrants, such as the ban on outside sleeping in Oslo issued by the city council in 2013 and enforced by the police. A further aim is to analyse the role played by the social workers who, often ambivalently, are responsible for implementing procedures of order and justice towards migrants queuing for basic services.

The empirical material the discussion build on is drawn from my ongoing ethnographic fieldwork at several of the social services available to this group of migrants in Oslo.

## Welfare state co-operation in regards to "missing unaccompanied children" in Sweden

*Maline Holmlund, Linköping University*

This book chapter aims to investigate how contemporary social work is constructed and conditioned in relation to "missing unaccompanied children" in times of increased migration control. More specifically it investigates in what ways social work and child welfare are made possible in relation to rationalities of increased border policing in Sweden. The analytical approach is inspired by Carol Bacchi's and Nicholas de Genova's theories on irregularised migration and deportability. The empirical material for the chapter consists of official reports related to a Swedish government project which was led by the County of Stockholm. The mission proclaimed for this project was to map out children who disappear at a national and regional level, and make co-operative measurements more "efficient" in relation to unaccompanied children who "disappeared". Co-operation partners included The Swedish Migration Agency, the Swedish Police as well as municipal social services and local NGO:s. In the government directives for the project it was stated that children who lack the right to reside in Sweden ought to return to their countries of origin. In my analysis, I will highlight particular ways in which the problem of "children who disappear" is constructed as problematic in times of increased border policing and what specific solutions that are made possible through these constructions.

## National border making through social security provision to mobile people

*Cathrine Talleraas, Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)*

This paper discusses how welfare bureaucrats carry out border policing in their daily work as social security benefit providers. The contextual point of departure is the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV), and research on bureaucrats who work with welfare provision to people that are mobile across borders while aiming to remain attached to the Norwegian welfare system. These mobile individuals consist of a diverse range of Norwegian and foreign citizens, including labour migrants, students, retirees, disability pensioners and refugees. The paper finds that in the welfare state's encounter with mobile people, the bureaucrats are active participants in policing the boundaries of the nation through several mechanisms: One of these is their attempt to monitor where people are, a task they carry out when applying control measures to check whether people act in compliance with social security regulations. When doing this, they also investigate whether people rightfully are, or if they should not, be members of the state insurance scheme. A second mechanism of border policing happens through the way the bureaucrats accommodate people's needs when encountering them. This accommodation e.g. takes the form of information provision to the mobile group of people. More or less information provision, as with more or less control, can enable or disable mobile people access to Norwegian insurance, and as such influence their level of inclusion and attachment to the state.

## Integration as bordering?

*Klara Öberg, Malmö University*

The past years the forms of bordering and research on bordering involve a much larger field than the actual border between states. The examples range from internal border control to racialized labour market division. This paper addresses the concept of integration and how we can understand current meanings of integration and the measures to reach integration as bordering and forms of governance. What local and contemporary meanings does integration have? How has it changed during the past two decades? And who can be argued to be integrated/disintegrated? Where are the boundaries and what do they mean?

The example that will be presented is from Malmö and the city's work on integration. It seems that the meanings of integration during the past two decades have gone from a focus on culture to a focus on labour market integration and overall activity and participation in the Swedish society where the Swedish language is regarded as a key factor.

And if labour market integration has become synonym to overall integration – discussions of integration should not be restricted to newly arrived and asylum seekers or at least it challenges the concept of integration. It can also be argued that the organization of integration have changed, from a

focus on a common responsibility and a state responsibility to work for more integration towards addressing the civil society as crucial in that work.

### Is there room for an equal, reasonable standard of living? Interlegal aspects of the Act on the reception of asylum seekers and the Social Services Act

*Anna Lundberg and Pia Kjellbom, Linköping University*

This is a cartographic vertical analysis of a verdict by the Swedish Supreme Administrative Court (SAC), concerning the right to support from the Social Service (HFD 2017 ref. 33). The case concerned three children and their mother whom lacked formal residency. They applied for assistance under the Social Services Act and the municipality's health and welfare committee rejected the application. Following an appeal to the administrative court, it was decided that since undocumented persons in Sweden are not entitled to assistance according to the Act on the reception of asylum seekers, they are entitled to such assistance under SoL. However, the SAC stated that municipalities do not have discretionary power to provide assistance under ch. 4, section 1 of SoL, to someone whose asylum application had been rejected and who live clandestinely to avoid expulsion. The verdict also applies to emergency assistance. We analyse the decision as an expression of interlegality (de Suosa Santos 1987), a notion that provides an understanding of processes that allow different legal systems, with different raison d'être, focus and scope, to interact. Three mechanisms enable distortions, or specific representations, of reality: scaling, projections and symbols. By studying the legally manifested right to an "adequate standard of living" and the court's reasonings, as a cartography, we identify constructions through law and point to their implications for boundaries in the welfare state.

### The configuration of migration regulation and the dominating function of boundaries

*Tobias Jansson, Gothenburg University*

Research suggest that boundary work has existed as variables in configurations of migration regulation from the 19th century until present date. These configurations are understood as actors at different levels, through its mutually affecting relationships, creating a dominating governance for how migration is formed. In a coming dissertation policy transformations in formative moments of the history of migration governance will be described and analyzed. This presentation will explore a part of the dissertation in which the current configuration is mapped out, using existing research literature in the area. The results show that within the present configuration of migration regulation, the function of boundaries has a dominating role. By boundary work the dominating actors within the configuration such as the national state and supranational organs draw on and also produce knowledge to define and legitimize regulative practices such as border control. The knowledge could be traced back to general ideas and interests connected to for example national sovereignty,ethics and biopolitics. Associated with institutional power some of this knowledge becomes legitimized, transformed into legislation and form social policies that will formalize the function of boundaries. This paper finishes by discussing the implications of a dominating function of boundaries in relation to immobility and the strong re-entry of the general ideas and interests connected to national sovereignty.

### Regulating Residence: Legal Geographic Perspectives on the Nexus between Border Policing and Social Service Provision

*Maria Persdotter, Malmö university/ Roskilde university*

This paper explores the development of local policies and practices regarding social assistance and services for homeless and destitute EU-citizens (i.e. 'vulnerable EU-citizens') in Malmö, Sweden. Based on an analysis of policy documents and informed by recent work in critical geography and migration studies that draw attention to the shifting sites and scales of migration control, it presents a legal geographic analysis of the administration of emergency social assistance (nödstöd), shelter and other homelessness services for this particular categorisation of migrants.

It is observed that the administration of social assistance and services for 'vulnerable EU-citizens' turns on the defintion of the spatio-legal concept of 'residence' (vistelsebegreppet). While the authorities maintain an ambivalent position on the matter, they have become increasingly restrictive in their interpretation of the social rights of 'vulnerable EU-citizens'. Furthermore, the provision of social assistance and services for 'vulnerable EU-citizens' has come to function as an instrument of migration control. The widespread practice of providing emergency social assistance only in the form of a bus ticket to the applicants country of citizenship is a case in point. The paper suggests that the restrictive and selective provision of social assistance and services, combined with a series of related measures, effects a politics of systematic destitution for the purpose of migration control.

## Keeping up with the Kladdkaka: Kindness and Coercion in Swedish Immigration Detention

*Victoria Canning, The Open University*

This paper expends a critical analysis of the politics of belonging and concept wellbeing in the context of contemporary Nordic migration controls, or what one interviewee called 'New Sweden'. Based on interviews with custody officers in two immigration detention centres, three themes will be explored: 1) personal separation, that is the desire to be viewed by detainees as 'different' to the oppressive system within which one works in detention; 2) kindness, where individuals and groups attempt to counteract the harms of incarceration with a comforting or 'meaningful' existence (including teaching confinement-specific yoga, baking kanelbullar and kladdkaka); and 3) coercion, the 'soft' technique of enforcing removal of the unwanted migrant. Furthermore, I demonstrate that shifts toward securitisation within such spaces are viewed simultaneously as of concern for the direction of a 'New Sweden', and a necessary evil to control the potential, at times imagined violence of detainees.

In all, this paper argues that the soft or 'kind face' of incarceration masks the infliction of pain and harm from the denial of liberty and reduction of rights. Although the social and architectural environment of detention is important for those who are confined, there is no activity meaningful enough to counteract the removal of ones' freedom.

## SESSION 4   17/8, 10.45 – 12.15                                          ROOM: TP 40

## The role of the social services in times of harshening policies on migration

*Vanna Nordling, Malmö University*

The social services have a double role in terms of social control on the one hand and support to vulnerable groups on the other. In times of harshening migration policies the sometimes contradictory position of social workers is an even more central issue to consider.

The Swedish social services have had little contact with undocumented migrants, but in recent years there have been debates on the access to social assistance of this group. Assessments concerning the group can be based on both ideas of equality or social justice and on ideas of migration control. Therefore, social assistance can be understood as a moral gatekeeper, opening up for discussions on "deservingness" and borders marked by the social services. In Malmö, undocumented migrants have received some forms of economic support – especially since this was established in the local guidelines in 2013. At the time for implementation, this was not regarded as a controversial issue. However, in 2016 the Swedish border police demanded that the social services should give out the addresses to their undocumented "clients", a proceeding that was criticised and that fuelled debates on the role of the social services.

This paper raises questions on how the formalisation of social obligations through the social services contributes to border policing, and what consequences the harshening control of undocumented migrants has for the social services in terms of trust but also for where social work can be performed.

## "Hostile environment" vs. "Shadow society": Comparing firewalls between social services and border policing in the UK and Sweden

*Jacob Lind, Malmö University and Andrew Jolly, University of Birmingham*

In this paper we will compare the presence of "firewalls" between the social services and the immigration authorities in the UK and Sweden. In the UK, firewalls do not exist but are being pushed for by activists, while in Sweden, firewalls exist but are being contested by the border police. Drawing on our ethnographic research and activist work among undocumented migrant families in Birmingham, UK and Malmö, Sweden, we will analyse how these firewalls are contested as well as protected. This comparison will be contextualised through an analysis of the political discourses on undocumented migration in both countries. Theresa May infamously proclaimed that the UK aimed to be a "hostile environment" for undocumented migrants, and in Sweden, a patronizing political discourse that we must stop the growth of a "shadow society" has become dominant . We argue that these seemingly different approaches are two sides of the same coin as the policy outputs in both countries are highly inconsistent. By mapping out political discourses and social work firewall practices together, we hope to illustrate the interplay between discourse and practice, and create a clearer understanding of the underlying processes of border policing. These processes make possible the continuation of irregularity in western welfare states, and illustrate how seemingly liberal political discourses can result in equally harsh and illiberal bordering practices.

## Negotiations on welfare and social security entitlements for EU migrants in Sweden –an analysis of the collaboration of state actors and voluntary organizations in the eviction of a EU-migrant camp

*Sara Nyhlén and Katarina Giritli Nygren, Mid Sweden University*

The aim of this article is to use the closing of an informal EU migrant camp to discuss how EU migrants fall through the cracks in the system– where humanitarian concerns being superseded by security ones. By taking a closer look at the ways in which discourses on welfare operate within the nexus of humanitarian care, social care and migration, it is possible to outline the role played by risk framing effects in allowing this shift to take place and how these apparently incompatible discursive regimes are intertwined and nourish one another. As a basis for our analysis, we use an ongoing EU-project which is a cooperation between three municipalities, NGOs and the Swedish church, aimed to increase social inclusion and empowerment among vulnerable EU-migrants. The project workers, both employed and voluntary, became the link in the communication between the authorities and the migrants making the eviction a "smooth" process without any disturbances making it possible to frame it as a "voluntary move" of the migrants. In this way, the project and the project workers became part of the reconfiguration of the state power, using the trust between the project and the migrants granting the actions legitimacy, as well as prohibiting critique of the actions from the project. The study show how the welfare discourse is used for risk and security measures, based on the notions of goodwill implicit in the welfare discourse, in reality it is legitimising exclusion and discrimination.

# 20. The Paradoxes of Whiteness, Anti/racism and Migration

*The importance of migration policies in antiracist movements cannot be underestimated. Yet, the idea of majority population struggling 'for' new minorities is complex and full of paradoxes, concerning issues of race, belonging and borders. This workshop interrogates the conceptual boundaries of the migrant as a non-privileged, non-Western, non-white subject in need of a better future, as a contrast to the (white) majority as a homogenous collective, further excluding indigenous and minority populations. It raises issues such as: How are questions of hospitality and belonging defined and practiced through these discursive boundaries? How can we find new political collectives and interconnections that moves beyond isolated categories? Is white antiracism possible in a globalized, postcolonial world? By integrating both the majority and the minority into studies of migration, we hope that this workshop will challenge conceptual boundaries of the migrant, by placing race and whiteness at the centre of processes and politics of migration.*

*Organizers: Lisa Karlsson Blom and Catrin Lundström, Linköping University.*

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**SESSION 2    16/8, 4.30 – 6.30**                                    **ROOM: TP401**

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### White, non-white, native or migrant? The contested boundaries of Roma identity in the UK

*Pier-Luc Dupont, University of Bristol*

The term "Roma" is a relative latecomer in the UK landscape of ethnic identities and public discourses. During the last decade or so, however, it has gained increasing prominence in the context of EU and national anti-discrimination policy and human rights law. One of the consequences of this higher profile has been a multiplication of conflicting claims regarding who counts as a Roma, including in terms of racial and migration status. On the racial front, some self-identified Roma are able to "pass" as White or as members of other ethnic minorities (eg Indians or Pakistanis) by concealing their specific cultural markers, which opens the door to individual and collective shifts in racialisation strategies. When it comes to migration, the Roma normally claim various centuries of residence on European territory, but some reserve the label for Eastern European nationals who have migrated westward since the 1990s, preferring alternative terms such as "Gypsy" and "Travellers" for the longer-settled. This paper explores the ways in which different UK actors construct the racial and migration status of the Roma by contrasting them to other social categories. At the same time, it examines the rationales they deploy to represent Roma identity in particular ways, which may include an engagement with anti-racist politics but also the politics of class or cultural reproduction, as well as a self-interested desire to distance oneself from a stigmatised group.

### Methodological choices and dilemmas when researching race/racism in Scandinavia

*Laura Maria Führer, University of Oslo*

My PhD project investigates the social meaning of colour/race in contemporary Norway. I have conducted life story interviews with 34 participants who live in Oslo. The participants are differently situated with regard to country background and time of residence in Norway. 12 participants are 'majority Norwegian' (i.e. do not have a personal or family history of immigrating to Norway). The interviews follow the participants' life course chronologically and focus on experiences with 'ethnic diversity', belonging, and discrimination/racism.

The most common way of discussing issues pertaining to 'visible minorities'/racialization in Norway is to use a vocabulary that revolves around the concept of 'ethnicity'. It is not common to refer explicitly to colour/race/visibility. Hence, one of the challenges I encountered when designing my research was how to have conversations about race/racism in this context.

My presentation will discuss methodological choices I have made in this regard and well as problematize them. Topics I will address are: 1. How I designed my interview guide. 2. How I adapted interview strategies to majority / minority participants. 3. How race was 'done' as part of the interview

process. Throughout the presentation, I will highlight what it meant to include both visible minorities and the invisible white majority in my project.

## Locating antiracist analyses

*Minna Seikkula, University of Helsinki*

The question of the political potential and the critical capacity of the term 'racism' has been repeatedly addressed in academic discussion. Given the European and Eurocentric genecology of the term 'racism' (Hesse 2007), it is not surprising that the questions of European borders and migration regulations are not always connected with racism. Yet, as Erel and others (2016) phrase "Europe's migration regimes articulate and are articulated by racialization and coloniality".

The paper discusses distinct understandings of antiracism in activism and civic engagement. Informed by both critical analyzes of race and racism as well as discussions on post-coloniality and decoloniality, it proposes a typology of antiracism, which highlights the distinct approaches' implicit analyses of contexts they are situated in. In other words, the paper looks into to what extent different antiracist critiques (do not) acknowledge racialized inequalities within but also beyond the nation-state framework.

Empirical data for the paper constitutes of 37 semi-structured interviews with 47 antiracist activists in Finland. The activists come from a variety of explicitly antiracist initiatives that, for instance, react against the heightened presence of the racist extreme right, demonstrate solidarity to newly arrived migrants or articulate Black, Brown and Muslim identities.

## Breaking with color-blindness? The politicizing of race and whiteness in Swedish racism and anti-racism

*Lisa Karlsson Blom, Linköping University*

The political situation in Sweden is tense. It is election year and the parliamentary position of the populist right-wing through Sverigedemokraterna is secure. Meanwhile, the normalization of anti-immigratory and islamophobic discourse within and from the other established parties is consolidated – onwards since the austere response in 2016 to the so called refugee crisis – and explicitly racist/Nazi groupings like Nordiska Motståndsrörelsen have been highly visible in public spaces in the recent year(s). At the same time, a diversified antiracist milieu emerges. New "refugees welcome" initiatives gather with older and similar projects – in practical support to refugees as well as in structural critique – and the critical conversation of structural racism, race and whiteness in Sweden continues to unfold. Race is being politicized from both the left and the right and it seems we are moving (at least partly) away from a long and solid (however, multifaceted) period of color-blindness, in which the image of Sweden as an exceptional space has been central. Sweden is being connected to the outside world, in mainly two conflicting ways: To the European and North-American nationalist/fascist/alt-right movements by the far-right, and by radical anti-racists – through for instance post-colonial and black-feminist critique – to the colonial globality of racial inequality. My paper discusses Critical Whiteness Studies in relation to this Swedish contemporaneity.

# 21. The Affective Biopolitics of Migration

*It has been argued that the governing of migrating bodies increasingly takes place through affective forms of biopolitics (Foucault 2003), be it the politicization of the affective ties of belonging (Yuval-Davis 2011) or the shaping of border politics in the name of love (Ahmed 2004, Puar 2007). In a Nordic context, an emerging body of research examines how migration is governed through love and intimacy (see e.g. Bissenbakker & Myong 2016; D'Aoust 2013; Fair 2010; Myong & Trige Andersen 2015; Myrdahl 2010; Mühleisen et al. 2012; Stubberud 2016). Such studies highlight how affective biopolitical regulation on macro- and micro level is informed by gendered, racialized, and sexualized norms that lead to inclusion and exclusion of specific forms of intimate migration. The workshop on The Affective Biopolitics of Migration aims at investigating such new conceptualizations and discursive frameworks to qualify our understandings of how and to what effect different forms of migration are conceptually and politically governed through affect. Thus, the workshop explores the intersection between migration, emotion and biopolitics through an affect-theoretical, queer-feminist lens. Our aim is to invite an analytical intervention and transdisciplinary foray into the study of the affective aspects of biopolitical migration regulation. Through the foregrounding of affect – empirically as well as theoretically – the workshop hopes to scrutinize how emotion functions as a migration political switch point between the biopolitical and the psychic, the collective and the individual.*

*Organizers: Mons Bissenbakker, University of Copenhagen, Lene Myong, University of Stavanger, Asta Smedegaard Nielsen, Aalborg University, Sofie Jeholm, University of Copenhagen.*

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**SESSION 1   16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                    ROOM: TP43
*Moderators: Lene Myong & Asta Smedegaard Nielsen*

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### The Contingencies of Fear: Incomplete Black & Muslim Banishments
*Jan-Therese Mendes, York University & CEMFOR*
In what ways does to be out-of-place mean to be a trespassing, threatening body that should be kept out-of-sight? How are some bodies invoked as the frightful yet, proximal sites of difference against which a legitimate citizenry is affirmed? Commenting on our contemporary era of inverting liberal democracies, Archille Mbembe (2016) describes state efforts to ascertain/maintain the demarcation between "its own citizens …. and the rest" (23). There is thus the perpetual "struggle against an enemy"(23) that incites fear of the potentiality of white injury. I propose that Black and Muslim persons can be understood to be embodiments of today's preferred enemies (Mbembe 2016, Goldberg 2009). Hence, the acceptance of difference remains idealized (Ahmed 2014; Thobani 2007) even as national borders and the rightful subject are re-secured to salve the wounds festering from an unheeded multiculturalism or tolerance (Essed 2009; Wekker 2009). Engaging with this paradox, from the comparable "progressive" contexts of Canada and Sweden, I examine how "forbidden [national] desires" (Mbembe 2016) are indulged through the social-territorial expulsion of Black and Muslim outsiders for the security of the pleasurably victimized nation. However, I suggest that these "objects of fear" must remain captured so that the whiteness and "apartness" (Ahmed 2014, 63) of the normative Canadian and Swedish subject can be continually renewed through the constant proximity of the necessarily fearsome.

### Documenting attachment. Affective border control in application for family reunification
*Sofie Jeholm and Mons Bissenbakker The Center for Gender Studies, University of Copenhagen*
Since 2002, family reunification to Denmark has involved an assessment of the family's combined attachment to Denmark. Thus, spouses seeking family reunification must prove their "com¬bined attachment to Denmark" to be "greater than to any other country" (The Alien Act §9, 2002). Suggesting the "attachment requirement" as a new form of affective border control, this paper investigates what the affective relationship between the nation and the family entails for the concept of "national attachment". To this aim, this paper analyses the definitions and conceptualisations of family, nation

and attachment as these are reflected in the official application forms for migrants and Danish nationals that apply for family reunification. The empirical material consist of the application packets and the forms to be filled out by the person who applies for family reunification with a spouse residing in Denmark, as well as the spouse/cohabiting partner residing in Denmark. Investigating the documentation required for proving national attachment, the presentation asks what these forms can tell us about how attachment instrumentalises the biopolitical potential of affect. How are affective investments (in a spouse, in the nation-state, in the national community) thought to be documented in the forms, and thus evaluated by officials? And what kinds of affective relationships and families become in/-recognizable in the eyes of the Danish Immigration System based on such evaluations?

## Follow the money: Income requirements for marriage migrants to Norway

*Helga Eggebø, Nordland Research Institute*

Since the early 2000s and the beginnings of stricter family migration control policies in many European states, there has been an increased interest in understanding this important migration route. Many analysts have addressed it through lenses of gender and ethnicity, which we argue is missing an important dimension. Norway has seen the introduction of strict income requirements for family reunification and most recently also for permanent residence. What do we learn about «the problem» of family migration if we follow the money? We draw on our previous research on the income requirement and the place of family migrants in the Norwegian welfare state – which is historically universal, but reliant also on universal labour market participation – and examine policies developed over the last decade to control family migration and family migrants through a close reading of relevant policy documents. We identify an economic drift and stratification of migration and migrants' rights according to assumptions about their autonomy, labour market participation, or dependency on welfare. Through the use of financial requirements, family migrants can be selected for entry into the Nordic welfare state based on these assumptions – turning what is usually thought of as a humanitarian or rights-based migration route into a much more selective one.

## SESSION 2   16/8, 16.00 – 18.30                                    ROOM: TP43
*Moderators: Mons Bissenbakker & Sofie Jeholm*

## Belonging and Biopolitics of Queer Reproduction in a Time Fearing Migration

*Rikke Andreassen, Roskilde University*

During the previous decade, an increasing number of lesbian couples and single women (mainly heterosexual) have reproduced using donor sperm. Through interviews with Danish mothers of donor-conceived children, I explore the intersection of kinship, belonging and whiteness. Kinship and is often considered intimate. My use of the term is informed by Berlant's (1998; 2008), but where she describes intimacy as a promise of belonging (1998, ix), I define it as an experience of belonging. In my interviews, belonging is described as an experience saturated with affect. Ferreday points to the way in which belonging is created 'through cultural practices that aim to fill an affective longing' (Ferreday, 2009, 29); as Anne-Marie Fortier frames it: a 'longing to belong' (1999). I analyse how race, and especially whiteness, plays into filling affective longings to belong. Here I point to how Scandinavian alternative families' marginalisation and invisibility – combined with an increasing public fear of immigrants and racial diversity – result in a particular white reproduction. Queer studies (e.g. Nebeling, 2013) demonstrates how homosexuals must assimilate into heteronormativity in order to be included in the biopower-regulated 'pool' of wanted national procreation, I further argue that the inclusion might be encouraged as much on the basis of race and fear of migration as of assimilation into heteronormativity.

**Governing parental affection: Biopolitics in a time of transnational reproduction**

*Ingvill Stuvøy, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)*

In recent years, transnational surrogacy has been a hot topic in Norway due to the cross-border travels of involuntarily childless couples and individuals, circumventing the indirect ban on surrogacy in Norway. This circumvention is commonly motivated by a desire for a child, who after its birth will be migrated to Norway with its designated parents. An affective type of migration in and of itself, transnational surrogacy was met with affective outcries when it first made headlines around 2010. One of the oft-repeated policy proposals in the public debate was to criminalize transnational surrogacy, using the 2009 prohibition against the purchase of sex in Norway and abroad for Norwegian citizens as a template. However, instead of introducing a prohibition, the Parliament voted in 2013 in favor of an addition to the Biotechnology Act stating that private individuals could not be punished for participating in surrogacy abroad. Of concern to me in this paper is how transnational surrogacy came to be handled by Norwegian authorities in a manner that facilitated for rather than stopped this type of migration. I examine the political deliberation that lead to the current regulation of transnational surrogacy in Norway. Of interest to me here is how and to what effect affect was part of this concrete example of biopolitical governing. My tentative argument is that affect-loaded notions of family and genetic belonging trumped concerns regarding gender and economic inequality.

**Governing Migration Through Loveability: Analyzing Danish Media Representations of Family Reunification**

*Lene Myong, University of Stavanger and Asta Smedegaard Nielsen, Aalborg University*

In 2004, the Danish Parliament changed the rules for family reunification for children with a parent living in Denmark. The child's 'ability to integrate' became a central pivot in the biopolitical governance of these cases and many applications for reunification were subsequently rejected because children were deemed 'unable to integrate'. Through a close-reading of Danish newspaper reporting this paper examines how Danish media have drawn attention to a number of these cases, and construed them as exceptional and unjust through an affective and moralized economy that has appealed to outrage and indignation, but also compassion and love, in the Danish public. In some instances, media attention has served to revoke decisions to deport children. The paper is in dialogue with scholarship that investigates how public perceptions and meaning-making processes around immigration are articulated through an affective register. The paper seeks to answer questions such as: How is 'ability to integrate' produced and portrayed in media representations? To what effect is anger as well as love mobilized in these representations? And how does the affective imagining of children as (un)loveable work to fold them in and out of the nation? The paper proposes affective exceptionalism as a key concept through which to understand the broader question of how and why certain migrant bodies are imagined as exceptional in a time of anti-immigration sentiments.

**Family Ties: Affective Politics of Migrancy and Kinship in Post-Millennial Scandinavian Film and Literature**

*Astrid Sophie Øst Hansen, Humboldt Universität and Anna Meera Gaonkar, University of Copenhagen*

Considering Nitesh Anjaan's documentary film Far From Home (2014) and Athena Farrokhzad's poetry collection White Blight (2013/2015), this paper proposes that engagements with aesthetic reflections on the interrelations of biopolitics, migration, and affect can contribute with nuanced reconceptualizations of migrancy. In both works, multiple, intergenerational narratives offer insight into the complex affective processes of migration. Each explores the impact of societal structures through prisms of kinship and entanglements of lived experiences across three generations. Far From Home directly tackles political regulation of repatriation and residence permits, and its affective impacts; White Blight unfolds the continued affective traces of war trauma, racialised migrancy, and encounters with whiteness beyond governmental policies. Our comparative look at these works focuses on how narratives of memory as well as shifts in legal and emotional belonging are both collectively produced and individually contested.

To complicate understandings of migrancy as inherently transgressive, we draw upon Ahmed (1999, 2007, 2013) to explore ways of conceptualizing migrancy affectively by zoning in on everyday sensory worlds and the specificity of context, space, and temporality. Finally, we argue that considering the 'body-at-home' as constructed through racialized, gendered, and sexualized processes enables a critique of how migrant bodies and biopolitical others come to be constructed.

# 22. Queering Borders: Im/Mobilities, Non/Belonging and Il/Legality

*In recent decades, queer migration scholarship, which critically engages with static, dualistic and (hetero- and homo-) normative configurations of borders, bodies, diasporas and im/mobilities, has made significant contributions to different bodies of research including queer, feminist, materialist, post and de-colonial theorization, globalization, trans-nationalization, migration, refugee and diaspora, and citizenship studies.*

*Drawing on this body of research, in the workshop we would like to examine the diverse intersections between sexuality and migration as they appear in shifting (trans-)national contexts, in an increasingly neo-liberal and fenced world, and amid the political unruliness surrounding migrants. Focusing on the concepts of belonging, mobility, and legality, we would like build on the thought that sexual and gender regimes, politics, identities and subjectivities shape and become reshaped by migratory and diasporic processes, practices, spaces, subjects, histories, cultures and politics.*

*Organizers: Deniz Akin, Norwegian University of Science and Technology and Eda Farsakoglu, Lund University.*

**SESSION 3   17/8, 9 – 10.30**                    **ROOM: TP501**

**Queer crossings: The case of Russian-Norwegian Pride**
*Mia Liinason and Olga Sasunkevich, University of Gothenburg*
In this paper, we draw on ethnographic fieldwork with Russian and Norwegian LGBTI-activists to examine the case of the Pride festival in Kirkenes, Finnmark in September 2017. Taking place in Norway, the festival was planned with the aim to pay attention to the situation with LGBTI-rights in Russia. In this sense, the festival may be seen as an example of transnational cross-border solidarity. Cooperation between Russian and Norwegian lgbti-activist is an attempt to queer borders, to challenge their persistence and divisive function. Yet, in our study we are also sensitive to transnational power dynamics that this case reveals. We critically scrutinize potential tensions and inequalities within this cooperation. Situated within a wider comparative research project exploring the transnational struggle for women's and LGBTI-rights, this case study attempts to grasp the racialized and geopolitical dynamics manifested by borders and by the crossing of borders in sexual rights activism (van Houtum and Naerssen 2001). In our analysis of fieldwork data, we critically engage with the idea of the 'bounded' place, and address issues such as border crossings, border control and the politics of (un)alliance to examine how transnational racial, sexual and geopolitical regimes were articulated and negotiated within the place-based context of the pride event (Ifekwunigwe 2016; Mohanty 2013; Fortier 1999).

**Tensions in Sexual Orientation-based Asylum Claims: A Case Study of the United Kingdom**
*Aya Allam*
Sexual orientation has been a major cause for asylum claims in the United Kingdom. Those submitting asylum applications on the basis of sexual orientation often do so because of the persecution they fear in their home countries, where being LGBT is illegal or 'shameful'. In turn, the application

process for asylum in the UK can cause people to suffer a lot of scrutiny. This is due to the rigor of the application process, its invasiveness on an asylum seeker's privacy, as well as the tensions brought up due to the receiving state's representation of sexual citizenship. Two key tensions will be discussed with regards to sexual orientation as the basis of an asylum claim. First will be the issue of the Western stereotypical image of sexual orientations, as there is a need for the claimant to 'out' himself. Secondly, asylum claims in the UK require proof of sexual orientation, which can have a profound disempowerment in sexual identity and shame. This paper will use UK asylum/refugee legal policy, asylum applications and cases in the UK, queer theories to understand the issues that emerge between sexual orientation and a country's representation of how they are heteronormatively embodied. Although the acceptance of asylum on the basis of sexual orientation provides a sense of normalization for those escaping persecution on the basis of their sexual identity, there are reforms in the UK that are needed in order to move away from the invasive techniques that are deeply embedded.

## SESSION 4    17/8, 10.45 – 12.15                                    ROOM: TP501

### Queering the 'Genuine' Refugee Subject

*Deniz Akin, Norwegian University of Science and Technology*

Although the terms "refugee" and "asylum seeker" seem to hold an equivalent meaning to their use within international refugee law, the normative ground they are based on, as well as the discourse they operate within, seem transformed in Europe during the last couple of decades. This transformation can be observed by looking at the marked proliferation of labels such as, 'economic migrants', 'bogus refugees', 'genuine refugees', which define and delimit the lawfulness of people crossing borders of the nations states. In this workshop, I will problematize the notion of a predetermined/ahistorical/context-free genuine refugee subject who can be discovered at the national borders as the true claimant of the refugee status. Benefiting from queer theory, the discussion will revolve around the performative aspects of refugeness, arguing that refugeness is discursively constructed in a particular legal, political and cultural context and that there is no genuine refugee prior to its recognition. I will also draw upon the empirical data collected for my PhD-thesis "Queer Challenges to the Norwegian Policies and Practices of Immigration: Asylum-seeking in Norway on the grounds of sexual orientation-based persecution", to discuss the discursive construction of refugeeness in general and queer refugee subject in in particular.

### Waiting for sexual liberation – Queer asylum seekers in the immigration process

*Wimark Thomas, Stockholm University*

In the 21 st century a diversification of migration reasons over borders has been acknowledged, although only few on these reasons have been legitimised. Persecution due to gender and sexuality are two of these reason acknowledged in many Western states nowadays. States now have to define gender and sexuality and simultaneously create ways of managing the application process for these asylum seekers. Much research has focused on the legal processes and how these affect migrants. This has shown that norms and values play an important role. The focus in this study is on the actual experiences of the migration process after arrival in the receiving country. In this paper I draw on preliminary interview material with queer asylum seekers in the Swedish countryside. Using quotes from these interviews, I discuss the act of waiting, not only for the residence approval, but also for sexual liberation in the receiving country. This is something asylum seekers desired as they left their home countries. I also discuss the migration process as a trigger for sexual development and how time spent waiting for residency can function both as a liberator and limiter. I also briefly touch on the difficulties of placing different migrant groups, seeking asylum for a variety of reasons, in the same housing.

**The shaping of queer migration by asylum claim: the case of queer asylum seekers and refugees in France**

*Florent Chossière, Université Paris-Est Marne-la-Vallée*

Fleeing their homeland, some queer migrants find refuge in France, where they initiate an asylum procedure based on their sexuality. Studies of these increasing asylum claims have been especially focusing on issues of sexual identity. In a context of suspicion, asylum seekers have to prove their homosexuality or bisexuality, but their credibility is confronted with homonormative visions running among the administration members of the host country. Yet less has been done on the articulation of asylum and migration. Based on a participant observation within a Parisian association that supports queer asylum seekers and refugees, this intervention aims to understand the ways claim for asylum shapes sexual migration and its experience. First, we will consider how queer migrants come to apply (or not) for asylum on the grounds of their sexuality. By doing so it appears that the access to asylum claim itself may be problematic, but also that the increasing used in political rhetoric and practices distinction between « economic migrants » and « refugees » may not be relevant. Secondly, we will look at the ways this asylum claim shapes queer migrants' lives in France. As a procedure based on one's sexuality it may be difficult for some of them engaged in transnational heteronormative relationships to deal with. As a social practice for those supported by an association, it may reconfigure their life in France and their present and future experiences of migration.

# 24. Narratives about migration, migrants and nation(s) from contemporary and historical perspectives

*Individuals and collective groups with experiences of migration are often restricted to positions as 'Migrants' in the narratives from different actors and institutions in the receiving societies. Migrants' multiple positions in relation to class, gender, ethnicity, sexuality and locality are overlooked in nationalized and racialized narratives. Instead a homogenizing perspective contribute to a discursive treatment of people with a migration experience as first and foremost representing a Migrant position, which regularly means being categorized in a position as an outsider in relation to insiders in the majority society. Migration and migrants are often representing something that deviates from the nation, understood as homogenous, controlled and stabile. This workshop invites papers exploring narratives about migration, migrants and nation(s) from a contemporary and/or historical perspective.*

*Organizers: Organizers: Jesper Johansson, Linnaeus University and Malin Thor Tureby, Linköping University.*

**SESSION 1   16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                    **ROOM: TP44**

**Positioning and identification in the narrative collection 'Children and Foreigners' at the archive of the Nordic Museum in Sweden**

*Jesper Johansson, Linnaeus University and Malin Thor Tureby, Linköping University*

This paper is written within the research project 'Narratives as cultural heritage. Power and resistance in collections of narratives from and about immigrants at the archive of the Nordic Museum 1970-2016', funded by the Swedish Research Council. The project investigates how memory institutions contribute to construct and dissolve the boundaries of the Swedish community by including or excluding immigrants in the construction processes of cultural heritage. The project examines the collecting processes and the content of three collections of narratives by and about immigrants at different times from 1970s to 2016 at the archive of the Nordic Museum.

In this paper we will focus on the collection 'Children and Foreigners' collected in the late 1980s. The collection aimed to collect Swedes' stories of their first meeting with 'foreigners'. By working within the fields of oral history and archival science and by using the concept of intersectionality we research how different normative social categorizations have shaped the collecting process and the archived narratives. We also focus on how normative social categories and positions are told, accepted or negotiated by the subjects of the collected narratives. By doing so we want to catch the interplay between positioning and identification, that is to explore people's self-understanding and thus open up for analysis of oppositions to assigned positions and narratives from the collecting institution, the Nordic Museum.

## Migration and nation in labour union newsletters

*Mai Lundemark, Uppsala University, Department of Sociology*

Due to migration, national working populations are increasingly diversified in terms of ethnic and migrant backgrounds. This is especially true in Nordic welfare states where continuous net-immigration is a comparatively new phenomenon. Ideologically, trade unions claim to represent their members' working class position, regardless of their ethnic and national backgrounds. Unions have nonetheless been shown to exclude black and coloured workers through history and presently Nordic unions warn that the 'Nordic model' of the collective agreement systems is threatened by the increasing mobility of capital and labour. It is therefore not given if, or how, ethnicity and national background matter in the constructions and practices of contemporary union representation and class solidarity. As a part of a wider project on trade union representations in two major labour unions in Denmark, this paper offers an analysis of the two unions' newsletters, exploring what, who and how union representation is constructed through texts, themes and pictures. Using boundary making theory the analysis will address whether and how class, ethnicity, migration and nation come into play and intersect (or not) in union identity portrayals. Comparing two unions that represent different industries and member base compositions, the paper argues for the importance of within-country-case comparisons when researching trade union representation, cultural boundaries and meaning makings.

## "About Sweden" – Narratives of Swedishness in social orientation courses for newly arrived immigrants

*Kim Silow Kallenberg and Erika Sigvardsdotter, Swedish Red Cross University College*

Social orientation courses is one of the activities constituting the official introduction for adult refugees and their family members, alongside language training, and work oriented activities. Together, these activities have the purpose of introducing newly arrived immigrants to Swedish society. Social orientation courses cover a broad range of themes, such as health care, work life, education, laws and regulations in Sweden.

In this paper, empirical material from social orientation courses is analysed using narrative analysis and political discourse theory. The analysis focus not only on what is present in the material, but also on silences and absences.

While forming a narrative about "Swedishness", the educational material also forms explicit and implicit narratives about others, specifically the aimed reader of the text.

An important aspect of the narratives is the silences concerning ethnic discrimination and unemployment among the foreign-born population in the material. The course material has an overall personal address, speaking to and instructing the reader in second person. However, some topics, such as child rearing and mental health, are discussed using a third person or passive voice, suggesting that they are controversial and/or unfamiliar for the reader.

Understanding the narrative of Sweden and "Swedishness" that reaches a large share of newly arrived immigrants is a crucial part of the critical study of government integration endeavours.

**Sweden Finns, Belonging and Politics of Belonging – Contemporary and Historical perspectives**

*Tuire Liimatainen, University of Helsinki/Centre for Nordic Studies (CENS)*

Since 2000, Sweden Finns have had a ratified status as a national minority in Sweden. The presence of Finns and Finnish language in Sweden is generally traced centuries back. However, most present-day Finnish speakers, or those identifying themselves as Sweden Finns, have their background in the post-World War 2 labor migration, or even in more recent migration.

Discussing belonging and politics of belonging through the case of Sweden Finns, my paper focuses on negotiations of Sweden-Finnishness both from individual and collective perspectives emphasizing the multilayered positions of belonging in relation to transnational communities and nations. The aim of my paper is to highlight the synergistic relation of governance and minority construction by looking into debates and policies regarding Sweden Finns as a national minority. Additionally, I will look into contemporary contestations of these boundaries through an analysis of a 2016 social media campaign "Proud Sweden Finn".

Belonging enables to study identifications with particular social locations or groups, such as a nations or transnational communities. Instead of identity, which often asserts fixity, belonging emphasizes the multiple locations of migrant or minority experience. Additionally, politics of belonging as a separated notion from belonging, aims to identify where and how categorical boundaries between political communities are drawn, maintained and contested.


**SESSION 2    16/8, 16.30 – 18.30**                                      **ROOM: TP44**


**Narratives about Migration, Integration, Immigrants and Place in Norwegian Local Media**

*Guro Korsnes Kristensen and Berit Gullikstad, Norwegian University of Science and Technology*

'Integration' has been the key term in Norwegian authorities' approach to immigrants since the 1970s. Today, the political focus is on the structures of the more 'functional' aspects of integration, such as language, education, and labour market participation. The general notion about immigration and integration supporting these national policies is twofold. On the one hand, processes of integrating immigrants into the Norwegian society are understood to put the future of the welfare state, as well as common cultural values at risk. On the other hand, immigrants – and in particular those who become part of the labour marked - are believed to contribute to economic growth, as well as a social and cultural enrichment in the local community where they are settled (refugees) or themselves choose to settle (work migrants). The aim of this paper is to explore the cultural meaning-making regarding immigration and integration at the local level, by analysing the ways in which the phenomena of immigration and integration, as well as various groups of immigrants, are represented in some selected local newspapers. What are the main narratives about immigration, integration, and 'immigrants'/various groups of immigrants, and which counter-narratives can be identified? Which imaginaries about the local community and 'the locals' do these narratives produce, and how do the various narratives about place and groups of inhabitants relate to national policies on immigration and integration?


**Balanced report? Asylum seekers, citizen-subject and news coverage of the refugee crisis**

*Man Xu, University of Toronto*

Although journalists are committed to providing balanced reporting, without questioning the meaning of this balance they can perpetuate problematic perceptions. Media coverage of immigration constructs explanatory frameworks of appropriate and inappropriate "citizen-subjects" of the nation-state. Although extensive literature has examined the representations of asylum seekers and refugees in news media, few systematic comparative inquiries look at discourses across types of immigration countries and political ideologies.This paper addresses this gap through a multi-level comparison of news reports surrounding the Syrian refugee crisis in Canada and the UK, two cases with distinct immigration regimes. The findings illustrate different topical focus in the two countries; in the UK,

refugee coverage centers on issues of border integrity and immigration control, while in Canada, humanitarian resettlement is more prominent. Despite these variations, the media of both nations express concerns about who counts as a genuine refugee and who does not. Newspapers employ a strategy of "balanced reporting" - incorporating conflicting opinions and diverse sources in news stories - to convey neutrality and objectivity. Yet, underlying this ostensible neutrality, news coverage makes a distinction between two subjects, the innocent refugee-victim and the illegal immigrant, and foregrounds the issue of legal status and deservingness in debates on the refugee issues.

## Exhibiting the Other: Museum narratives about migration in Southern Sweden

*Olga Zabalueva, Department of Thematic Studies – Culture and Society (Tema Q), Linköping university*
The Southern Swedish city of Malmö is a natural gateway for migration in/out of Sweden. Being historically a transit city, it was a door for the better future for hundreds of thousands of Swedes who left their country at the turn of the 20th century and a safe haven for refugees since the World War II.

During 2016 and spring 2017, a feasibility study for the new museum in Malmö was conducted by the city's Cultural Department. An idea of establishing a national museum for democracy and migration was supported by the Swedish government, and the final report, called Museum of Movements, was presented to the Ministry of Culture in May 2017. The actual work on the museum project is supposed to start in 2018. Focus on migration as a movement alongside with the civil society movements and NGOs should serve as a contrast to the traditional role of migration museums and exhibitions about migrants, which sometimes are contributing to the revision of the nation by putting the image of the 'other' on display.

This paper aims to explore narratives emerged in Southern Swedish museums in response to so-called 'refugee crisis' 2015, and the Museum for Democracy and Migration as a turning point for these narratives. Is it possible to avoid putting the migrant stories in a showcase and to invite people with migrant experiences or background to collaborate in creating new narratives? Can it be done by the means of museum, an institution of modernity that was designed to educate populace?

## Representation of Undocumented Immigrants in Turkish Cinema

*Şükrü Aydın and Emine Uçar İlbuğa, Akdeniz University*
Turkey has long been a sending or transit country due to its geopolitical location; however, Turkey's migration identity has gradually shifted from its former position to being a destination country due to economic and political turmoils in neighbor countries and conflicts in the Middle East. In parallel with this transformation, journeys to death of irregular migrants, especially refugees and asylum seekers, of all ages and sexes who have fled from countries that have long been in civil war and conflicts such as Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and Syria and their persecution have become a common, ordinary part of the daily news.

In this regard, skilled or unskilled men, women and children who entered the country mostly illegal ways are often employed in shadow economy under harsh conditions without access to vital services such as public health systems, proper housing, residence and work permits. These immigrants try to hold on to life without security, in constant fear of deportation as docile bodies or even commodities for international human trafficking organizations.

This heart-wrenching process of immigration has been given ample attention, even if it is questionable and controversial, by European cinema circles; however, examples in Turkish cinema are limited to only a few. Therefore, this study aims to analyse representation of undocumented immigrants in Turkish cinema over three films: 40 (2009) by Emre Şahin, Brought by the Sea (2010) and More (2017) by Onur Saylak.

### 'Memories of lost things': Narratives of Afropolitan Identity in Abdulrazak Gurnah's By the Sea (2001) and Gravel Heart (2017)

*Carmen Zamorano Llena, Dalarna University*

In the early 2000s the concept of Afropolitanism, particularly as articulated by Achille Mbembe (2007), emerged so as to articulate the manner in which the cosmopolitan turn of the late 1990s and early 2000s (Gehrmann 2016) had effected changes in earlier postcolonial, Pan-African and race-based politics of identity. Mbembe's scholarly definition of Afropolitanism problematises the construction of the African post-colonial states, in which difference within these – seen as the colonial consequence of artificial state boundaries (Boahen 1987) – was often perceived as an obstacle to the formation of an aspired unified nation-state (Balakrishnan 2017). Mbembe's Afropolitanism, with a historical outlook, underscores the fact that transnational and transcultural exchanges are not new to Africa, but rather indigenous to the continent, despite the fact that critics tend to bypass "this historical phenomenon of worlds in movement" (2007: 27). From this perspective, this paper analyses the fictional work, particularly By the Sea (2001) and Gravel Heart (2017), of problematically-labelled Zanzibari writer and UK-based scholar Abdulrazak Gurnah. This paper contends that, from a diasporic and Afropolitan perspective, his fictional narratives of transnational and transcontinental migrations, past and present, undermine the purported authority of collective and individual identity narratives that are constructed as homogeneous and stable.

### Literature as agency of transnational memory. Narratives of migration in contemporary German-language literature

*Jessica Ortner, University of Copenhagen*

Migration is one of the main reasons for an internal heterogeneity of cultural remembering that limits the primacy of the nation state to create collective memories based on the idea of an isomorphy between territory, social formation, and mentalities (Erll 2011, Rigney/De Cesari 2014). By describing the - sometimes antagonistic sometimes well meant – 'othering' that migrants experience in Germany, migrant writers such as Brežná (2003), Grjasnowa (2015) and Vertlib (2003) very precisely describe the national identity, which is embedded in the German framework of memory. By combining narrations about personal or cultural memories of their home country with moments of the past that decisively govern the collective memory of Germany (e.g. the Holocaust), the authors produce a layering of historical legacies that opens the national framework for perspectives that are excluded for the sake of attaining homogeneity. Taking its starting point in a wave of Eastern European authors writing in Germany, the paper illustrates the potential of literature to function as a media of transnational perspective on the past. Due to its accessible prose and great success on the German book marked, this literary tendency widely disseminates narrations that create emphatic bonds to people from distant parts of Europe and detach national belonging from ethnic origin (Otto 2014). The paper outlines a subproject of the research-group REFUGION that compares different cultural expressions of migration.

### Narratives of language use – a longitudinal study based on migrant's experiences

*Katrin Ahlgren, Stockholm university/ Universitat Oberta de Catalunya*

This presentation will focus on the question of language in the migration process by following a young woman's experience of language use and language development. The woman's story, which spans a period of fifteen years, starts with her escape from Afghanistan and illustrates her socialisation into Swedish society. The analysis is based on Paul Ricœur's theoretical framework that is grounded in hermeneutic and phenomenological traditions (Ricœur 1990). Drawing on the concept of narrative identity, the presentation points to how narration connects time, how it expresses ethical dimensions and how the woman, little by little, develops an increasingly transnational and inclusive identity. The value of studying migrants in a longitudinal perspective also becomes clear as the

analysis includes crucial turning points in terms of attitudes and strategies in relation to the language use. In the discussion, I will use the concept of linguistic mudes, i.e. the specific biographical junctures that enact significant changes in the linguistic repertoires of migrants (2015 Pujolar & Puigdevall, Pujolar forthcoming). The concept of mudes has been developed within a larger European network (New speakers in Europe) with which I´m working in a postdoctoral project at Universitat de Oberta de Catalunya.

## SESSION 4   17/8, 10.45 – 12.15                                          ROOM: TP44

### "A five-year-old in school with a name no-one can pronounce" – children of Polish Gulag-survivors in Great Britain and New Zealand

*Dr. Julia Devlin, Center of Flight and Migration Catholic University Eichstätt-Ingolstadt*

In 1940/41, more than a million of Polish citizens were deported by the Soviets to labour camps in Siberia and Kasachstan. Following the Sikorski-Maisky-Agreement in 1941, they were freed to form the so-called Anders Army destined to fight Nazi Germany at the side of the Allies. The civilians, women, children and men unfit for fighting were evacuated to Iran and then sent to refugee camps in Africa and India. After the war these camps were slowly evacuated. Most of the Poles emigrated to USA, Canada, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

My research focuses on the narratives of the second generation Poles in Great Britain and New Zealand. I explore how they remember their childhood, youth, and early adulthood growing up as children of immigrants.

For my research I analysed sources of oral history and memoires. Furthermore I conducted interviews with children of survivors. What became clear is that the second generation tried to keep up a precarious balance between the traumatic experience of their parents and their parents' intention to keep up a "Polish" identity and their own will to mingle in and be part of the surrounding "normal" society. The other surprising find was the desperate attempt of the second generation to reconstruct their parents' traumatic past. Often fathers and mothers would not talk about their experiences of deportation, slave labour, and deprivation in their struggle to "leave the past behind".

### Liminality in narratives of integration: Influence of social media use on situational ethnicity of migrants

*Amit Mitra and Quang Evansluong, University of the West of England, UK*

Given difficult conditions in different regions of the world, it is no wonder that people embark on journeys to regions where they may feel secure, seek refuge, be able to acquire a livelihood, as well as carry on a type of living. At the same time, when migrants arrive in a new country that they have hitherto never been to, there is an expectation that they will integrate into the host country's way of life, buy into shared beliefs and prevalent value systems. Many migrants are active social media users and so their digital proclivities tend to define their narratives as does their physical realities. Therefore, deconstruction of digital narratives of migrants may lead to a conceptualisation of transitional ethnicities pertaining to virtual and physical journeys. Preliminary evidence on social media use among migrants to Germany, do not attest to the unalloyed blessing that social media is in aiding integration. In contrast social media-based engagement by migrants highlights encouragement of effects of isolation, and consequent ghetto-isation. Drawing upon extant literature on anthropology of migration, we argue that migrants' use of social media creates a liminality that is synonymous to ambiguity and disorientation that may diminish through a composite adaptation of virtual and physical ethnic identities. Evidence for the study was collected through in-depth interviews of migrants in several Swedish cities including Stockholm, Jönköping, Malmö, and Gothenburg.

**Acting politically. Migration, decolonial experiences and racialized representations**

*Sara Santamaría-Colmenero, Aarhus Universitet*

How do irregular migrants become political actors in the public space? How do they represent themselves and how do they inhabit public spaces? How do they deconstruct Eurocentric and racialized regimes of representation (Hall)? Which counter-discourses on migration and colonialism do they produce (Mignolo, Grosfoguel)? The Algerian sociologist Abdelmalek Sayad has emphasized that "to exist is to exist politically". European migration policies construct Otherness and irregular migrants as non-subjects. Jurisprudence and migration laws place migrants as outsiders, foreigners in European societies, marking them as different or invisible. Instead of rule of law, colonial logics and state of siege rule for them (de Lucas). However, active citizenship involves the participation in the public sphere, becoming an agent and acting politically. In this paper, I will discuss how postcolonial and migrant subjects construct themselves as citizens and act politically in the public space. The paper will analyze artworks and performances by individual and collective subjects like, among others, the Peruvian decolonial artist, Daniela Ortiz; the leader of the Manteros Union of Barcelona Aziz Faye; and The Bridge Radio's exhibition at the CAMP Centre in Copenhagen "Economy of Migrant Labor. For the Right to Work" (Copenhagen 2018). The paper outlines a subproject of the research-group REFUGION that compares different cultural expressions of migration.

# 25. Ageing and dying in the country of destination

*The numbers of immigrants aging, getting ill and dying are increasing in north-west Europe. The increase is partly due to the labour immigrants from around 1970 becoming pensioners, and partly to the increased share of immigrants in the population. With old age and illness new issues arise for individuals, for families, and for the states in which they live. Failing health may end some retirees' pendular migration between country of origin and destination. Others may experience illness and ageing as an end to dreams of 'returning home'. Failing health may thus introduce a new sense of immobility. Health problems and care needs may also challenge spouses and children, with ensuing negotiations of how needs of older relatives should be met. Hence, care needs may bring to a head conflicting understandings of intergenerational responsibilities, care and relatedness providing good options for fieldwork. Finally, more immigrants ageing and dying in countries of destination challenge welfare services meant to be universal and provide equity. A central issue concerns duties of the family versus of the welfare state. It is well documented that older ethnic minorities have a limited use of nursing homes. This low uptake raises questions of how older immigrants' care needs are met instead, including the consequences for e.g. daughters or daughters-in-law if they shoulder such care needs in a context where women, too, are in the labour market. Other questions concern illness and the last phase of life, and how both individuals/families and employees at institutions as e.g. hospitals meet these challenges.*

*Organizers: Beret Bråten, Akershus University Hospital and Anika Liversage, VIVE – the Danish Center of Applied Social Science.*

**SESSION 1    16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                                                 **ROOM: 403**

**Needs of care: Elderly Muslim immigrants, self-appointed helpers and the Danish welfare state**

*Sara Lei Sparre and Mikkel Rytter, Aarhus University*

In Denmark, few among the growing number of elderly Muslim immigrants live in municipal nursing homes. Instead, research indicates that immigrant families often care for elderly family members at home. A growing number of these families utilise the option presented as §94 in the Service Act, un-

der which municipalities contract a family member to take care of an elderly citizen at home. The recently started AISHA-project explores implications of this specific arrangement both from the perspective of Turkish, Pakistani and Arab families and relevant municipal actors in Aarhus and Ishøj municipalities.

The paper presents preliminary findings based on fieldwork in the families and among different municipal actors. Focus will be on negotiations of family resources and care needs of the elderly in encounters between municipal health professionals and the immigrant families. While private versus professional logics naturally inform these encounters between patients/families and professionals, we cast attention to the role of social privilege, difference and hierarchy in state forms of elderly care, on a structural level and in interpersonal encounters. Due to differences in basis of residence and access to state pension and subsidies, the failing health of an elderly family member present to some families an increased sense of insecurity and immobility. We focus on the role of such structural conditions for the concrete encounters between the families and the health professionals.

## Ageing, Care and Religiosity: Ethnographic reflections on attitudes towards elderly care in Arab Muslim families

*Abir Mohamad Ismail, University of Aarhus*

Recent studies conclude that ethnic minority families tend to be dismissive towards nursing homes and municipal homecare help. A large part of minority families with Muslim background place great importance on elderly care as a tradition and prefer to take care of their own elderly in own homes. Nevertheless, the fact that morality, incentives and obligations of elderly care may be legitimized and/or contested with reference to 'cultural tradition and the 'religion of Islam' has not received much attention in the current research.

In this paper, drawing on material from ongoing ethnographic fieldwork among Arab Muslim families in Denmark, I reflect on how cultural and religious background may determine and influence perceptions and behavior regarding elderly care. By observing and engaging in the everyday life of the families, I explore how having an elderly with health problems and care needs result in specific questions, obligations and negotiations across gender and generations within and outside the home. I argue that kinship, ethnicity and religiosity can be seen as important determinants to take into consideration in the attempt to learn about the Arab Muslim family's approach to elderly care.

## SESSION 2    16/8, 16.30 –18.30                                                    ROOM: K25

## Care of older immigrants – negotiating dilemmas family is hired by the state

*Anika Liversage, VIVE – the Danish centre of social science research*

In the Danish welfare state, older individuals in need of care usually receive support from both state and family. In provisions of public care, home helpers (employed by the municipality) play a central role. Regarding the interface with family support, Danish legislation allows family members to be employed by the municipality and remunerated for doing specified tasks. A relatively little-used provision, such '§94 help' is far more often sought out by immigrants than by majority Danes. This paper draws on interviews with immigrant families with §94 provisions and with municipal authorities. It discusses the different logics - teased out as concerns and priorities - which mingle in the '§94 knot', tied between families and the welfare state. In evaluating such arrangements, what needs do different parties find should have priority? A central theme is the care itself, but will family care be of the 'right type'? Or will it leave seniors too inactive - a common municipal concern? And does the - mostly female - entry into becoming a §94 helper constitute a supportive reprieve from an arduous 'second shift', or is it rather detrimental isolation of women in private space - something which Danish authorities should not support? Different views on §94 arrangements, and the processes through which they are instigated and dismantled, can thus illuminate different views on e.g. moral obligations, gendered divisions of work, and 'the good life' in multicultural Danish society.

**How do migrant health personnel experience the transition from the duty of the family to the duty of the welfare state when working with death? A qualitative stury from nursing homes in Norway**

*Marta Høyland Lavik, Stavanger University Hospital/VID Specialized University*

The 25th workshop encourages different perspectives on the last part of life of – and the death of – older immigrants. In Norway, the number of ethnic minority patients in nursing homes is still insignificant (Nergård 2008; Ingebretsen 2011). The situation regarding the staff in Long Term Care (LTC) is entirely different, though. On a national level, the number of employees with minority background in LTC has increased significantly over the last decade. In 2008, 19.1 % of all migrants with waged work were employed in the health and social care services (Aalandslid & Tronstad 2010). In 2011, immigrants held 13% of the 129.000 man-labour years in the public care sector (Ramm 2013), and immigrants constitute today an increasing share of nursing home staff (Aalandslid & Tronstad 2010).

There is little knowledge of how ethnic minority health personnel experience the transition from a family based care to the duty of the welfare state. Our paper focuses on how issues concerning working with death are dealt with among the migrant workers. We present results from 16 in-depth interviews with health care personnel of ethnic minority background from 5 nursing homes in Norway. Do they experience that their cultural and spiritual background is made relevant in the course of a patient's death?

**Immigrant patients challenging ideals of autonomy in palliative care**

*Beret Bråten, Akershus University hospital*

Respecting patient autonomy and the right to choose is an important ethical and legal principle in Norwegian hospitals. This is also the case in palliative care relieving patients in the last phase of life. Autonomy is, however, something that is problematized by health professionals related to some immigrant patients - in particular those who do not speak Norwegian well and are weakened by their illness. In situations like that communication problems might arise, but there are more to it when health professionals speak of such incidents: How to be sure that a patient decision is the patients decision and not the family or part of the family's decision? The aim of this paper is to discuss how such kind of autonomy challenges are framed and understood by health professionals, as well as potential implications for immigrant patients caused by different set of frames.

Discussions are based on about 25 interviews conducted in five different hospitals with doctors and nurses providing care to patients in the last phase of life. The analysis is based on three different frames: The first frame focusing on individualization and choice, the second focusing on individualistic versus collectivistic family traditions and the third on the actual choices made by immigrant families.

# 26. Organising labour market integration of immigrants

*While it was previously mainly the responsibility of the state, the labour market integration of immigrants today involves a myriad of actors: municipalities and regional bodies, companies, interest groups, but also community-embedded, civil society organisations as well as individuals, who all design and implement individual and collaborative integration initiatives. This widening of initiatives reflects the transition from traditional ways of governing to more collaborative and interactive forms of governance. Contemporary integration initiatives may include procedures for validating prior foreign learning, education and training programmes, on-the-job training and internships, mentorship programmes, cultural sensitivity training, community-embedded economic initiatives, social entrepreneurship, procedures for allocating apartments, construction projects in specific neighbourhoods, activities aimed at creating spaces for immigrant groups and other vulnerable groups to meet, development of technological tools and applications and community development activities. These are complemented by the efforts made by various ethnic communities that try to provide the same but through different transnational networks. However, the taken-for-granted ideologies, hidden power relations, and actual practices connected to these initiatives undertaken in "the age of migration" remain under-scrutinised. Similarly, while the importance of locality, space and territory has been shown to be critical in understanding the issue of socio-economic integration of migrants, the literature that joins the issues of contemporary migration with urban studies is still scarce. Clearly, more attention should be paid to how the labour market integration of refugees and other immigrants is actually organised within the specific context of cities and other localities.*

*Organizers: Ester Barinaga, Copenhagen Business School and Andreas Diedrich, Patrik Zapata, María José Zapata Campos, University of Gothenburg.*

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**SESSION 1    16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                       **ROOM: TP56**

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### The role of mentorship programs in the labour market integration of foreign born persons
*Andreas Diedrich and Vedran Omanovic, University of Gothenburg*

In management and organisation studies mentorship has for many decades been seen as a common organisational practice for facilitating workplace socialisation, such as when newcomers learn organisational values (e.g. Van Maanen and Schein, 1977; Jian 2012). More recently, and in light of the vertiginous growth of international migration and the recent "refugee crisis" in Europe, as well as the ever-present issues of social and economic integration of recent refugees and other immigrants, mentorship, has been increasingly used as a central concept in labour market integration initiatives directed at foreign born persons. Private sector companies in particular have initiated on a wide scale mentorship programs in their organisations to support integration. Notwithstanding this interest, there is still little research in the organisational literature on migration and integration regarding the role that mentorship and mentor programs play in integration work. How are participants (both established managers and recent immigrants) chosen for these programs, for example? Or, what happens after immigrants enter a mentorship program in terms of workplace socialisation? By analysing how mentorship programs are enacted in the workplace through formal programs and other practices, and how involved persons make sense of these concepts and practices, we can better understand how different enactments of mentorship bolster or undermine a foreign born person's labour market integration.

### Counseling Immigrant Clients Towards a Job – the Relevance of Culture
*Maria Gussgard Volckmar-Eeg, University of Stavanger, Department of Social Studies*

In order to accommodate a more culturally diverse clientele and assist them in finding work,The Norwegian Labour and Welfare Administration (NAV) aims to implement cultural sensitivity into their services. Few studies explore how front-line workers define and employ cultural sensitivity. The aim of this study is to provide in-depth perspectives on the circumstances in which counselors in NAV

emphasize cultural factors when counseling clients with immigrant background towards a job. Data consist of a five-month ethnographic fieldwork at a front-line office in NAV, and perspectives from institutional ethnography is applied to comprehend practices and experiences. Findings suggest that the counselors consider culture as both relevant and irrelevant, depending on the different circumstances of the case. Talking about specific clients, the counselors highlight other elements as the main obstacle in order to find work, such as the client's lack of education. The counselors seem to allocate culture to cases where they don't have the resources to consider other factors, or where these are less obvious. They don't deliberate their own culture. Thus,in diffuse and intangible cases, where e.g. the client isn't motivated, the counselors consider the client's culture as relevant. The counselors avoid working with these cases, experiencing the perceived cultural factors as difficult. The definition of cultural factors thus has consequences for the quality and outcome of the job counseling.

## Civic orientation courses: content, cultural norms and contributions

*Nanna Gillberg, University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg Research Institute (GRI)*

This paper takes aim at the civic orientation courses made available to and mandatory for newly arrived immigrants in Sweden as part of the establishment plan arranged by the Swedish Employment Service. Aiming to facilitate the participants' integration into Swedish society, the civic orientation courses offer an introductory overview of e.g. rights and obligations, authorities and societal bodies, healthcare services, the labour market, and the democratic system. A number of lessons also deal with norms and regulations related to gender equality, child-rearing, democracy and human rights issues. While the civic orientation courses are generally given in the native tongue of a participant, they are also offered in English and "easy Swedish". In this paper the focus lies on the content of the civic orientation courses as well as on how the participants engage with this content. What content is covered in the civic orientation course curriculum? What norms and ideologies are conveyed through the course content? What constitute the most challenging aspects of the courses for the participants? In what way (if any) do the courses contribute to the participants taking steps towards approaching the labour market?

## Social Exchange and Reciprocal Integration between Migrants and Hosts at Work

*Maribel Blasco and Minna Paunova, Copenhagen Business School*

We develop new theory of reciprocal integration between migrants and hosts, with a view to investigating and establishing the idea that integration goes both ways and requires mutual engagement between the two parties. Reciprocal integration is provisionally defined as micro exchange interactions involving perceived symmetry and mutual engagement between migrants and hosts. We focus specifically on work interactions in organizations because successful and meaningful employment is the single most important determinant of migrants' overall integration in society and potential net fiscal contribution (OECD 2013). So far, integration has remained heavily conceptualized and operationalized as a one-way street, that is, the primary responsibility of migrants (at the interpersonal level) or nation states (at the institutional level). We know very little about the role of hosts, including employers and native employees. We do know, however, that hosts who are unable or unwilling to reciprocally engage with migrants risk missing out on their potential professional and/or social contributions, and may even experience threats to their sense of belonging 'at home' (or in this case, 'at work'). Through the development of a theoretical model based on social exchange theory, the paper explores the micro-dynamics of reciprocal integration at work, and how reciprocal integration relates to higher-order phenomena such as social cohesion and multiculturalism.

## Accounts of ´suitable´ work: Newly arrived refugees´ encounters with the Norwegian labour market

*Johanne Hansen Kobberstad, Nord University*

In this paper I discuss Norwegian majority perceptions of ´suitable´ work for refugees participating in the state regulated, compulsory Norwegian Introduction Scheme (Intro). I employ the concept of subordinated inclusion (Mulinari and Neergaard 2004; Mulinari et al. 2009) to explore racialisation and gendering processes concerning Intro participants´ relation to the labour market. Perceptions of what kind of work that is considered ´suitable´ for refugees will be examined through an analysis of participants and advisers´ negotiations of competence, in order to reveal the relations between competence, gendering and racialisation.

The paper is based on participant observation at meetings between refugees and their Intro advisers, in addition to meetings between the advisers, aiming to grasp how the process of qualification is acted out in practice. I have also had informal conversations with both advisers and participants, and conducted qualitative interviews with former Intro participants.

## Labor market integration programs for highly skilled refugees: Opportunities and challenges

*Micheline van Riemsdijk, Uppsala University*

The recent increase in asylum seekers in Europe has placed their reception and integration high on the political agenda. These debates, however, have predominantly focused on low-skilled refugees. Highly skilled refugees, defined as refugees who have completed a tertiary education or the equivalent in experience, could fill skill shortages in the labor market. They often experience, however, obstacles to the recognition of their professional qualifications in the host society. This paper examines partnerships among municipalities, local public employment agencies, and private companies that assist highly skilled refugees in finding employment commensurate with their qualifications. In particular, it analyzes the opportunities and challenges of the Fast Track Program and The Short Route in Sweden that aim to shorten the time to find skilled employment. These programs integrate language training, civic courses and on-the-job-training with job coaching, thus providing cultural competence and job-specific skills to newcomers. The findings are placed within a larger theoretical discussion regarding the (de)valuation of professional qualifications and the labor market integration of highly skilled refugees, and whether public-private partnerships may help overcome these obstacles. The findings are based on a review of program documents, media accounts, and interviews with actors involved in the programs in Uppsala, Sweden.

## Labour market whereabouts after completing the work integration program – for whom is it working?

*Petra Ahnlund and Eva Wikström, Umeå University*

The Swedish introductory program was replaced in 2010 by a new law and new program for the reception of refugees. With the Act on Establishment Initiatives (SFS 2010: 197), high expectations were articulated to promote a more efficient and activation integration process for newly arrived immigrants, that is, faster integration to the labour market. The work integration program within this new act is directed by the Swedish public employment service, enrolling the newly arrived directly into the path of finding a job. Our research questions are: Is the new policy more suitable for certain groups of newly arrived and where are they working after the work integration program?

By using data from Statistic Sweden, we analyse the labour market status of persons entering the work integration program in 2011 and their development after one to four years. Background variables are gender, education and age. The data will be analysed by using regression analysis and multiple regression. Significance levels will be calculated with chi-square statistic on the basis of cross-tables.

Our results show that the new politic is most suitable for young men. Older persons and women have a harder time establishing in the labour market. Overall, the newly arrived are working in occupation 5: Service, care and shop sales workers or occupation 9: Elementary occupations. We will discuss effects of education and age and the consequences of a politics mainly focusing on labour market integration.

### Employment officials' and refugees experiences of Individualized work strategies in the Swedish refugee settlement programme

*Eva Wikström and Petra Ahnlund, Umeå university*

The integration of newly arrived in Sweden is perceived as a 'political challenge' which has led to a restructuring of integration programs for refugees involving organizational changes, but also a stronger emphasis laid on employability and activation in settlement-program. These changes are part of a larger European welfare-state trend in developing strategies to restore the 'active society' to which everyone is obliged to contribute. Emphasis laid on individuals' responsibility, willpower and activity, are features changing the traditional domain of welfare-state responsibility. The outcome of this ideology in social policy areas has proven to be ambiguous, stimulating individuals' back to labor, or excluded them. In this paper we seek to investigate how work strategies and ideas about responsibility for integration, trickles down from policy to practice. We investigated how employment officials' and refugees' respectively, articulated and experienced responsibilities' and duties in the settlement practices. The material is qualitative; interviews with 15 unemployment officers, 12 refugees and textanalysis of 40 individual action plans. The result shows officials' hardship to make work strategies fit a heterogeneous group with a variety of needs and preparedness for training, education or work. Themes extracted from the interviews and texts in plans, are conditionalized activity, parking of the less employable, and markers of responsibility.

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### SESSION 3    17/8, 09.00 – 10.30                                          ROOM: TP56

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### Rapid establishment through organized activities? Perspectives from civil society organization representatives and newly arrived migrants

*Emilia Forssell, Ersta Sköndal Bräcke University College*

This presentation deals with experiences of civil society organization representatives and newly arrived migrants meeting through "VIDA", a joint venture project in Stockholm County funded by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF). The overall aim is to promote rapid establishment in the labor market. The presentation will focus on the different parties' interpretations of integration as such, as well as on their expectations of what participation may lead to regarding entry into working life. In VIDA, "new arrivals" refer to persons with residence permits as refugees or persons in need of protection and either included in the Introduction Programme (Arbetsförmedlingen) or enjoying efforts of the Social Services while seeking employment. VIDA is an acronym for "Choose Inclusion, Participation and Activity" ("Välj Inkludering, Delaktighet och Aktivitet"). It is led by the County Administrative Board in Stockholm. Beside the municipal actors, VIDA involves diverse civil society organizations that participate by designing activities for new arrivals in order to provide opportunities to stimulate networking, practice the language and, hopefully, generally increase the well-being. The material to be presented is collected through an on-going evaluation and research project that include focus group interviews with civil society organization representatives and newly arrived participants, as well as a survey among participants.

### Civil society and Social Inclusion in a Neoliberal Setting: The rise and fall of the Australian Social Inclusion Agenda'

*Lucy Taksa and Glen Powell, Macquarie University*

This paper sheds light on the under scrutinised 'taken-for-granted ideologies' and 'hidden power relations' that influenced the attempt by an Australian social democratic government to introduce a

Social Inclusion Agenda (SIA) in a context dominated by neoliberal ideology. The SIA was a novel Government 'top-down' initiative that sought to enable 'bottom-up' collaboration and innovation within civil society and the private sector for more effective social and labour market integration. The Australian Labor Government SIA, introduced in 2007, promoted holistic ideas of social and relational inclusion as a new approach to building the capacity of marginalised groups, such as refugees and immigrants, to overcome social challenges of integration. Despite little funding for the SIA given budgetary constraints caused by the 2008 Global Financial Crisis, organisations in the culturally diverse not-for-profit community sector responded enthusiastically with a broad vision for social inclusion extending beyond labour market integration. However, their holistic agenda was limited by Government agencies which adopted the language of social inclusion but restricted funding and resources to a narrow labour market integration focus centred on low-skilled, low-paid employment.

### How class matters: Boundaries, inequality reproduction, and the integration of skilled migrants

*Miguel Morillas, Stockholm School of Economics*

The literature on migrant labor integration is predominantly concentrated on low-skilled migrants, ethnic differences, and objective performance measurements of integration. The class dimension is still a big question mark in this literature. Yet, it possibly remains a key factor in inequality reproduction. Aiming at providing a novel contribution, I ask: how may class boundaries contribute to the reproduction of inequality in organizations? My approach is inspired in the concept of symbolic boundaries in the study of class (Bourdieu, 1984; Lamont, 2000). These are defined as conceptual distinctions made by social actors to categorize objects, people, practices, and even time and space. They are tools by which individuals and groups struggle over and come to agree upon definitions of reality (Lamont & Molnár, 2002). Preliminary findings strongly suggest that work and cultural context exert boundary-drawing power. That is, the meaning of class is mainly defined in the terms of the working context. My case draws from an ongoing skilled migrant integration program in a large diversity-promoting organization in Sweden. Through ethnographic immersion and interviewing, I find that class boundaries between native Swedish and skilled migrant workers suggest a strong case of structuration of inequality inside organizations.

### The navigation of among young Ukrainian labour migrant: exploitation and mobility

*Marlene Spanger, Aalborg University*

Based on the empirical case of Ukrainian labour migrants in the horticultural and the farming industry in Denmark, the aim of the paper is to investigate the mobility within this form of temporary labour migration focusing on how the migrants navigate within this transnational labour market.

   The case of the horticultural and the farming industry is based on an ethnographic fieldwork among young temporary Ukrainian labour migrants working in this industry in Denmark for maximum two years. The Danish intern agricultural programme enables both Europeans citizens and non-Europeans citizens (for instance the Ukrainians) to take up work in Denmark as documented migrants. The paper analyse how local agreements that organise the working conditions of the workers, the different labour migrant policies and the way in which the work within the horticultural industry is organised as premises of the labour migrants' working conditions.

### SESSION 4   17/8, 10.45 – 12.15                    ROOM: TP56

### Collaboration in organizing of labour market integration

*Hanna Hellgren University of Gothenburg*

LMI, of foreign born persons in the greater area of Gothenburg is a case of an emerging organizational field in constant change with various actors and initiatives stating that they work with LMI. With strong political emphasis on collaborative requirements between public, private and non-profit sectors, collaboration has become a frequent modus operandi in the organizing of LMI. This paper

aims to understand what happens when representative from different sectors and districts meets to collaborate under the notion of new arrived in Gothenburg city. In this study of collaboration, various actors from different ideas, interests, and sectors together organize activities that aim to promote labour market integration as well as integration. The research question in this paper is; What how do the different organizations interact in collaboration to organize LMI – and what are the practices the organizing result in? This paper is informed by an ethnographical study, including interviews, participating observations and shadowing, in different collaboration contexts. This paper suggests that when different types of actors interact to organize LMI, ideas and practices become an arena of information and explanation as well as an arena for negotiation having consequences in relation to the organizational field. This implies that the practices of LMI are in constant change, between the collaborative actors, their own organizations and in relation to the emerging organizational field.

## From project to permanent. Translating social procurement into local governance

*Patrik Zapata and María José Zapata, University of Gothenburg*

Changed is often planned and worked for in projects. However, the change just as often seem not to happen, or is difficult to introduce also into the permanent organization. Instead, various issues of projectification occur (albeit a change, not the wanted one). Social procurement is a way to integrate immigrants with the labour market. Basically, the idea is that when a procurement involves employing staff, employees shall (in accordance with the procurement contract) be sought for in the group of employment seekers listed by the local government.

In Stockholm and Göteborg, social procurement has successfully been practised, and until recently organised in project. This paper studies the process of translating social procurement from policy to practice, informed by case studies of the two cities. Analytically we draw on three particular aspects of policy implementation practice: framing, anchoring and muddling through (Czarniawska, 2002; 2004), contributing to a better understanding of the gap between policy and practice in public management.

## Organising through projects: making sense of the efforts to integrate recent immigrants into the labour market in Sweden

*Andreas Diedrich and Hanna Hellgren, University of Gothenburg*

Projects are the most popular form in both the public and private sector to manage, especially in the face of demands for collaboration (see e.g. Lundin, 2016). Projects are used to establish working models for collaboration, to test new ways of working and new methods, or to seek further financing for already established operations. Subsequently, as previous research has shown, many initiatives aimed at labour market integration of recent immigrants are run in the form of projects.

Notwithstanding the widespread interest in projects as a fashionable means of organising the work of integrating recent immigrants into the labour market, few studies have as yet explored the consequences of this en vogue organising practice. Our paper seeks to close this gap by investigating the efforts of integrating recent immigrants into the labour market in one locality in Sweden: the Gothenburg Metropolitan area. We ask: what role do projects play in the organing of labour market integration of recent immigrants, and what are the consequences of such organising practice for involved persons, organisations and society at large. Our material, collected mainly through interviews and document studies, reveals an overabundance of integration projects and points to issues of organisational territoriality, both giving rise to challenges related to coordination and collaboration. These challenges and their consequences for immigrants' labour market integration will be the focus of this paper.

## From governing at distance, to governing on distances. Drawing immigrants closer to the labour market.

*María José Zapata Campos and Patrik Zapata, University of Gothenburg*

It is common to talk about labour market integration of immigrants by using the distance metaphor. Immigrants are often told to be 'far away' from the labour market, some being described as 'low-

hanging fruits', others as offering figurate 'resistance' to participate in the labour integration programs aiming to draw them closer to the labour market. The way local labour market integration policies are being organised is also changing. Many of the initiatives lead by public, private and civil society organisations are moving their operations closer to their target groups, in different ways: physically by moving their headquarters to the suburbs where immigrants live; culturally by employing staff speaking the languages and understanding the culture of these groups; time-wise, by displacing their activities at the times these groups are available; or cognitively by communication strategies reaching these distant groups.

By adopting a relational understanding of space and distances this paper aims to examine the shift from governing immigrants and refugees at distance to governing or acting on the distances between these groups and the labour market, and its consequences. The paper examines the technologies, practices and routines developed by several initiatives in the city of Gothenburg, to act on the distances existing between the immigrants and the labour market, between the institutions participating in these initiatives and the suburbs where immigrants live.

## 27. Civil society and border un/making practices in today's 'age of migration'

*All borders are performative; they are human constructions. Borders are enacted, materialized, and performed in a variety of ways. The analysis concentrates on the performative aspects of borders by state and civil society actors. So while we most often talk about state bordering practices: those activities engaged in by states that constitute, sustain or modify borders between states — their performances of sovereignty, and we acknowledge that the role of states is central in the study of migration processes, in this workshop we wish to highlight the roles that civil society actors play in performing/constructing borders. State bordering practices are to a large degree performed in interaction with civil society actors and we are interested in how the inter-weaving and unfolding of state and civil society action evolves over given time periods. Borders understood as sites of cultural encounters are diffused, differentiated and dispersed throughout society, for example, at railway stations and airports, on motorways and city streets, at shopping malls and healthcare centers. In short, borders are not only provisional, but also multiplying precisely through their conditional nature and the shift in resources and enforcement practices more and more to interior locales. Furthermore, these borders are only for some provisional and penetrable, while for others they are impermeable and more or less insurmountable. Borders are perceived differently according to the economic, ethnic and legal status of the border-crossers. Borders continue to symbolize the boundaries of nation, and are imagined in relation to dominant narratives of nation and race. For some, border encounters are banal and relatively benign, even going unnoticed. For others, border encounters are a critical life event in which the 'border moment' is etched into biography, stretching it away, both spatially and temporally, from its materialization in specific times and places. Some civil society actors are increasingly active in envisioning, constructing, shifting, and/or even erasing borders—performances of border solidarities; other civil society actors are engaged in erecting new borders and/or policing and enforcing borders. We encourage the submission of papers that either address the role of civil society in the democratization of borders — the involvement of citizens in determining processes of bordering and de- bordering. Or papers that address the seizure of the means of bordering by non-state actors who seek to impose borders to further their self-interest or ideologies of hatred. We find both trends in today's 'age of migration'.*

*Organizers: Abby Peterson, University of Gothenburg, Martina Feilzer and Robin Mann, Bangor University*

## Diaspora Division, Civil Society Processes and Mechanisms of Internal Exclusion

*Gabriella Elgenius, University of Gotheburg/ University of Oxford*

This paper explores the seemingly contradictory processes of social solidarity and division within diaspora civil societies, taking the Polish civil society process in the UK as the case in point. The aim is to contribute towards explanations as to how and why diaspora civil societies develop the way they do, through what mechanisms and under what conditions. This civil society process has developed with discursive nationalism as a basis for social solidarity and through internal division of different generations of Polish migrants. Significantly, internal division has produced a unique civil society trajectory through which mechanisms of internal exclusion may be explored as dividing homing desires, the competition for status in the face of devaluation and opportunities for social resources. Yet, this civil society sphere is made possible only within a framework of nationalism as a discourse of social solidarity that stand in sharp contrast to findings of internal exclusion. Moreover, this paper explores identified discourses of hostility in the light of Brexit. In view of existing hostilities, it is of interest to analyze how Brexit has compounded or bridged internal cleavages and divisions? This opens up for contributions associated with contested concepts such as social capital, identity, community and social solidarity. This project has been funded by the British Academy, John Fell, the Swedish Research Council.

## Border-building and Brexit: Taking back control and the performance of borders

*Martina Feilzer, Bangor University*

The ramifications of the British exit from the European Union are significant on a number of levels – economically, politically, and socially. This paper will focus on a particular performance of border-building, namely the recent British discourse of 'taking back control of our borders' and it implications for EU citizens. Freedom of movement is a cornerstone of the European project and a freedom that EU citizens have come to take for granted. The referendum campaign and subsequent result of British citizens voting to leave the EU by a narrow margin gave rise to a noisy discourse on migration, its benefits and problems. This migration discourse is contested and heated but is firmly embedded in a performance of border-building and with that a performance of nation and citizenship. A complicating factor in that performance are divisions between the constituent parts of the United Kingdom and constructions of the British nation. The paper will explore these complexities of the border-building performance in the British context and explore some of its implications.

## Borders, boundary mechanisms and civil society: Re-articulating the frontiers of civic expansion and exclusion?

*Robin Mann, Bangor University*

This paper aims to consider civil society engagements with forms of bordering and de-bordering, focusing also on how boundary activation mechanisms are articulated by civil society and other non-state actors and groups. Border encounters are themselves intimately connected to structures and performances of citizenship. Traditionally, border crossings are controlled in highly symbolic fashion, showcasing the power of the state to protect its citizens, control its territory, and exclude who is undesirable. However, these forms of border control have come under pressure and are also shifting in light of new technologies of surveillance and the transfer of responsibilities and resources to private and civil society sectors. The paper illustrates the stretching of borders and boundaries of inclusion and exclusion, both spatially and temporally, into interior locales and on to 'thicker', governable, forms of civic engagement. We make the case for comparative and ethnographic studies for examining civil society and other non-state engagements with forms of bordering, and discuss the implications of this for viewing borders as frontiers of civic expansion and exclusion. We provide some initial illustration through reference to Britain – as a case presently rife with tensions surrounding, national identities, migration and the rights of refugees and migrants.

## Embodied borders: the interplay of media and police gaze in constructing and policing the 'foreigner' in Sweden

*Sarah Philipson, Gothenburg university and Jelena Jovičić, Stockholm university*

In this paper we explore how the 'foreigner' is visually constructed as criminal at the outskirts of European Union and how such visual cues are used within the nation state context through policing and internal controls of foreigners. Engaging with the Balibarian notion of 'borders everywhere', we explore bordering as a political resource, as "no political border is ever the mere boundary of two states" (Balibar 2002:79). We approach the subject as follows: first, we explore the construction of 'suspicion' through a collection of newspapers images during the so-called "long summer of migration" in 2015. By doing so we show the ways in which images play a powerful role in feeding into discourses of "othering" and policing certain bodies. Second, we bring forward much needed insights in the practices of internal controls of foreigners by drawing on twelve in-depth interviews with border and civic police officers operating in Sweden. We delineate how the 'foreigner' is (re)produced through the practices of policing bodies. Border management is not simply a question of geopolitical policing and "disciplining of the movement of bodies across mapped space" (Amoore 2006:337), but should be understood in terms of biopolitics. These disciplining practices are constructed within ethnified, classed and gendered typologies that render certain non-white bodies as pre-determined suspicious subjects.

## Young in Sweden— Young Asylum Seekers as Activist Citizens

*Abby Peterson, University of Gothenburg*

Young in Sweden is one of the organisations involved in the wider anti-deportation movement in Sweden. What makes Young in Sweden unique is that it mobilizes young asylum-seekers, under threat of deportation, in the struggle against deportation. Engin F. Isin has authored a significant body of research investigating struggles over citizenship as 'being political'. Departing from Isin's theoretical framework, the paper presents an analysis of the acts of citizenship staged by Young in Sweden and their allies that create new actors — 'activist citizens´ as claimants of rights. Young in Sweden, together with their allies, are locked in a conflict with the government over who has the authority to 'protect', who will be protected — i.e. who are desirable —, and under what terms and conditions asylum seeker will be protected. The paper will interrogate the political subjectivity of young lone migrants and the role of allies in the dispute over asylum seekers' desirability and the terms set for defining their desirability. A central question posed is whether the political agency of young asylum seekers to be recognized as legitimate and 'heard' requires the mediation of sympathetic allies. Can those in need of 'protection' speak for themselves, thereby transforming the institution of citizenship?

# 28. Transnational whiteness and intersectional spaces of (im)mobility

*Whiteness is intimately connected to the politics of mobility, its restrictions and possibilities. Global extensions of whiteness are further related to transnational power relations, institutionalisation of privilege and constructions of difference.*

*In this workshop we explore various aspects of transnational whiteness in relation to intersectional spaces of (im)mobility. We focus on processes of whiteness and racialization in the global arena, through presentations of research of various transnational issues, such as transnational migration, transnational tourism, transnational families, transnational adoption, transnational surrogacy, etc. We especially want to discuss in what ways transnational whiteness is inter-tangled with intersecting hierarchies of gender, sexuality, age, functionality, class, race, ethnicity, nationality and so forth.*

*Organizers: Katarina Mattsson, Södertörn University, Johanna Gondouin, Stockholm University, Catrin Lundström, Linköping University.*

**SESSION 3    17/8, 9.00 – 10.30**                                                    **ROOM: TP403**

### 'Otherness' among Highly Skilled Labour Migrants. Swedes in Germany and the UK.

*Ylva Wallinder, University of Gothenburg*

Internationally mobile and highly skilled migrants have not received enough attention in the sociology of work, despite the fact that the conditions for the intra-European and highly skilled labour migrants have changed significantly during the past decades. This paper focuses on highly skilled labour migrants with a university degree from Sweden, currently working in Germany or the UK. This paper examines their managing strategies and efforts to handle existing norms and values in their new workplaces abroad. In short, Swedish migrants experience that they challenge particular work norms relating to hierarchies in the work place. Making sense of this process visualises their own specific 'taken-for-granted' norms about the ways in which work is organised and how tasks are assigned. It is argued that the migrants' ability or inability to act in accordance to 'the rules of the game' in their new workplaces abroad shows how work-related norms are understood, handled and negotiated within this group. During this negotiation process, it becomes clear that their privileged position as educated and highly skilled Swedish migrants is an important part of their self-image that enables them to challenge norms. The findings presented in this paper speaks of the supporting self-definitions of being simultaneously (by default) insiders and (superior) outsiders.

### Recruited into white Danishness? An affective autoethnography of passing as Danish

*Linda Lapina, Roskilde University*

This paper critically examines emergence of white Danishness via an autoethnography of passing as Danish. Drawing on feminist scholarship, the author conceptualizes passing as an embodied, affective and discursive relation; simultaneously spontaneous and laboured, fleeting and solid, emergent and constrained by past becomings. Once positioned as a young female uneducated Eastern European love migrant in Denmark, the author now usually passes as an accomplished migrant. However, conducting fieldwork in Copenhagen, she found herself passing as Danish. These shifting positionings from (un)wanted migrant to un(re)marked majority comprised a unique boundary position for tracing racialized Danishness. Through vigniettes from fieldwork the author analyzes how her body and white Danishness became aligned, while other bodies were ejected. These fluctuating (dis)alignments highlighted potentialities of proximity to white Danishness.

   Using autoethnography and memory work, the paper develops an embodied affective methodology. The paper discusses how embodied affective circulations extend beyond specific fieldwork situations: they are simultaneously collective capacities illuminating material-discursive-affective contours of Danishness. Through theorizing and nuancing white Danishness, the paper makes a theoretical

and methodological contribution to feminist-inspired research on race, whiteness, intersectionality, embodiment and affect in Nordic and European contexts.

## Academic whiteness. Migration/gender research and settler colonialism

*Ingemar Grandin, Linköpings universitet*

In an important article, Bonita Lawrence and Enakshi Dua (2005) argued that approaches such as postcolonial theory and critical race theory, and scholars such as Stuart Hall and Paul Gilroy, "fail to make … ongoing colonization, particularly in the Americas, foundational to their analyses of race and racism". Consequently they feared that such academic work is "constructed on a colonizing framework" and that it in fact participates in the ongoing colonization. What Lawrence and Dua wrote about is of course settler colonialism, which has gone on to become an important research field in itself.

This contribution takes up Lawrence's and Dua's challenge. Positing that hegemonic whiteness is predicated upon and transnationalized in an integrated settler colonial space comprising both the settled areas (such as Australia or the USA) and the sending countries (such as Sweden or Britain), it studies how Swedish research on migration and gender relates to the transnational – white – spatial regime established and maintained by settler colonialism. In what ways does this research acknowledge and address whiteness as a product of settler colonialism? In what ways is this research itself inscribed in the settler colonial space – by means of movements of ideas (works cited, canons of theory and the like) as well as persons (guest scholarships, conference key-note speakers and so on)? Is Swedish migration/gender research, like Lawrence and Dua say, constructed on a colonizing framework?

## Creating 'international communities' in southern Spain: self-segregation and 'institutional whiteness' in Swedish lifestyle migration

*Catrin Lundström, Linköping University*

Southern Spain is the most attractive region in Europe for so called lifestyle migrants from a number of European countries, preferably from the Nordic countries and Great Britain. This paper examines intra-European relations as they are narrated by Swedish lifestyle migrants living permanently or part-time at the Spanish Suncoast. The aim is to discuss classed and racial aspects of self-segregation and constructions of cultural similarity and parallel difference that both override and uphold boundaries tied to national, cultural and social divisions. By looking at how formations of 'international communities' are shaped among north Western European lifestyle migrants, theories on 'orientations' towards whiteness and likeness, and institutions as 'meeting points' where some bodies tend to feel comfortable in certain spaces as they already belong here, are developed. These 'international communities' recruit particular subjects, yet resulting in a division between migrants from northern Europe, non-European migrants and locals from Spain. The results destabilize the idea of a common, culturally homogeneous European identity, displaying divisions mediated through discourses of cultural differences. What appears is a south-north divide built upon a deep Swedish postcolonial identification with Anglo-Saxon countries and cultures and parallel dis-identification with (the former colonial powers in) Southern Europe.

## "Do you see any whites here?" – Transnational Whiteness and Tourist Negotiations of Street (Im)Mobilities in Jo'burg, South Africa

*Katarina Mattsson, Södertörn University*

In Post-Apartheid South Africa, urban spaces are still highly racialized, and whiteness is constructed around dominant security and safety regimes, supported by technologies of surveillance and discourses of urban fear. This paper explores how a group of white Swedish tourists negotiate notions of safety and feelings of fear in relation to racialized regimes of street (im)mobilities during a visit in the region of Johannesburg, South Africa. The paper shows how the group of Swedish tourists both align with and distance themselves from local formations of whiteness, which they associate with a

privileged, yet highly surveilled and restrained, life style. As an effect, a complex and puzzling inter-linkage of transnational whiteness and spaces of (im)mobilities is revealed.

# 29. Dialectics of mobility and immobility

*In the current globalized and interconnected world, mobility tends to be normalized and aspired. The modernist ideology typically associates mobility with progress, while the neoliberal discourse ascribes it with positive values, promoting mobility along with flexibility and velocity as desired ideal. At the same time, mobility serves as a differentiating factor that reproduces global inequalities and contributes to racialization and discrimination processes. Importantly, mobility often entails or may result in various forms of immobility and boundary making, while immobile situations may contain mobile moments. For instance, refugees who are frequently considered highly mobile subjects often need to negotiate between movement and lack of (possibilities to) mobility; highly skilled migrants experience constraints on spatial or social mobility; and museums usually perceived as static representations of the past into infinite future can become sites of transnational flows. In this workshop, we wish to take a critical approach to complex, ambiguous and frequently unobvious interplays between mobility and immobility as well as the problematic division between free and forced mobility.*

*Organizers: Suvi Keskinen, University of Turku, Unnur Dís Skaptadóttir, University of Iceland.*

**SESSION 2    16/8, 16.30 – 18.30**                                                                           **ROOM: TP31**

**Highly Skilled Migrants and Immobilities: Nigerian Doctors in Britain**
*Kjartan Sveinsson, University of Iceland*
Selective immigration policy regimes – designed to attract highly skilled migrants and encourage their mobility whilst curtailing access of unskilled migrants to western economies – have been identified as a crucial factor in structuring differentiated levels of mobility. Therefore, immobility has been logically linked to poor, unskilled/semi-skilled and vulnerable migrants whose forced immobility stems from a lack of legal documents. Meanwhile, there is a widespread assumption that highly skilled migrants are immune from the affliction of immobility. Drawing on my fieldwork amongst Nigerian doctors in England, I want to problematise these premises. Juxtaposing the immobility of vulnerable migrants with the mobility of the highly skilled and confining analysis to the mechanisms of immigration policy risks eclipsing the deeper logic behind the structured ways in which citizenship determines levels of mobility. Focusing on factors beyond immigration control, I argue that although discriminatory immigration regulations play a crucial part in the forced immobility of Nigerian doctors in England, there is a deeper logic to administrative restraints. This logic is rooted in notions of otherness, which justifies a highly stratified division of labour within the NHS. Indeed, where the immobility of Nigerian doctors in England is concerned, restrictive and punitive immigration policies are arguably merely a means to an end.

**Stepwise migration: mobility strategies of high skilled Iranians aiming to move to the West**
*Judith Zijlstra, University of Amsterdam, dept. of Political Sociology*
Mobility rights have become an important system of stratification, dictating which persons are able to cross borders and which are not. While citizens of Western liberal democracies like Sweden enjoy visa-free travel to 155 countries, individuals from authoritarian regimes are subjected to long visa procedures and scrutinization based on their nationality and perceived 'risk' (Mau, 2010).

In this study I analyze how highly skilled scientists and engineers from authoritarian countries deal with mobility restrictions. While their human capital is valued in most Western states, they often encounter discrimination and sanctions in terms of their mobility rights and employment.

My research focuses on 70 early career scientists and engineers from Iran wanting to migrate to Europe and North America. Using a longitudinal research methodology, I follow the migration of these Iranians over a longer period of time and through different countries. My research indicates that strict entry procedures in esp. the US has caused many Iranians to opt for 'stepwise migration' (Paul, 2015): a strategy whereby they first travel to 'intermediate' countries like Turkey before moving onward to the West. In a country like Turkey they are able to take advantage of mobility opportunities, f.ex. through the presence of foreign embassies. In this study I analyze the factors that explain why some Iranians managed to use Turkey to move onward to Europe, the US or Canada, while others remain 'immobile'.

## "I smile but feel humiliated": Lived experience of highly skilled Filipino immigrants of communication, contribution and integration in the Icelandic labor market

*Erla S. Kristjánsdóttir and Thora H. Christiansen, School of Business, University of Iceland*

"I smile but feel humiliated": Lived experience of highly skilled Filipino immigrants of communication, contribution and integration in the Icelandic labor market.

The rate of immigration in Iceland has risen rapidly in the past decade and over ten percent of employees in the Icelandic labor market are foreign citizens. The country's economic growth can be said to be partly reliant upon the influx of foreign labor. The number of Filipino immigrants in Iceland has quadrupled in the past couple of decades. The objective of the study was to explore the lived experience of highly skilled Filipinos; how they experience communication, feel about their contribution and the integration of the workplace. In-depth interviews were conducted with nurses from the Philippines who work in nursing homes, public health centers and hospitals in Iceland. The main findings are that they are distrusted, their professionalism is questioned, they smile but feel humiliated, they emphasize hard work and diligence, which in turn is appreciated by supervisors but results in tensions with coworkers, they show extreme loyalty to their supervisors and feel supported and appreciated by them, however, this loyalty may be hindering them in furthering their career or seeking a promotion.The results indicate that stereotyping and discrimination are a barrier for this group and that integration may be limited by one-sided pressures to assimilate.

## The paradox of mobility: life transitions among skilled Filipino migrants in Thailand

*Mary Rose Geraldine A. Sarausad, Asian Institute of Technology*

Migration happens for various reasons, and these can be endless. The mode of migration can also vary considerably among migrants. Some migrate legally, or are forced to move while others choose to be undocumented. With the intention to move, efforts are made contingent with the individual's circumstance or that of the family wherein the decision to move becomes a collective action. Regardless of this, often migrants are unaware of the accompanying stress or insecurities, and risks, particularly for those who had gone through irregular channels. On the other hand, coping mechanisms vary among nationals, individuals and locations depending sometimes on their culture and the level of geographical mobility; thereby, making the move meaningful. Migration, however, requires that migrants pass through different stages before realizing their goals in migration. This paper reveals that a number of the Filipino migrants surveyed and interviewed in Thailand experienced downward mobility and de-skilling, and a corresponding upward mobility brought about by secure employment and regular income during the initial years after arrival—the paradox of mobility; referred to by Spitzer as 'transnational transitions' (2008). However, being in low-skilled work and having an irregular status were considered as transitional status until such time that a better job that provides a work permit is secured providing income in the short term and addressing the immediate responsibilities back home.

## Transgressing the border epistemology of EU externalization

*Martin Lemberg-Pedersen and Jose Joaquin Arce Bayona, Aalborg University*

This paper discusses colonial trajectories in the struggles about externalized border control between the EU and asylum seekers and refugees based on the double question of how border control is represented by European actors and by those subjects experiencing displacement. This is done in two steps: First, we perform a critical analysis of the border politics of EU externalization, examining how it is underpinned by specific forms of spatial imaginations and how it is. disseminated by cultural producers and found in bureaucratic EU policy documents relating to on the European Neighbourhood Policy, and financial instruments like Aeneas, ENPI, TPMA and SOLID. Second, we analyse the Frontex Agency's framing of non-European mobility like risk, threats and flows. Here, we identify how references to notions of failed states, the depiction of marginalized and violent geographies is used to justify EU interventionism, depicted as border capacity-building, humanitarian or development assistance. This we argue shares the narrative logic of an imperial grammar of displacement, representing a dire need to decolonize the logic of EU refugee and border politics. This leads us to a final step, where political theory is used to reflect upon subaltern knowledges of border struggles found in migrant manifestos and collective action as forms of resistance against EU externalization.

## Paradoxes of flexibility: Polish labour migrants in Iceland

*Unnur Dís Skaptadóttir and Anna Wojtynska, University of Iceland*

Flexibility of workers has increasingly become required condition of the global labour market. Employers who cannot find workers locally recruit them from abroad. Migrants are commonly hired temporarily, often in informal sector, in jobs with little security. As migrants themselves commonly see their work abroad as a transitory strategy, this may diminish their interest in investing in the host country skills, which further weakens their position and perpetuates their labour market marginalization. The idea of flexibility projects a notion of effortless dispensability of workers, indicated by an expectation that migrants will leave in times of job scarcity. Such a system benefits primarily employers that can transfer the risk of economic recession down to employees. Yet, the last economic recession showed limited mobility of foreign workers, many of whom decided to stay in the host countries despite losing their job. This was evident in the financial crisis in Iceland when many migrants were unemployed. Taking example of Poles in Iceland, we discuss paradoxes of the idea of flexible labour. We show that flexibility scheme, often renders foreign workers inflexible and constrained to low-waged and low-skilled jobs with limited possibilities of upwards mobility; stuck in "migrant sector jobs". Their (free) mobility tends to be potential and postulated rather than real, since often their migration is perceived as necessity while the possibility of return highly constrained.

## Bordering on the temporal: fast and slow routes through Sweden's labour mobility regime

*Linn Axelsson, Stockholm University*

Mobility, Beverley Skeggs (Class, Self, Culture. Routledge, 2004, p. 49) has argued, 'is a resource to which not everyone has an equal relationship'. This paper argues that speed is a key mechanism through which the mobility of migrant labour is stratified. To make this argument, it draws on Sweden's labour mobility regime, which has been described as one of the most generous within the OECD because it does not privilege highly skilled migration. Instead, it offers the both lower and higher skilled labour a route to settlement, enabling them to bring their dependents and gain access to healthcare. However, if we look at the time it takes for lower and higher skilled workers to obtain a work permit and, consequently, the speed at which they move across borders and into the Swedish labour market, it is obvious that migrant labour is stratified along the lines of skill. While work permit applications from higher skilled professionals are often fast-tracked, at the same time, a 'slow-track' has developed for lower skilled labour. Work permit administration and decision-making, the paper thus shows, are temporal processes in and through which state power is reproduced and different categories of labour migrants, intentionally or inadvertently, are mobilised and immobilised. It draws

on documentary analysis, work permit data and 80 semi-structured interviews with representatives for the Swedish Migration Board and actors in the information technology and restaurant industries.

### Museums in a moving world – mobile museum objects

*Katla Kjartansdóttir, University of Iceland*

This paper is based on ongoing research on the great auk as a mobile and transnational museum object.The great auk has been extinct since the 19th century and as a museum object it is quite rare, only around 80 taxidermies of the bird exist in the world. Since the 17th century the bird has interested a great number of international museum collectors, such as Danish Ole Worm who had a living great auk from the Faroese Islands in his Cabinet of Curiosity.The two last birds were killed in Iceland in 1844 and in 1971 the Icelandic nation bought a taxidermy of the bird at a Southeby´s auction in London. This object has since been exhibited in a number of Icelandic museums.The bird and its history is well known in the Icelandic social and cultural discourse and has influenced for instance contemporary Icelandic artist Ólöf Nordal in a number of her works.Through the examination of the traces and trajectories of the great auk and it´s afterlife as a museum object the aim is to shed light on a variety of contemporary and historical transnational dialogues, mobility and cross-cultural entanglements.

# 31. Immobilities, detours and delays. Migrants in contemporary welfare states

*The migration process is often interpreted as social, economic and biographical progress. Migrants are envisioned to move for betterment and advancement, and integration, particularly as a social scientific concept, is framed as progress. Not progressing, then, is often framed as failure: this applies to individuals' perceptions of themselves, policy-making and theoretical frameworks. The idea of linear progress in space and time has however been challenged: Migrants are stuck at the borders, in transit, in occupational dead ends and in precarious positions. This workshop invites presentations dealing with immobilities and liminalities in the context of the restructuring of the welfare states, e.g in the public services, other welare programs or changing labour markets. We are particularly interested in temporal aspects of immobilities: waiting, being stuck, queuing, in the delays and postponings involved in mobilities and integration processes. Further, we are interested in the various discrepancies and asynchronities between temporalities, such as personal time, biographical time and organizational time or policy-time. How are immobilities and liminalities intersectionally ordered and how are they connected to life course mobilities? The main interest in the workshop is in the post-migration experiences, but we also welcome presentations with a focus on migration journeys and transnational mobilities.*

*Organizers: Lotta Haikkola, Hanna Kara, and Camilla Nordberg, University of Helsinki.*

**SESSION 1    16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                                    **ROOM: TP32**

### 'Liquid' versus 'settled' migration trajectories and transnational welfare strategies throughout the life course: the case of Polish and British migrants in Europe

*Justyna Bell, Norwegian Social Research*

The concept of 'liquid migration' (inspired by Bauman's notion of liquid modernity) has been used quite extensively in the field of migration studies to capture new European migration flows and, in particular, east European migration in Europe (Engbersen 2015; Engbersen and Snel 2013). Similarly, British migrants in Spain have often also been understood as performing mobile or liquid mobilities (O'Reilly, 2017). Intentional unpredictability, temporariness and individualistic projects are often the main characteristics described in the literature for liquid migration (Bygnes & Bivand Erdal, 2017).

This paper aims to explore the liquidity-solidity divide of migrants' trajectories by looking at two groups of EU migrants which are seldom studied together: Polish and British nationals living in Norway, Spain and the UK. To do so, we focus on the changing 'welfare resource environment' in which migrants and non-migrants are embedded - linking individual social protection needs across borders, welfare systems in both country of destination and origin and 'welfare repertoires' – as some of the main mediating factors that may explain fluidities in migration trajectories. With different degrees of choice versus constrain, migrant trajectories move from more or less 'liquid' forms to more or less 'settled' forms, and in reverse.

## Constrained (im)mobilities of young university-educated intra-EU migrant workers under conditions of precarity and insecure rights

*Anna Simola, University of Helsinki*

Young workers are exposed to the risk of unemployment and precarious types of employment to varying extents in all European countries. At the same time, EU countries such as Belgium are imposing restrictions to intra-EU migrants' access to rights in manners apt to exclude from the sphere of rights workers in precarious arrangements. These developments have made intra-EU mobility an unreliable and risky strategy of career advancement. This paper draws on in-depth interviews conducted in Brussels with university-educated Southern European and Nordic young adults who lived and worked in Belgium under precarious conditions. It analyses their agency – its forms, enabling factors and constraints – paying particular attention to moments of career disruption and impasse. It shows how the evolution of labour market conditions and welfare state policies, both in their 'host' country and in their countries of origin, became pivotal not only for their economic survival, but also for their ability to advance their professional goals and to strategize around further transnational mobility to 'escape' precarity. The findings also point to a complex relationality of precarious workers' agency during intra-EU mobility. Support from families and/or a partner was often critical for young migrants' resilience. Yet, these safety nets also appeared as controversial and constraining resources for young adults trying to achieve economic autonomy and independence.

## "Then I will start my life" Aspirations and experiences of im(mobility) of refugee women in reception centres in Norway

*Zubia Willmann Robleda, VID Specialised University, Centre for Mission and Global Studies, Stavanger, Norway*

Refugees spend significant amounts of time waiting in reception centres, with their lives put on hold. Few studies have documented the negative effects such internment has on their well-being as well as on their imaginaries of their future and their motivations to become self-sustainable. Scholars blame the structure of the reception systems for partially stripping refugees from their agency, creating dependency and passivity, which are all said to negatively impact their integration process. Refugee women have been in the focus of attention portrayed as insufficiently/badly integrated, taking their low participation in the labour market as a marker. For this purpose this paper focuses on the narratives of asylum seeker and refugee women in reception centres in Norway, while waiting for "[their] life to start". It explores their experiences of (im)mobility as well as their aspirations given the significant role they play in the integration process. In particular, aspirations as conceptualised by Carling (2014) and Collins (2017) are essential to explore, as they arise out of the interlocking of the "personal, collective and normative dimensions". They provide a tool to understand how the refugee women perceive the opportunity structure that surrounds them and their level of agency in their liminal states, especially in regards to their economic integration, which represents one of the main elements of the Norwegian refugee integration policy.

**Stuck in precarious childcare: A temporal perspective on young immigrant women's struggle against exploitation**

*Bridget Anderson and Pier-Luc Dupont, University of Bristol*

Time-based conditionality plays a central role in UK migration law, employment law and social security law. In migration law, it determines how long one needs to reside on national territory before exercising various social rights and obtaining legal citizenship. In employment law, it affects workers' status and the level of protection they can seek to enforce through the courts. In social security law, it sets upper limits on the duration of non-contributory child and unemployment benefits. Beyond the explicit temporal clauses included in statutes, the length of legal and administrative procedures also shapes individuals' access to justice. This paper examines the implications of such constraints on the life course of two young immigrant women with caring responsibilities: a single mother and a domestic worker. In the first case, the interruption of welfare payments entails diminished opportunities to fulfil professional aspirations by seeking adequate training and jobs. In the second case, reliance on short-term visas breeds a reluctance to stand up against abusive employers and request improvements in working conditions. The result is a legally constructed situation of "stuckedness" in precarious childcare, exacerbated by everyday ethnic discrimination at the hands of employers, authorities and the local community.

## SESSION 2    16/8, 16.30–18.30                                    ROOM: TP32

**Nurses in limbo: healthworker authorization and migrancy in Norway**

*Marie Louise Seeberg and Vyda Mamley Bjørvik, Oslo Metropolitan University – OsloMet*

This paper focuses on the different temporalities of entering into the Norwegian labour market as a qualified nurse from the Philippines, Poland, or Sweden. Based on interviews with nurses, we analyse their highly policy relevant experiences in terms of temporal liminality. Norwegian nursing authorization is required for anyone who seeks employment as a nurse in Norway. For nurses educated in Sweden, the process of authorization is straightforward and takes little time. For nurses educated in Poland, it is slightly more complicated and time consuming while nurses educated in the Philippines meet major obstacles in the process, slowing down and sometimes permanently blocking their access to nursing jobs. These differences correlate with differences in temporally constructed migrancy. Here, "the idea of migrants being 'naturally' more inclined towards caring work" (Näre, 2013, p. 618) places them in "the traditional past" (loc. cit. and Fabian, 2014) which may justify practices of keeping migrants back, which in turn has the side effect of using them to fill lower remunerated positions in the health care sector.

**Cross-border Mobility, Motherhood and Liminality in the Global North**

*Camilla Nordberg, University of Helsinki*

Cross-border mobility is increasingly violent, generating new forms of agency and struggle for human rights among migrants also in the countries of destination. However, most newcomers in the global north are, for various reasons, living their everyday lives more quietly without the presence of active political protest. This paper draws on longitudinal ethnographic fieldwork among newcomer stay-at-home mothers in Finland and Canada during 2013-2017. Migrant background stay-at-home mothers has been a politicized social category, often due to public concern for their paused (work) citizenship trajectories. This paper rather explores work in the reproductive sphere, looking at how liminality and prolonged waiting in multidimensional and powerful ways come to regulate everyday life and the citizenship trajectories for these women.

### The dilemmas of immigrant families and professionals in the Finnish health and social care

*Annika Lillrank, University of Helsinki*

A central principle in the Finnish welfare state is to provide equal access to health- and social care for all residents regardless of their ethnicity. Finland has received immigrant families whose children may have disabilities, and whose experiences of public service we do not know about. In this study I ask, how do immigrant families with a disabled child develop reciprocal dialogues with health- and social care professionals?

The data I use draw on qualitative interviews with 19 immigrant parents of disabled children. The preliminary findings highlight that parents have complex communication problems with professionals, because of lack of knowledge of how the health – and social care system function, and because language problems increased the sense of misunderstandings. Secondly, parents experienced that professionals tended to downplay their concerns that often slowed down investigations and rehabilitation. Additionally, frequent discontinuities in responsible professionals increased uncertainty. Thirdly, parents experienced that professionals often behaved in an authoritative way, were unprepared to discuss immigrant families' particular needs, and did not make efforts to develop reciprocal dialogues with them. Some parents successfully consulted private professionals or transnational service providers.

### Senses of time, life course and liminalities in the transnational everyday lives of Latin American migrant women in Barcelona

*Hanna Kara, University of Helsinki*

Migration brings to the fore social time and dominant ideas of time in society and being outside of and in negotiation with these times (Frederiksen & Dalsgård 2014). In this paper, I will discuss time through the daily lives of Latin American migrant women in Barcelona. Firstly, I will look at time suspension and liminality (e.g. Griffiths 2014; Cwerner 2001), and consider the experiences of losing, gaining and resisting control as well as the intersectional nature of 'time-space autonomy'. This refers centrally, albeit not exhaustively, to how migration regulations order inclusion and exclusion, i.e. 'power struggles' (Griffiths 2014; Bailey et al. 2002; also Tazzioli et al. 2015). I will also discuss different dimensions, possibilities and caveats of the concept of liminality (van Gennep 1909; ref. Turner 1974) in this context. Secondly, I will examine migration and life course through an understanding of life course as socially embedded, permeated by historical times and places and imbued with human agency (Elder 1994). I will consider the ways in which migration connected with personal changes and shifting generational roles and responsibilities. Looking at migration inside a broader context of migrants' individual lives, social relations and structural and contextual conditions challenges the persistently narrow view of migrants as economic based rational-choice actors and migrant workers (Griffiths et al. 2013; King et al. 2006; also Halfacree & Boyle 1993).

### SESSION 4   17/8, 10.45–12.15                                    ROOM: TP31

### Border Topologies: The Time-Spaces of Labour Migration Regulation

*Linn Axelsson and John Allen, Open University*

In the contemporary political moment, migrants, in particular labour migrants, increasingly find themselves living an ambiguous, Mobius-style existence, often simultaneously included and excluded from legal rights and protections. This paper sets out to show how this ambiguous migrant status has been maintained and reproduced through a series of regulated time-spaces through which governments stretch their authority in topological fashion. The well documented distorted shape of today's political borders that underpins this shift in migrant status is revealed to be a product as much of the times before and after the border, where the timing of border relationships can be stretched to suspend or interrupt access to specific rights and protections, as it is the continuous interplay between

the internal and external spaces of a sovereign political community. Drawing on examples of contemporary labour migration in Canada, Sweden and the UK, we show how both high and low skilled migrants are caught up in such topological time-spaces.

## Fleeing to liminal space – troubled ethnic minority youth and the Danish 'safehouse' institution

*Anika Liversage, VIVE – the Danish centre of social science research*

Transition from youth to adulthood mostly entails leaving the natal home in an orderly fashion. A few ethnic minority youth, however, flee their homes due to extreme levels of family conflict, and seek refuge in the 'safehouse' welfare state institution. Based on interviews with staff and users from one of Denmark's two safehouses, this paper conceptualizing the institution as a 'liminal space'. Stay there should frame both a transition from youth to adulthood, and from natal family/ ethnic minority community to a more nebulous 'Danish society'. On the secret address, staff seek to support youth in progressing in their lives. This is no easy task as youth often suffer from depression, self-harm, and anxiety or are highly immature. Furthermore, the high level of security, (including new names) detaches the safehouse space from the rest of society. Inside, social work is strung out between oppositions: Between being flexible and retaining structure; Ensuring safety and creating (some degree of) normalcy; And giving help and fostering independence. Centrally, while a liminal phase should classically be followed by reintegration into the society one left (van Gennep, 1909), no collective receives youth leaving safehouse. Instead, they may end - or fear ending - in a limbo, detached from former ties and unable to forge new ones. Such reintegration challenges contribute to explaining why some youth return to their families regardless of the violence and restrictions they may meet.

## Immobilities and delays. Bureaucratic temporalities and personal biographies in the employment services for migrants

*Lotta Haikkola, University of Helsinki*

The migration process is often interpreted as social, economic and biographical progress. Migrants are envisioned to move for betterment and advancement, and integration, particularly as a social scientific concept, is framed as progress. The idea of linear progress in space and time has however been challenged and particularly studies of employment precarity and undocumented migration show that migrant paths are not linear trajectories of progress. This paper examines post-migration experiences of immobility and delays in the welfare services, namely integration and employment services. The paper analyses how bureaucratic processes structure migrants' movement through the services in ways that prolonge labour market entry and create differential time structures. These are analysed in terms of waiting, frenzied time, activated time and immobility. Further, the ways in which the migrant is supposed to move through the services often conflict with the migrant clients' perception of economic and biographical progress. The paper argues further that employment services keep migrants in precarious and insecure positions, both in terms of labour market entry and personal experience of temporality and progress. The paper is based on an ethnographic research in employment and integration services in Helsinki, Finland.

# 32. International migration and informal economy

*During the past two decades the notion of informal economy has moved to the centre of attention not only of social scientists, but also of politicians, policy of makers and journalists. Originally, the concept was theorized by the anthropologist Keith Hart (1973), and was associated exclusively with the analyses of economic and social processes in Third Worlds countries. During the 1980s, the concept was brought into play as useful for explaining social and economic processes in First World countries. However, it immediately came to be associated with increased immigration from Third World countries to the West. This way of understanding was criticized already during the 1990s with argument that informalization of first world economies is not generated by immigrants and their culture, but rather by the structural changes taking place in these economies. Despite this the dominant academic, medial and political discourses have remained to be primarily characterised by direct causal association between immigration and informalization.*

*Our theoretical perspectives understand informalization of Western economies as closely related to the wider processes of on-going neoliberal economic restructuring, consisting of privatization, deregulation, flexibilization and the decline of welfare. In his respect, the state and large business can be identified as part of a process of informalization from above. Additionally, there is a process of informalization from below constituted by the agency of a range of marginalised actors, increasingly comprising poorly protected migrant labour, whose engagement in the informal economy is either a reaction or resistance to informalization from above, or simply survival strategies.*

*Organizers: Zoran Slavnic, Linköping University and Klara Öberg, Malmö University.*

**SESSION 3 AND   4 17/8, 9.00 – 10.30, 10.45 – 12.15**                                         **ROOM: K21**

### Returning to work: informal aspects of Thai workers' lives in the circular migration regimes of the Swedish wild berry industry

*Karin Krifors, Linköping University*

I investigate the relation between informal economy and temporary labour migration. Temporary and circular migration have expanded as international phenomena as high-income countries adopt regimes of managed migration where mobility of some migrant groups is heavily controlled. Though entering on regularised work visas migrants may live and work under partially informal conditions.

   The largest group of non-European labour migrants in Sweden are people from Thailand who work in the wild berry industry. I have interviewed workers, Swedish entrepreneurs and Thai recruitment agencies about organizing work and life in this specific transnational context. I analyse how these different actors talk about migrant labour and social rights as part of Swedish or Thai economy. Results show that migrants consider employers as allies in terms of protecting the possibility of working in Sweden. Such mutual interests do however not encompass all arrangements around mobility and labour and these alliances therefore tend to hide areas of conflict. In particular, the social rights and reproduction of Thai lives are represented as located in Thailand, which legitimizes working conditions that are below Swedish standard. Circular migration is used as a process of informalisation from above since the return of migrants is represented as a guarantee for rationality among migrants.

### From informal to formal economic exploitation: Roma migrant workers and what the state enables capital to do

*Ashli Mullen, University of Glasgow*

Roma migrants in the UK occupy a precarious position within the labour market, which is exacerbated by the UK government's policy of welfare conditionality for EU nationals. Excluded from any 'safety net', these measures further expose those at the sharp end of poverty to economic exploita-

tion, such as within the 'informal economy'. Yet dominant conceptualisations of the 'informal economy' elide the role of key actors and institutions beyond the margins who enable such practices (Slavnic, 2010); in this case, the state. As capital's strategies adapt in line with new opportunities for appropriation, this results in changing forms of racialised labour exploitation. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork with Roma migrants in Glasgow, who are concentrated within low-paid and insecure work, I will argue that beyond informalisation, a newer practice of 'formal exploitation' has emerged. Welfare conditionality, as an instrument of state racialisation, creates the conditions and structural (dis)incentives necessary for this form of labour exploitation to operate. Yet far from being blind to their exploitation, Roma recognise this injustice, but adopt a pragmatic-realist disposition towards the labour market and enact the strategies they see as necessary to secure their material survival. Simultaneously constrained and enabled, this paradox reflects the contemporary experience of Roma throughout Europe that Yıldız and De Genova (2017) theorise as a fundamental condition of '(un)freedom'.

### Stamps of (in)formality: The facilitation and political economy of undocumented movement across the border of South Africa and Zimbabwe

*Xolani Tshabalala, Linköping University*

The high volumes of undocumented movement between South Africa and Zimbabwe are both a legacy of the region's migrant labour system, as well as a by-product of the informalisation of the region's economy. The transition from apartheid to majority rule in South Africa partly rode on the promise of a better life for all through inclusive participation in citizenship and the economy. This transformation from a formally administered regime of unfree labour had the effect of attracting even bigger numbers of economic migrants towards an economy that has been undergoing significant neoliberal restructuring. Together with an exclusionary migration regime, however, such changes have partially succeeded in deepening migrant precarity, poverty, and social as well as institutional xenophobia.

Whereas a stringent immigration regime condemns significant numbers of cross-border labour migrants into irregular movement and informal work, the degree to which this condition has been servicing the broader 'formal' economy is only now being reflected on. Through a focus on the facilitation of irregular cross-border movement through the formal enforcement system, this discussion reflects on how informality in movement and work is partly brought on and enabled by formal mechanisms, and how formal economic systems embed themselves closely in informal strategies of cross-border movement and work. This demonstrates some of the ways in which the formal and the informal are bound up in each other.

### Roma berry pickers in Sweden: Paradoxes of European free movement, deficits in employment protection and prospects for remedies

*Nedzad Mesic, Remeso, Linköping university*

The Swedish berry industry relies on two categories of seasonal workers. One comprises "third country" nationals, commonly from South-East Asia, who are granted work permits by the Swedish migration authority if formal minimum wage contracts have been countersigned by a Swedish trade union. The workers' recruitment agencies often demand travel and accommodation fees, which force them to take on large debts that are often guaranteed with personal property such as land-holdings. The other category refers to "free pickers" who sell the harvested berries directly to berry buyers. It is almost exclusively comprised by Roma from the newer EU member states, who arrive with informal contractors. These workers possess verbal agreements and can be subject to various forms of "wage theft" and abuse. Because the legal "right to roam" is enshrined in Swedish law, such workers can pick wild berries in the forest and sell them to berry buyers. However, these formal economy transactions typically become conflated with and dependent on the exploitation or deception of the subcontracted workers. Due to the open EU borders, these seasonal workers are, paradoxically, currently less legally protected than workers crossing the external EU border. How successful have current regulatory and enforcement measures initiated by the Swedish authorities been in protecting

such workers? What are the prospects for the industry, local and national state and civil society actors to remedy ongoing abuses?

**The (in)formal economy. About social transformation and capitalism. The example of the unregulated labour market in Sweden**

*Klara Öberg, Malmö University*

Through the example from ethnographic fieldwork and interviews with irregular migrants (and their employers) who work in the unregulated labour market in Sweden I will discuss mainly two aspects that link into what can be understood as "informalisation from above" and "informalisation from below".

The first aspect is related to understanding the 'informal economy' as part of the 'formal' economic structures and directly related to processes of deregulation and privatization, rather than a marginalized phenomenon. Irregular migrants are the most vulnerable workers in the most precarious conditions there is however nothing irregular about the 'informal economy's' appearance in society rather it is part of capitalist society. Still national discourses as well as academic work continue to treat informal economy as a marginal dilemma as well as connected to international migration. The second aspect I wish to discuss regard the social structures of 'informal economy' and specifically clientelism and patronage, phenomena that are directly related to issues of economic re-distribution, access to resources and rights as well as access to social and economic mobility. Specifically this is an example of a so-called 'informal economy' as part contemporary structures of social and economic organization as well as new class formations.

# 33. Migration and (im)mobilities in Turkey: Temporariness, precarity and differential inclusion

*The workshop calls for papers exploring migration and (im)mobility, forms of temporariness, and migrant and refugee strategies to reach existential security through movement, citizenship pro-cesses or other acts in the Turkish context. While Turkey currently hosts over 3 million Syrian refugees, it has been (is) a destination and transit country for millions of refugees and mi-grants from diverse backgrounds. Historically, the Turkish state approached various refugees, asylum seekers and migrants differently. The legal framework including the geographical re-striction on the 1951 Convention, the Resettlement Law, and the privileging of labour affect migrant and refugee lives in Turkey. The legal framework creates a stratified system of differ-ential inclusion. Equally, various modes of inclusion and exclusion emerge in Turkish society and members' approaches to different migration waves, and migrant and refugee populations. The multiplication of statuses and forms of protection has institu-tionalized immobility and insecurity for certain groups while maintaining pathways for others, creat-ing tensions among different refugees and migrants. Other than Turkey's internal changes, refugees and migrants are still dealing with the effects of the Turkey-EU agreement (2016).*

*Organizers: Gabriele Cloeters, Mercator-IPC Fellow and Dr. Souad Osseiran, Mercator-IPC Fellow.*

**SESSION 3    17/8, 9 – 10.30**                                                **ROOM: TP401**

**Mobility in immobility: Afghan and Pakistani migrants' agency in Istanbul's informal economy of transit**

*Philipp Ratfisch, University of Osnabrück*

Based on recent field research, my paper provides an outline of Afghans' and Pakistani's every day strategies of survival in Istanbul's informal labour markets. Drawing on the theoretical and methodo-logical framework of an "ethnographic regime analysis", combining different qualitative methods, I show how macro-level political decisions like the Turkey-EU deal, practices by local state actors on

the communal level, by owners of small businesses as well as by undocumented migrants lead to the emergence of a local economy of transit in the recycling sector. As part of a "precarious transit zone" (Sabine Hess), this assemblage is the combined effect of state-run disenfranchisement through labour market and migration policies and of the subversive practices of Afghan and Pakistani migrants who work informally as waste-pickers, leading to their every-day exploitation, secured through their "deportability" (Nicholas de Genova). Having arrived at this specific space through processes of differential inclusion, many of them find themselves "stuck" within a limited temporal-spacial frame in Istanbul due to migration controls. However, as I will argue, their immobility is crossed by their everyday acts of mobility: be it through their everyday work roaming the streets of Istanbul, their changes of accommodation within the city, or their multiple attempts to cross one of the geographical borders to the EU. They thus show mobility in immobility and therefore a certain agency.

## Gender and humanitarian livelihoods support for Syrians in Turkey

*Boel McAteer, University of Edinburgh*

With over 3 million Syrian nationals registered for temporary protection in Turkey, international as well as local NGO responses are attempting to move away from temporary sustenance structures and instead contribute to the self-reliance of those displaced. Within this context livelihoods support is becoming increasingly important, but little is known about the role of gendered social structures within this type of assistance for displaced populations. Gender roles have a crucial influence on the livelihoods strategies of displaced men and women, and failure to understand such social structures within livelihoods programming can therefore lead to support doing more harm than good.

Existing literature has established that a woman's social position does not necessarily improve with access to paid employment, but such assumptions are nevertheless common within humanitarian livelihoods projects. This paper demonstrates that gendered social structures shape livelihoods support in ways that instead contribute to displaced women's social exclusion in Turkey, particularly by including them in labour markets on adverse terms. Based on empirical data from qualitative interviews with humanitarian staff and volunteers, this research contributes to emerging literature on refugee economies by placing focus on how gendered social exclusion can be exacerbated by humanitarian livelihoods support for displaced populations.

## Deportation of the Syrian refugees in Turkey without due process

*Ahmet Gumusbas, KU Leuven*

The government of Turkey has started enforcing a strict national security policy after the bomb attacks carried out by ISIS and PKK in 2015 and 2016. Accordingly, in the last two years, Syrian refugees have increasingly been detained and deported for allegedly being a member of ISIS and YPG (Kurdish armed group in Syria) and posing a threat to public security.

This paper aims to examine which procedures Turkish authorities follow to deport refugee suspects, analysing the legislative framework and illegal implementations. It is observed in the field that the authorities mainly follow two methods: first, suspects are forced to sign a 'voluntary return form' by police and migration directorate staff under custody without the presence of a lawyer. They are threatened with criminal prosecution and sending to a removal center. In the second case that suspects reject signing the form, they are transferred to a removal center following a deportation decision of the governorate. They are being held at the centers until an administrative court takes the final decision on deportation. However, the conditions and long detention period at removal centers lead Syrian refugees to sign the voluntary return form. Therefore, the paper will ultimately illustrate how detention is linked to coercive migration policies.

# 35. Disrupting Good Intentions of Sport as a Tool for Inclusion and Integration

*Recent years have witnessed a large number of refugees from countries such as Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq and many others, arriving in Europe to seek political asylum. There are multiple challenges that the incoming refugees and the hosting countries face. The incoming migrants have to navigate the different cultural practices of their host countries in relation to their own culture; and the hosting countries have to negotiate with resource allocation in the face of a rising populist politics. Although 2017 saw a de-escalation of these migratory movements, issues related to human rights, welfare and social inclusion of refugees have remained central in Europe and European politics. Sport, has been proposed as a potential facilitator for 'integration' and 'social inclusion' of migrant populations into hosting countries. The EU commission's White Paper on Sport, states that all citizens and residents should have access to sport, whilst also drawing attention to the health benefits of sport and physical activity. It also highlights the benefits of sport in support of inter-cultural dialogue and acculturation (second culture learning), suggesting that sport contributes significantly to economic and social cohesion and consequently sport involvement leads to more integrated societies. (http://eurlex.europa.eu/legalcontent/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52007DC0391).*

*There are, however, studies of sport practices that question the role of sport as a tool for social integration or as a mean to promote respect for ethnic, racial or gender diversity, stressing its 'dark social capital' such as gender and racial discrimination, doping, commercialization and women's under-representation in sport governing bodies (Kamberidou & Patsadaras, 2007; Kamberidou, 2011). In other words, it is not evident that all sport activities have the same outcome.*

*Organizers: Susanna Hedenborg, Kelly Knez and Sepandarmaz Mashreghi, Malmö University*

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**SESSION 4   17/8, 10.45 – 12.15**                                    **ROOM: TP401**

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### Shifting policies of sport from welfare and health to civic integration and national security: The political debate about swimming sessions targeting Muslim minority ethnic women

*Sine Agergaard and Verena Lenneis, Aalborg University*

For many years, swimming sessions targeting Muslim minority ethnic women in Denmark have been supported by both private and public funding. Population statistics and reports show that this population group is particularly physically inactive, and women-only swimming sessions are very popular. In 2016, however, discussions about women-only swimming sessions surfaced in the public and political debate in Denmark. This paper focuses on the political debate in the city council of Aarhus Municipality that lasted for almost a year and led to a ban of women-only swimming activities during public opening hours of the municipality's indoor swimming facilities. The debate arose from a proposal by city councillors, who described women-only swimming activities as leisure practices impeding social integration into the Danish society and contributing to the development of a parallel society in socially deprived areas in Aarhus. The paper shows how welfare and health policy arguments about the importance of Danish Muslim women's well-being and engagement in sports and physical activity were waning in the debate. The same applied to the political will to support this group like other physically inactive groups through special initiatives. Further, the political debate illustrates a move from a broad political belief in sports being a tool of integration per se to regulating sports as civic integration and linking to national security politics.

### Refugees' perceptions of sports and physical activity. First results from the SUNDSAM project; a community studies project in a Danish municipality

*Knud Ryom and Sine Agergaard, Aalborg University*

Studies report a lower health status among refugees compared to the recipient populations in western societies. A significant contribution to this disparity is the waiting time for refugees in the asylum

system. If granted asylum in Denmark, many refugees begin their lives in a Danish municipality in a state of health, which might negatively affect their process of settling. Sports and physical activity have been found to be an important element of health promotion. Thus, several sports and physical activity programmes have been initiated to facilitate refugees' health promotion and integration into the new host society. However, these programmes are often not aligned with the backgrounds and narratives of specific groups of refugees. In addition, scarce transnational research has been conducted on refugees' experiences with and perspectives on sports and physical activity. The first phase of the SUNDSAM project, seeks to gather knowledge about how refugees have experienced and currently approach sports and physical activity initiatives. Data is collected through focus group interviews at the mandatory Danish language schools. Participants will be refugees granted asylum in Denmark in the last three years. The results will be ready for presentation in the autumn of 2018. The results will later form the background of a community studies project aiming at supporting refugees to participate in sports and physical activities that are meaningful to them.

## Sport as a means of social integration: social capital, bridges, bonds and discourse

*David Ekholm, Linköpings universitet*

Following increasing segregations, often represented in relation to migration, sport activities has been promoted in social policy discourse as a means of social integration. Based on research conducted on two sports-based interventions in a disadvantaged suburban residential area in a mid-size city in Sweden, articulations on how the interventions contribute to integration and social inclusion are investigated from a governmentality perspective, elaborating on how conceptualizations of social capital and integration underpins rationales of government imbued in the intervention practices. First, statements emphasize how the sport practices ideally bring schools and children from different areas together, portraying the sport practices as bridges enabling a certain form of inclusive social relations. Second, statements describing the sport-based interventions as sites of learning and empowerment based on bonding relations with formative role-model recur in the material analyzed. Underlining bridging meetings between people from different backgrounds and cultures alongside bonding relations important for individual adaptation to (cultural) norms and conduct, issues that social integration is fixed in a strictly cultural meaning. However, segregation has a very material and economic side, which is excluded from the meaning of the concept social integration as animated within the sports-based interventions.

## Decolonizing Methodologies in Sport and Exercise Psychology

*Sepand Mashreghi, Malmö University*

Until recently, sport and exercise psychologists have been researching acculturation and its relation with sport, exercise and physical activity through a lens of universalism and positivism. Using such ontological and epistemological assumptions, researchers have been (and many still continue to be) preoccupied with finding linear causal and correlational patterns that predict the behaviours of immigrants in their new environments without much consideration to the historical, sociopolitical and cultural contexts (Chirkov, 2009a). Acculturation, however, is a changing process that is extended over time and revolves within and around specific historical, political, sociological and cultural contexts. Considerations from postcolonial and critical whiteness studies maintain that through the western eyes, race and ethnicity have become synonymous for non-white people and normalized whiteness (both within scholarship and societies) has continued to identify, explore and categorize the racialized and cultural 'other' (Butryn, 2009; Mcintosh, 1990). Western scholarship, therefore, through theory and methodology has continued to place the cultural 'other' and immigrants in the margins of the society and in constant need of intervention. Despite a call for a revision to the epistemological understanding of the acculturation and its relation to sport and exercise (see for example Blodgett, Schinke, McGannon, & Fisher, 2015; Schinke, McGannon, Parham, & Lane, 2012; Schwartz, Unger, Zamboanga, & Szapocznik, 2010), sport and exercise psychology within a European context has remained an unchallenged territory for the most part. This paper is a call for decolonizing the research

methodologies of sport and exercise psychology by utilizing transformative epistemological approaches such as Participatory Action Research and Art-Based Methodology in order to centralize the voices of the cultural 'other' and immigrants.

# 36. Representations of "immigrant" in policy discourses, structuring and practices of public services and in reasoning of helping professions in Nordic countries and beyond

*This working group focuses on the representations of "immigrant" in welfare services (e.g. social, health care and education). First, how is the category of "immigrant" constituted and reasoned in the welfare services in the context of the Nordic welfare nation state and beyond? Second, how is the category of "immigrant" constructed and reasoned in professional knowledge base of helping professions (e.g. social workers, medical doctors, nurses, educators and psychologists), in pre- and in-service training knowledge building and in higher education degree course literature and professional literature for helping professions. Who is the immigrant in these discourses and reasoning? How does the category of "immigrant" intersect with other social categories? How does the category relate to the categories of "refugee" and "asylum seeker" often attached to "immigrants" in the prevailing public discourses?*

*Organizers: Anna-Leena Riitaoja, University of Helsinki*

**SESSION 1    16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                      **ROOM: TP402**

**Between empowerment and social exclusion: Qualifying ethnic minority women for working life**

*Berit Gullikstad, NTNU –Trondheim*

Qualifying for and participating in the labour market is considered to be the most important step for integration of established and new immigrants in Norway. In the last 10 years, especially immigrant women have been a target group for this work line policy. A state qualification programme (KVP) has been established to assist in this process and this program is handled by the welfare state services. KVP primarily targets social clients, but also married ethnic minority women who are outside of working life. KVP can be described as a generous workfare tool; it follows up users through an individual plan during two years, and the income is higher than ordinary economical support. To participate in KVP is both a right and a duty for those who fulfil the criteria. The paper departure from a question whether the policy and practices of the welfare state services stabilise or destabilise the stereotypical representations of the migrant woman, and if and how discourses of gender equality play a part in such processes. While the ambition of the welfare state is to produce inclusion and (gender) equality for all, it can also produce social, economic and cultural exclusion and borderlines between majority and minorities. Through an analysis of policy documents and interviews with program staff, the paper will discuss how the policy and practices produce a dilemma between empowerment and social exclusion.

**Categorising transnationally mobile people: institutional negotiations beyond 'migranticization'**

*Cathrine Talleraas, Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)*

This article explores institutional negotiations and understandings of the category of people that are transnationally mobile. The contextual standpoint is that of individuals working in the 'international branch' of the Norwegian welfare system, bureaucrats who deal with people attached to the welfare

system and mobile across borders. The analysis reveals an inclusive institutional approach to transnationally mobile people, where increased cross-border mobility is understood as the new norm carried out by all sorts of people. Categories of mobile people include stereotypes that move beyond 'migrant' labels, and include 'backpacking disability pensioners' and 'naïve natives abroad'. These findings illustrate why the migrant-exceptionalism in migration and transnationalism studies can be problematised. Moreover, it questions the assumption that categories of practice and state institutions always are more erroneous than theory-oriented and analytic categories in migration scholarship.

## Welfare Aid Abusers? Stereotyps about migrant´s access to social assistance and the conditions of service provision

*Antonello Scialdone, INAPP–National Institute for Public Policy Analysis*

While migratory processes become more massive, the arrival countries show no increase in integration opportunities but rather a growing resentment of natives for a supposed opportunistic behavior of foreign populations in welfare benefits and social protection. Even if mobility towards Europe hasn't been always considered a problem, today in public discourse the costs experienced by persons which have to move seem overwhelmed by the consideration of risks which (could) affect the destination countries and their natives' prerogatives. Ethnic diversity is represented as a source of threats: this argument generates conflicts between us and them amplified by public spending cuts. The paper compares theoretical approaches and empirical evidences focused on migrants' use of social protection and welfare chauvinism. The text shows how the access of migrants to welfare aid in Europe doesn't imply intensive exploitation or generalized dependence nor it acts in Italy as a decisive factor in localization choices. Deprivation conditions and poverty risks of foreigners and natives haven't been reduced by assistance programs and are actually very distant against all stereotypes. Nevertheless relationship between welfare and immigration remains problematic especially in areas with high levels of economic inequality: from this situation stems out an unusual pressure concerning service provision and social workers, induced to mix care with logic of control.

## Representations of "immigrant" in welfare policies and structuring of services and in higher education degree course literature of for social work profession

*Anna-Leena Riitaoja, University of Helsinki*

This presentation discusses and juxtaposes two fields that regulate and constitute the knowledge and frames of professional work in social work profession with clients considered as "immigrant" clients. These are the policies and structuring on services in national and regional level in Finland, and the professional knowledge base built through higher education degree literature in Finnish universities.

The questions are: What are the representations of "immigrant" in the Finnish welfare policies and structuring of services in the capital area of Finland? What kind of representations of "immigrant" are constituted in higher education degree (course) literature for social work profession? Who is the immigrant in these representations? Moreover, are immigrants considered as a particular group of people requiring special services or is immigrancy seen as one dimension in internally diverse human and client population?

# 37. Spaces of solidarity and social protection in times of austerity

*The purpose of this workshop is to identify and explore spaces of solidarity and social protection in the area of social work with a particular focus on formal and informal social work with mobile populations. The workshop gives priority to research that explores new theoretical and methodological perspectives on these spaces. Critical deconstructions of social work institutions and practices have identified its oppressive and controlling dimensions. In contrast to these, nevertheless important, this workshop set focus on social work grounded in emancipatory values of solidarity and social justice. In times of austerity and repressive border regimes, social workers, as well as other professionals and activists in their daily work experience the consequences of, and sometimes contribute to, current restrictive policies and practices (deportations, temporary residence permit, restrictive family reunification, etc.). While some social workers are involved in the implementation of these repressive measures, others counteract and resist this development, both inside and outside formal welfare institutions. In their work, they go beyond and challenge institutionalized border regimes and related authoritarianism. These social workers witness the everyday suffering of undocumented migrants. At different levels, they participate and give support to alternative responses that protect migrants in vulnerably situations. To this workshop we invite papers that problematize these processes in social work and that present new theoretical and methodological perspectives and develop argument on different ethical issues. Papers on formal or informal social work with mobile populations, papers on social work organizations run by migrant- and/or professionals in local, national and/or border crossing contexts.*

*Organizers: Kristina Gustafsson, Linné University, Sabine Gruber Linköpings universitet, Erica Righard, Malmö universitet and Norma Montesino, Lunds universitet.*

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**SESSION 1   16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                      **ROOM: K23**

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### Welfare work and migration: Bureaucrats concerns and perceptions. Analyzing a commentary

*Carolin Schütze, Lund University*

This paper demonstrates the influence of prejudiced attitudes and organizational constraints in relation to discretion for welfare work with migrants through survey data. Welfare organizations play a central role in providing services. In contemporary Sweden, welfare organizations and its workforce are not only influenced by neoliberal reorganizations but also by debates and migration-policy changes that foster the idea that immigration is a threat to the welfare state.

Previous research shows that organizational constraints are of great importance for our understanding of discretion and welfare services. It also points out inequalities in welfare services for minorities. However, only few have explored discretion in relation to prejudiced attitudes and outcomes for minorities. Therefore, this paper explores how workload and attitudes toward migrants are linked to discretion and work with migrants. Original survey data (N=1319) from a sample of the Public Employment Service and the Social Security Insurance Agency, is analysed using structural equation modelling.

Results show that those who reported having more workload were more likely to report their work with migrants as difficult. However, those that reported having more discretion had a decreased likelihood in reporting their work with migrants as difficult. That is, workers with more workload that experience greater discretion are less likely to report their work with migrants as difficult.

### The Nightingale Mentor Program as a tool for teacher education students and their mentees to develop intercultural understanding and skills

*Monica Eklund, Halmstad University*

Mentoring programs with the aim to support disadvantaged or under-represented groups are becoming more and more popular in the higher education landscape. In Malmö, Sweden, the Nightingale project started as a pilot project in 1997. Since 1 July of 2005 Nightingale mentor scheme has been used as a permanent scheme at Malmö University (Sild Lönroth, 2007). One goal of the scheme is that the friendship between a mentor and a child will lead to an increased understanding of, and tolerance for, each other's differing social and cultural backgrounds.

Today you can find the Nightingale program at many universities. At Halmstad University a Nightingale project started in 2014, in cooperation with Halmstad municipality, Save the children in Halmstad, and the County administrative board Halland. At the end of that year the first group of mentors and mentees had completed the program. The aims and goals for the Nightingale project taking place at the Halmstad university were the same as in other Nightingale projects, but what differed was the selection of those participating in the project. All the mentors were teacher education students, most of whom plan to teach at the secondary or the upper secondary school. The mentees were unaccompanied minors from Afghanistan aged 18 to 19. All of the youngsters were male and all of them were living by themselves without parents or other relatives.

### The messiness of politics in a 'world in between' – an exploration of resistance through community theatre

*Emma Söderman and Anna Lundberg, Linköping University*

The purpose of this article is to explore the 'world in between' (Squire 2009), which emerged in the No Border Musical. This was a community theatre initiative in the city of Malmö, Sweden that contested the deportation regime (Peutz and De Genova 2010). The Musical was initiated by a local refugee rights organisation, the Asylum Group, together with a local theatre group, Interakt. Almost half of the 30 members in the musical had come to Sweden seeking refuge as unaccompanied children, and stayed as undocumented persons after having their claims for asylum rejected. The musical performance displayed consequences of migration control and portrayed the precariousness of the youth's everyday life, but also imagined a world without borders. This article is based on two-year participant observations in the musical, including interviews with 16 of the members, both with and without personal experiences of deportability. The 'world in between' of the musical was created through the recognition of experiences, relationship-building and everyday organising. A looming threat of deportation was always there, and even though the aim of the work of the musical was to resist state classifications, categorisations based on formal status of residency was sometimes reproduced, in intersection with other categories such as those based on age and gender. We therefore argue for the importance of analysing the ambivalence and the messiness of politics in this 'world in between'.

## SESSION 2    16/8, 16. 30 – 18.30                                        ROOM: K23

### Methodological challenges and openings in the research field of social work and mobility

*Sabine Gruber, Linköping University*

In a time when social work is increasingly permeated by control and repressive measures, not only social workers but also researchers in social work are faced with new challenges. These challenges are not at least evident in relation to research on cross border-mobility (e.g. irregular migration, refuge, asylum). In this paper, I reflect on the needs and promises for methodological development in the research field of social work and migration, grounded in emancipatory values of solidarity and social justice. My point of departure is that contemporary social services risk becoming part of increasingly violent deportation regimes, and that social workers as well as researchers in social work

are faced with new political and ethical challenges. Are "traditional" research methods enough to shed light on alternative understandings of and responses to the needs of migrants in vulnerably situations? Can activism and actions of solidarity contribute to a methodological development in social work research, and in that case how? As part of my presentation, I look forward to a discussion around methodological challenges and openings in the research field of social work and cross border mobility/transnationality, based on my own experiences from different research projects, and with support from literature which discuss such challenges.

## Negotiated reception of refugees and migrants: Mixed reference group interviews as a source of knowledge production about social work in times of migration

*Kristina Gustafsson and Jesper Johansson, Linnaeus University*

In this paper we discuss methods used in a project which documented professional and volunteer experiences from the reception of refugees and migrants in Sweden in 2015 and 2016. The documentation was implemented by using reference group interviews. The reference groups consisted of representatives from state agencies, municipal agencies, private entrepreneurs and civil society organizations. In total, 15 selected professionals and volunteers were divided into three groups who met three times and three hours per occasion during autumn 2016. Through the method, we included various knowledge producing groups. In an open dialogue, they described their experiences in narratives; explored the claims and jurisdictions of their own, compared and negotiated with the others. They explored how their perspectives and functions in the reception were entangled and concurrent but also marked by processes of asymmetries, dominance and power inequality among themselves and in relation to the refugees and migrants. The methodological design made it possible to frame the reception of refugees and migrants as a joint responsibility with shared problems and challenges. Another outcome of our analysis is that we can formulate tangible problems that can be enhanced by all actors who work with the reception. Hopefully, increased knowledge and professional reflection about these problems might lead to changes and improvements in social work and welfare states practices in times of migration.

## Radical difference and its place of affect: articulations of solidarity in a self organised cooperative in Athens

*Demi Spriggs, Goldsmiths Anthropology Department*

This project examines socialities of solidarity in grass roots communities in Athens, practiced by activists, anarchist groups, refugees and volunteers.The field work will take place in Khora Community Centre: a grassroots cooperative produced by participants from all over the world with a diverse range of socio-economic and cultural backgrounds, genders, sexualities, religious and political beliefs. Socialities of solidarity are considered as means of practising social alternatives (Rozakou, 2016) and imagining new kinds of social relationships (Dave, 2015. Juris, 2008). Looking into the mediation of different articulations of solidarity starts with understanding solidarity as a praxis (Rakopoulos, 2016) and as a formation of social relations that are often in transition and contestation. This paper speaks to the emotional interplay that attracts people to social movements through the authors participation in the affective landscape of a solidarity network in Athens. Understanding affective processes is integral to the study of social movements (Juris, 2008; Molm, L., Collett, J., & Schaefer, D., 2007; Dave, 2015), but what does solidarity with radically different experiences of being in the world really feel like?

# 38. Resisting practices beyond binaries

*This workshop aims to explore and discuss the profile, practice and normativity in civil society practices among and for migrants While top-down political migration discourse and practice are marked by increasing tendencies towards restriction and closure in most countries, we also see the establishment of a pattern rooted in practices with a different profile. For example, in Gothenburg, a cooperation between a local Lutheran church and a voluntary organization has for many years been a strong voice to defend the lives of irregular migrants in Southern Sweden (Khosravi 2010, Nahnfeldt 2014, Wyller 2014). In the late Fall of 2015 a significant part of the local population in Sør-Varanger, the border area between Norway and Russia, organized to develop more inclusive practice towards migrants than was ordered by the Norwegian authorities (Brox 2016). Even if there are other practices aiming at less restrictive patterns of inclusion than we see in on the national level, there is a suspicion that also the alternative practices stay in an oppressive host/guest binary (Agamben 2008). A more generous hospitality does not have to imply that orientalist traditions are put behind. However, the broad initiative coming out of Engin Isin`s research and concept of acts of citizenship (Isin 2007) and Edward Soja`s focus on "third space" (Soja 1996) have opened a new wave of research in the theory and practice of what a non –binary host/guest hospitality might be. Recent research (Sander / Villadsen / Wyller 2016) has opened discussions on whether there might be emerging practices that combine agency and hospitality.*

*Organizers: Cecilia Nahnfeldt, Research Unit in the Church of Sweden, Trygve Wyller, University of Oslo.*

**SESSION 2    16/8, 16.30 – 18.30**                                              **ROOM: TP402**

## Magnificent Encounters in Borderland

*Kaia Rønsdal, University of Oslo*

The paper is based in the project "Magnificent Encounters in Borderland", where the main question "How may epistemological decentring be conceptualised and border binaries reconfigured through interpretations of lived encounters in Nordic borderlands?" is the discussion point. The theoretical framework, as well as the methodological development is built from spatial theory, phenomenology and theology.

Border situations need to be emphasised as "radical stages of relations." (Agier, 2016, 23). The shift of the borders to become the stage of relations has significance for how we approach the migrant as a concrete and theoretical human being. This will be explored through bottom-up insight developed by two lines of thought. Both have their starting point in Nordic borderlands, Malmö and Kirkenes.

They start in the empirical, 'from below' and enacted and lived encounters, and both lead to a challenge and reconfiguration of the guest and the host. One emphasises context and the other philosophical development. The first line is contextual and relate to how hospitality is lived and enacted when people encounter in borderland spaces. The second, parallel topic emphasises conceptual and philosophical development, also based in lived encounters.

The present paper will have its starting point in conversations and interviews with civil society agents in Kirkenes, Norway, carried out in May 2018. The aim is to point out some first impressions regarding the topic at hand.

## Hosting asylum seekers in local homes in Finland

*Paula Merikoski, University of Helsinki*

The autumn of 2015 and the arrival of unprecedented number of asylum seekers mobilised the Finnish civil society to provide assistance to the newcomers. The Refugees Welcome movement, initiated in Germany, started finding its Finnish form as the reception centres became overcrowded. Setting

up a home accommodation network was a response to the increased need for accommodation as well as to the will to show hospitality towards the newcomers.

This paper examines hosting asylum seekers as a civil society practice that challenges politics of closure and anti-immigration atmosphere that has been growing since the beginning of the "crisis". It may also challenge binaires related to migration, such as guest/host, since an outspoken goal of the home accommodation network is to form inter-group relationships that surpass unequal power relations and to renounce the idea of hosting as one-way assistance. I argue, that the multicultural encounters which occur in hosting are what Sara Ahmed (2000) calls "generous encounters": ones that are formed on an equal relationship yet recognising the structures and power relations that differentiate groups of people. The aim of this paper is to consider what is specific about the Finnish form of hosting asylum seekers as a welcoming civil society practice, and what kind of hospitality is produced in the domestic sphere.

## Mutual Transformation? An Anthropological Study of Hospitality, Agency, and Relationships among Migrants and Swedes in the Church of Sweden

*Kristina Helgesson Kjellin, Church of Sweden Research Department and Uppsala university*

The aim of this paper is to analyze hospitality as it is manifested among church visitors with a migrant background from the Middle East and among so called majority-Swedes in a parish in the Church of Sweden. Building on anthropological field studies, the ethnographic material shows that the binary guest/host is being challenged and negotiated in this context. Whereas the private sphere of Swedes is experienced by the migrants to be difficult to enter, the church is a place where it is possible for Iraqis, Syrians and Swedes to meet, share experiences and to express, and be the recipients of, acts of hospitality. This is done through new practices, such as cooking and sharing of food, the incorporation of new rituals, and through everyday practices. A few individuals with a migrant background play key roles and can be understood as "brokers"; in their positions "in-between" they function as translators, negotiators, and communicators. Selwyn (2000) stresses the proximity of power and welcome, and the closeness of hospitality and hostility, where "[t]he danger […] lies in the possibility that the opportunity and promise of a relationship will simply not be taken up." The study indicates that acts of hospitality to some extent are transforming traditional categories and binaries, and that mutual transformation is taking place through these practices, however, not without tension. This ethnographic case will be analysed in relation to agency, identity, belonging, and power.

## Approaches to Hospitalities and Counterspaces in a Nordic Context

*Synnøve Bendixsen, University of Bergen*

In 2015, European states were overwhelmed by the call to make room for refugees seeking a better and secure life. The main response of the European countries was to enforce borders to prevent refugees from reaching its shores. Representing migration as security and crime related issues have contributed to normalizing the increasingly strict and restrictive state policies. This inhospitable public environment has given rise to moral panic, outburst of discrimination and violence as pursued by some citizens.

Simultaneously, new practices of hospitality and solidarity through which different ways of engaging with refugees have been initiated by citizens, religious organizations, NGOs and privately organized initiators. Voluntary practices increased post 2015 and citizens who in the past had infrequently volunteered, joined up.

In this paper I will take the lens of hospitality to understand the new configurations of spaces of contestation. Which spaces of hospitality can we see in the Nordic countries? How are they shaped, by whom and what are their consequences for the way we think about hospitality? How, if at all, are these scapes proliferated through the social reality, and cultural and social values existing in the Nordic countries? This paper will draw upon a range of ethnographic case studies pursued by researchers in the project NORDHOST to discuss analytical and theoretical approaches to current hospitality and counterspaces in the Nordic countries.

# 39. Insecure lives: Everyday effects of Irregular Migration in Nordic welfare states

*There is a growing number of migrants living in each Nordic country, who lack residence permit, have overstayed it, or are in otherwise precarious legal and social position. Such migrants include a wide diversity of non-citizens who are often shifting between different legal categories, e.g. students, asylum seekers, temporary workers, EU citizens without social insurance coverage, etc. All of these groups have limited access to welfare services due to their precarious citizenship status. This has produced a deepening contradiction between universalistic residence-based welfare system and the migrants' de facto lack of access to welfare and social rights. It has also meant that an increasing number of people live their lives under constant fear of being detained and deported. Meanwhile, there has been a selective tightening of migration policies, increased deportation practices and internal bordering processes in each Nordic country. In order to understand the complexities of irregular migration, we need research on the daily effects of irregularity as well as the micro-level practices which produce irregularity. We welcome both empirical and conceptual papers.*

*Organizers: Lena Näre, University of Helsinki, Miika Tervonen, Migration Institute of Finland*

**SESSION 3   17.8, 09.00 – 10.40**                                              **ROOM: TP45**

### Trust as a dimension of irregular migration

*Synnøve Bendixsen, Department of Social Anthropology, University of Bergen*

In this paper I will discuss how trust is instituted among people living in an irregular situation in Norway. How is trust constituted among irregular migrants, with gendered, ethnic, class and age differences? In which situations does the aspect of trust come to play a role? Although trust is a universal phenomenon, anthropologists have stressed that trust is constituted in different ways in different social contexts. Few would disagree that trust exists in all societies in close relationships. Nevertheless, the formation of trust is not socially constructed in a similar way and is not as well founded everywhere. Instead, it is «related to the specific notions of self and sociality at play in each setting» (Ystanes 2011:6).

   I will examine four dimensions that I consider to be decisive for the migrants' experience of (mis)trust: 1) Past experiences (war, migration history, difficult experiences); 2) Experiences from the present precarious life situation as irregular migrants where they are often disappointed by the environment, rejected or deceived; 3) Mistrust directed against irregular migrants from other members of society causes migrants themselves to distrust others and create a mutual mistrust; 4) a habitus of mistrust where mistrust is or has become a social rule. This may reflect both earlier socialization and current life situation. Finally, I will discuss why and how trust comes to matter when we talk about irregular migrants.

### Lives on hold – Intimate Relations and Care in the Lives of Asylum Seekers in Finland

*Lena Näre, University of Helsinki*

This paper draws on the notions of intimate migration (Boehm 2012) and transnational care (Baldassar et al. 2007) to analyse the ways in which intimate relations motivate and direct refugee (im)mobility and asylum seekers' (im)possibility of providing transnational care for their families in the context of increasingly restrictive border and migration regimes. Existing research on refugee migration has focused on refugees and asylum seekers as recipients of (health) care and overlooked the role of asylum seekers and refugees as providers of transnational care. This paper is based on ethnographic research with Iraqi and Afghani asylum seekers conducted in Finland in the spring of 2017. The data include participant observation and interviews (N=30) with female and male asylum seekers who arrived in Finland in the autumn of 2015 and who still in the spring of 2017 were waiting for the final decision on their asylum application. The research participants were stuck in immobility because they

were waiting either for the first decision on their asylum application or the administrative court's decision on their appeal. The study emphasizes the crucial importance of intimate and family relations in motivating asylum mobility and structuring daily lives of asylum seekers in Finland. It also documents the human suffering and hopelessness caused by an asylum regime that prevents refugees from providing transnational care for their families.

## Between victimisation and the 'good refugee'. Media Discourses on LGBTIQ Refugees in Germany

*Dr. Carolin Küppers, Bundesstiftung Magnus Hirschfeld*

Angela Merkels ‚open-border-policy' in 2015 lead to a polarizing debate and the media was abuzz with articles on refugees. In the discursive field positions stretched among the new welcome-culture, a 'we can do it'-vibe, paternalistic ascriptions and victimizations as well as racist backlashes and right-wing populist propaganda. One specific group of refugees came into the picture: lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer refugees (LGBTIQ refugees). They face specific insecurities and vulnerabilities in the current asylum system. In my paper I pursue the question how stories of queer refugees serve to construct destination countries as 'safe havens' while the countries of origin are constructed as particularly precarious and dangerous for queer refugees. In this contradictory discursive area of specific vulnerabilities, intersectional discrimination and alleged social desirability the queer refugee becomes a key figure. Therefore the paper analyses furthermore in which subject positions queer refugees became visible in German media discourses over the last three years. My thesis is, that their representation in mainstream media is oscillating between victimization due to multiple discrimination and the attribution of being 'the good refugee' – the westernized, modern and non-islamist refugee, who is appropriated and sometimes even used to justify stricter migration laws.

## Borders Everywhere: Russian-speaking Women Engaged in Commercial Sex in Finland Negotiating Space(s)

*Anastasia Diatlova, University of Helsinki*

State border have become diffused, spreading from the physical spaces between nation states inwards into everyday interactions and discourses (Balibar 1998; Yuval-Davis 2013). Consequently, migrants need to contend with border regimes that are no longer confined to the physical borders. This presents a particular challenge for people who engage in transnational commercial sex. In order to engage in commercial sex they need to move through public and private spaces and be visible and accessible in these spaces, while at the same time remain unnoticed by state agents. This paper explores how Russian-speaking women engaged in commercial sex conceptualize and negotiate their embodied experience of space in the context of borders. Based on semi-structured interviews with Russian-speaking women engaged in commercial sex it shows how public and private spaces alike are experienced as a source of uncertainty and anxiety and how in the absence of ways of exerting control over the spaces, body management techniques are used to cope with the surveillance and insecurity.

## Meetings on the margins: Social work and vulnerable EU migrants in Norway

*Turid Misje, VID Specialized University*

Recently, scholars have criticised social work for not responding to the challenges migration poses to the discipline and profession. This lack of response, it is argued, should be understood in light of the strong connection between social work and the nation state where social work traditionally has been directed exclusively at those who are considered part of a country's population. This is particularly true for the Nordic countries.

The focus of this paper are encounters between social workers in various Norwegian welfare state settings, and vulnerable EU citizens living in Norway for shorter or longer periods of time. These migrants have limited and contested rights to services in the country's public welfare system and are a new group of service users for most professionals.

The stories of two migrants in precarious health situations and their encounters with health- and social workers at both public and voluntary services serve as a point of departure. Through these stories I explore how social workers function as both door openers and gatekeepers, even gate closers, in such encounters and suggest that viewing their practices through the lens of the national basis of social work might be fruitful.

The empirical material is drawn from an ongoing ethnographic fieldwork at several of the social services available to this group of migrants in Oslo, where I also follow migrants in their encounters with other parts of the Norwegian welfare system.

## SESSION 4    17.8, 10.55 – 12.15                                         ROOM: TP45

### Tactics of countering staggered lived experiences: Processes of subjectivation in student-migrants' everyday lives

*Olivia Maury, University of Helsinki*

The paper examines strategies that persons residing on a temporary student visa in Finland employ to secure a continued stay and to stabilize their staggered lived experiences. International students are often imagined to occupy a straightforward migration path from studying to landing in highly skilled jobs. The paper attempts to problematise this linear imaginary by studying problems of renewing visas or changing migratory status as well as the tactics the student-migrants invent to overcome difficulties in their everyday lives. Thus, borders are placed in the center of the analysis underlining how migrants actively shape the border as a political space by challenging it at the same time as state institutions and policies try to govern and control these migratory movements through borders. The data consists of 30 in-depth interviews with persons who have or have recently had a student visa in Finland. The data is analysed through a thematic content analysis. The paper aims to shed light on the multiple strategies that student-migrants adopt, which simultaneously blur the distinction between migration for study and work. Hence, the objective is to study practices of subjectivation through which student-migrants facilitate the "unstable ways of staying in place" in order to shape a life according to their needs and desires.

### Moving between statuses: young Russian migrants' legal insecurities in Helsinki

*Daria Krivonos, University of Helsinki*

By addressing the productive force of immigration controls, the paper problematises the dominant approach to studying migration through reproducing and normalising bureaucratic categories of migrant statuses. While migration literature has extensively discussed precarity and insecurity of irregular migrants, it is assumed that legal statuses of regular migrants are achieved unproblematically and simply reflect migrants' 'purpose' in the country. Using the empirical case of young Russian migrants in Helsinki, the paper analyses the production of migrant statuses and migrant labour through the border regime and immigration controls.The paper discusses legal hierarchies within a single largest migrant and minoritised group of Russians in Finland. Regardless of the geographical proximity and relative ease through which Russian migrants can cross the territorial borders to Finland as tourists, young Russians' residence in Finland carries specific and enforceable controls, entitlements and rights, which are tied to a bureaucratic system of residence permits. This insecurity over residence permit renewals makes young migrants take strategic decisions of moving from one migrant status to another and limits their labour market opportunities. Despite being of the same national background, Russian migrants experience differential inclusion in the Finnish labour market and social rights, which depends on their legal status in Finland.

## The lesser of two evils? Governing deportability through humanitarian' detention and destitution in Sweden

*Annika Lindberg, University of Bern*

We get all sorts of people in here. For some rejected asylum-seekers, detention is a better option than living on the street, cause that's the alternative. In here, at least they get food, shelter, a bed to sleep in...' A Swedish immigration detention official here compares the plights of detention to the destitution awaiting 'undeportable' rejected asylum-seekers under Sweden's new restrictive migration policy regime. The new 'minimum rights'-approach, which withdraws all social support for rejected individuals who remain in the country despite a deportation order, was intended to enhance deportation rates, yet preliminary reports suggest it has resulted in growing destitution among migrants who remain stuck in (un)deportability in Sweden - or in the European Dublin system. Building on participant observation and interviews with state officials in migrant detention centers and departure housing units, the paper discusses the different forms of state-induced violence targeting migrants who remain confined at the fringes of law and society, detained and detainable respectively. It highlights the continuity between different coercive practices targeting migrants in the 'deportation corridor', and how these banal, administrative measures are used strategically to discipline and punish migrants into compliance with expulsion orders. Moreover, the paper discusses the particular implications of social exclusion when practiced in the context of highly regulated welfare states.

## EU migrant street workers and gatekeepers in Helsinki and Stockholm, 2007–2018: comparison of policy framing and responses

*Miika Tervonen, Migration Institute of Finland*

The presentation compares development of local policy responses in Helsinki and Stockholm towards intra-EU migrants labelled as 'Roma beggars' in Finland, 'vulnerable EU-migrants' in Sweden. Precarious EU migrants outside the Nordic labour markets have formed a group that is neither 'in' nor completely 'out' of national welfare structures. I argue that while state-level politics has been characterized both in Finland and Sweden by a 'policy of no policy', there has on the local level been an 'innovation' of indirect bordering processes, in which mobilising of various municipal workers and the police as everyday gatekeepers has been central. The presentation looks at diverse logics of bordering in the context of neoliberal urban space and 'post-universal' welfare state, converging in Helsinki and Stockholm in different ways, manifested particularly in different attempts to control the use of urban space. Debates and policies on the EU migrants have also begun to converge with those aimed at irregular migrants. Meanwhile, provisioning of rudimentary services for the migrants has been 'NGOized' (relegating elementary social provision to third sector and private actors), and particularly in Helsinki also ethnicized (conceptualizing 'Roma/beggars' as a category requiring special measures).

# 40. Spatial Aspects of Migrant Belonging: Translocality and Emotional Geographies

*This workshop aims to critically reflect on the spatial aspects of migrant belonging. Scholars that have engaged with the trans-locality perspective study both mobility and embeddedness in everyday locations, re-grounding the migrant experience. As Brickell & Datta (2011, p.5) write, the translocality concept grapples with the challenge of understanding the "local as situated within a network of spaces, places and scales where identities are negotiated and transformed". We examine belonging and place making beyond (and within) the national scale, keeping in mind that even though the migrant experience entails mobility, migrant subjects are also situated in terms of being gendered, racialized and classed and act within specific political and structural contexts that shape their sense of belonging.*

*This workshop also covers the emotional aspects of the relation between places and migrant life. Central for the ways in which places become meaningful for human subjects in general, there is comfort, fear, nostalgia, belonging, frustration etc. At the core of place making, there is also a constant pursuit of an emotional relation to the physical world. Migrants strive for "happy places", for places where they feel safe, confident or even proud. These aspects of the interplay between place and subjects point to what Davidson and Milligan (2004) call emotional geographies.*

*Organizers: Greti-Iulia Ivana, Tina Mathisen, Micheline van Riemsdijk, Uppsala University.*

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**SESSION 2    16/8, 16.30 – 18.30**                                              **ROOM: TP53**

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**Urban History and Diaspora Belongings: The Impacts of Al-Andalus History on Moroccan Diasporic Senses of Belonging and Home in Granada, Spain**

*Robin Finlay, Newcastle University*

In this paper, I develop ideas of diaspora and belonging through examining how spatial and temporal aspects of urban space influence diaspora formations. At the core of the concept of diaspora are debates about belonging and home, with the notion of a remembered home seen as a central feature of the diaspora condition. This remembering of a home is frequently conceptualised as a nostalgic 'homing desire' (Brah, 1996) for a symbolic place, which is often considered as the diasporic place of origin. Therefore, notions of diaspora are often predicated on ideas of singular spaces of 'authentic' origin. This provides a limited understanding of belonging and origin and can be challenged through greater engagement with the history of space. Through extending the temporality to recognise not just colonial and contemporary connections, but also pre-colonial migrations and civilisations, and how these are marked in the translocality of urban space, the normative spatial registers of home and away, belonging and not belonging can be contested. I illustrate this argument by focusing on the Moroccan diaspora in Granada, Spain, and examine how the history of Al-Andalus in Granada – and beyond – influences diasporic senses of belonging and home. I argue that heritage landscape of Granada and an identification with historical circular migrations between northern Morocco and southern Spain can engender a 'homing desire' to multiple spaces, including the 'diaspora space' of Granada.

**Home and away: exploring the emotional gap of displacement**

*Gard Ringen Høibjerg, Inland Norway University of Applies Sciences*

This paper explores the ways through which immigrants engage with their newfound communities, and asks in which way a new normality is found through the mundane practices of everyday life. The aim is to outline a theoretical approach for studying integration as embedded in everyday life by drawing omn Bourdieu's doxa concept. I also critically discuss the notion of doxa, as I argue that this lacks a possibility for human agency. Furthermore, I argue that the social organisation of everyday

life is not purely a means through which power and hierarchies are reproduced, but rather that humans crave for a predictable existence. The theoretical approach will be used to inform empirical research to be conducted as ethnographic fieldwork in the spring of 2018 among refugees and employees in refugee related services. The research will focus on the informal aspects of refugee integration in two Norwegian rural municipalities: that is, on what is happening outside the government programs. The fieldwork will explore in which way the informants shape their new existence based on either engaging with the local community, reconnecting with an already accustomed strategy of producing their taken-for-granted everyday life, or a combination of the two.

### Migrants' emotional geographies and the resistance of the material world

*Greti-Iulia Ivana, Uppsala University*

It was in the beginning of the 2000's that the importance of emotions in understanding spatiality started to become acknowledged outside of several niche feminist debates (Anderson and Smith 2001, Davidson and Milligan 2004, Rose 2004, Davidson et al. 2005). From that point onwards, the recent years have seen an increase in interest for the so called emotional geographies, in both human geography and sociology. However, in much of this literature, the dominant perspective regards the subject as both reflectively and emotionally making sense of the world. This approach has also gained prominence in the study of migration, as it emphasizes the depth and complexity of individual migrants' narratives of their journey. Yet, I argue using emotional geographies in this way to understand migrant experience overstates the agency of the migrant as producer of emotional meaning. In this context, the aim of this presentation is to explore the resistence of the material world as migrants live it first hand. Drawing partially on an STS perspective, the talk will focus on the centrality of the world as given, especially in the early stages of migration. Furthermore, questions of familiarity with the physical surroundings and control over them will be addressed, from the standpoint of not only how the world becomes endowed with meaning, but also how it projects meaning.

### In search of home and belonging: A grounded theory study to understand "emotional citizenship" and voluntary return migration to a post-conflict society

*Aida Ibričević, Istanbul Bilgi University, Graduate School of Social Sciences*

The connection between citizenship and emotions has been theorised by George Marcus, who, contrary to conventional political theory, radically asserts that emotions enable rationality and good citizenship, mainly because they foster democratic action. Elaine Lynn-Ee Ho and Lucy Jackson further theorise the nexus between citizenship and emotions by employing the concepts of home and belonging as instrumental to our understanding of citizenship. Although these concepts have been further developed, a thorough analysis of the theoretical connections between citizenship and emotions is still in its initial stages. Also, an analysis of the actual, specific and distinct emotions comprising home, belonging and, thus, the emotional dimension of citizenship, is gravely missing. My paper aims to fill this gap in the literature by creating a robust theoretical nexus between citizenship, home, belonging and a set of context-specific, 'political' emotions. I base my argument on a grounded theory method of analysis of 35 in-depth interviews conducted with members of the Bosnia and Herzegovinian diaspora/transmigrants, who have voluntarily decided to return and settle in B&H. My study participants, most of whom are dual citizens, present unique perspectives on the relevant concepts, since they can both be categorised within return migration to a post-conflict society and since their decision to return was made in light of their successful integration in the host state.

## SESSION 3   17/8, 9.00 – 10.30                                          ROOM: TP53

### Exploring the role of spatial habits in understanding young migrants' translocal belongings

*Tina Mathisen, Department of Social and Economic Geography, Uppsala University*

In this paper I am looking at young migrants' spatial habits, exploring what such habits can say about experiences of inclusion and exclusion and the migrants' construction of subject positionality in

space and time. The analysis is built on 35 activity diaries, in depth interviews and participant observation with young former refugees (age 13-18) settled in four Norwegian small towns. The participants have backgrounds from 14 different countries and their time of residence varies from three months to being born in Norway. The varied characteristics of the informants makes for an interesting comparison providing knowledge about how differences in gender, time and place characteristics play a role for spatial practices, which is seen in connection to experiences of belonging. The analysis also shows how relations to multiple places are practiced. One aim of the paper is to shift the focus on former refugees' place attachment and integration away from essentialist cultural explanations towards place routines and social processes. Drawing on the concept Translocational positionality (Anthias 2008), the paper discusses identity and belonging in terms of intersecting social positions viewed as axes of power that can shift according to time and location, emphasizing context and process.

## Mapping Migrant Spaces and Locating Cross-Cultural Interactions
*Gregory Taff, Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research*
Which physical spaces in cities do international migrants and refugees use? Through what activities and via which institutions, if any, do they utilize these spaces? How do these patterns differ based on social characteristics, and relative to non-migrants? In which spaces, and through what mechanisms, do cross-cultural interactions occur, and why? These questions are explored, in part, through a participatory mapping project that solicits map information from immigrants and long-time residents of north Norwegian cities. Participants are asked to mark places on online or paper maps and write about how, when, why, and through what activities/institutions they use these spaces, and where they experience cross-cultural interactions. The online participatory map also serves as an information exchange platform for residents, with a focus on use by immigrants, to learn and share information about places and activities available in their cities. While dependent on who participates, participatory mapping has been shown to empower marginalized groups (Chambers 2006). Participant feedback is gathered to learn how the system may or may not be beneficial to residents, focused on immigrants. Preliminary results, after summer 2018 implementation, include maps and descriptive comparisons, stratified by social characteristics, about migrant and non-migrant uses of space, and places and conditions found to enable cross-cultural interactions.

## "Beyond the allure of gold": Zimbabwean migrants belonging, attachment and identity in Johannesburg
*Khangelani Moyo, University of the Witwatersrand*
This paper focuses on Zimbabwean migrants in Johannesburg and discusses their attachment to place in the form of the dwelling, neighbourhood, city and country where they live. I recognise that, attachment to place is a complex and nuanced conception when engaged within the circular and transnational traditions of Zimbabwean migration to South Africa. I therefore ask questions about the kind of attachment that best captures Zimbabweans' state of being in Johannesburg. Firstly, Johannesburg is a foreign land to them and attachment to it exists in contention with allegiances to their country of origin. Secondly, many participants exited Zimbabwe due to a compulsive socio-economic environment and in search of better opportunities in South Africa. Thirdly, belonging to Johannesburg is contentious due to xenophobic sentiment, which occasionally manifests in violent attacks on foreign nationals. I conclude that, Zimbabweans sense of attachment to place needs to be understood across a spatial range that takes account of their differing relationships to dwelling, neighbourhood, city and the country.

### "I just want a normal life in Norway". Polish migrants' narratives of place and belonging.

*Linda Marie Dyrlid, NTNU*

While several aspects of the political and structural framework regulating Polish migrants rights and duties in Norway has changed since the EU enlargement in 2004, some patterns seems to be persistent: Polish migrants are still associated with certain segments of the labour market, and are still overrepresented when it comes to temporal work contracts (Friberg 2016). Furthermore, discourses in Norwegian national media tend to describe polish migrants in rather stereotypical ways (Dyrlid 2017). Against that background the presentation will focus on the migrants own narratives of place and belonging and by applying the concept "sense of place" (Rose 1995, Åkerlund 2013) address the complexity that characterizes Polish migrants stories about Norway. According to Rose (1995) sense of place will be embedded in the power relations structuring our lives. Stories about place and belonging might hence reflect terms, frameworks and categorizations created by the wider discursive formations. I will argue that the migrant's stories should be perceived as Narratives of emplacement (Farrer 2010, Read 2012). Farrer consider, in short, Narratrives of emplacement as «the settlers 'stories about their place in the city» arguing it implies simultaneously narratives of «displacement, dislocation and even exclusion» (ibid: 1212).

### Place and Belonging: Narratives of Venezuelan migrants in Montreal

*Turid Sætermo, Department of Neuromedicine and Movement Science, NTNU*

This presentation discusses migrants' narratives of attachment to place, focusing on when and how places are presented as meaningful sites of belonging, home making and self-realization. The paper takes inspiration from Bönisch-Brednich and Trundle's (2010) emphasis on the significance of specific places in the experience of migration. Linking spatial relocation and self-realization, the authors note that 'most people still become mobile with the intention of settling once more and of making the new locality a meaningful site for daily life' (ibid: [1]. Drawing on empirical data from ethnographic research among skilled migrants in Montreal, Canada, the presentation centers on the relationships between migrants' experiences of emplaced belonging and the political, structural and discursive contexts that shape these. In policy discourses around skilled migration, skilled migrants are to a large extent constructed as equipped with globally convertible human and cultural capital that can make them feel at home anywhere. At the same time, there are also strong expectations directed at migrants that they develop a certain sense of belonging to the societies where they settle. Against this backdrop, I discuss narratives where various dimensions of attachment to place become articulated, looking at how migrants in various and shifting ways, and at different moments, located themselves as belonging or not in Montreal.

### The emotional geographies of the Zimbabwean diaspora: change hope uncertainty

*John Clayton, Northumbria University, Newcastle, UK*

The 'emotional turn' (Anderson and Smith, 2001) has brought renewed attention to the role of affective registers in constituting and transforming socio-spatial relations. For migrants, such emotions are particularly significant vis-a-vis ongoing processes of inclusion/exclusion and the everyday reconstruction of translocal subjectivities. However, consideration must also be given to the emotional dimensions of more seismic geo-political change (Pain, 2009) as actively navigated 'from a distance'. In this paper we draw on research examining the resignation of the President of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe in November 2017, from the perspective of Zimbabweans living outside of Zimbabwe. In the immediate aftermath, the overwhelming impression conveyed by media was a powerful yet complex response: initial excitement tinged with frustration and exhaustion, disbelief, celebration and then hope measured with uncertainty. Such reactions, fed by decades of repression are actively re-working the contours of citizenship and belonging for Zimbabweans. However, what is perhaps less clear is how this is being experienced by a diverse, dispersed and 'fractured' diaspora (Pasura, 2011) in ways that might inform practices of translocal lives (Brickell and Datta, 2011). This paper discusses

some of the initial findings of exploratory research into the reactions and consequences of these events for those now living through a range of (trans)national contexts.

**Escaping stigma, getting a new life in the big city. The emotional geographies of HIV-positive gay migrants in three European countries.**

*Antonio Cesare Di Feliciantonio, University of Leicester, Department of Geography*

In this paper I reflect on the emotional geographies emerged from the biographical narratives of different generations of HIV-positive gay migrants in three European countries (England, Italy and Spain). The need to escape stigma and the "second closet" and the will to 'get a new life' appear as the main drivers of their decision to relocate towards new urban destinations where they have been able to rediscover sexual comfort and establish new social relations. However their decisions need to be materially situated in the welfare systems of the places of both departure and destination since their well-being depends on access to antiretroviral therapies (ARTs). Their embeddedness and sense of belonging to welcoming urban destinations call therefore into question multiple and diverging emotions such as the pain caused by still being in the "second closet" with the family of origin; the joy and pleasure of a renovated sexual comfort; the persisting feeling of social stigmatization and blame towards HIV-positivity; a strong attachment to the city of relocation where new forms of kinship and family have been established; an unprecedented self-esteem; the anxieties caused by the health status and the awareness of depending on the welfare system.

# 41. Naturalization as stratification: how does naturalization affect the status and substance of citizenship?

*Many scholars have shown that access to citizenship through naturalization is structured along dimensions of class, race, gender and nationality. But considerably less attention has been paid to how these stratifications as manifest in processes of naturalization coexist and coalesce with social strata among native citizens. Scholars who have addressed the issue have, among other things, analysed the joint subordination of the weak or "failed" groups on both sides of the citizenship divide (Bridget Anderson). Another endeavour in the literature has examined the deleterious effects on precarious groups of rights-bearing citizens, those referred to by Margaret Somers as the "internally stateless superfluous citizens". Still, much work remains to be done in exploring this interrelationship. Among other things, such work would be helpful in bridging the divide between the "inward-looking" and "boundary- conscious" approaches to citizenship that Linda Bosniak called for a few years back. In this workshop we examine this stratifying effect of naturalization, and its implications for the status and substance of citizenship, including civic, political, social and cultural rights.*

*Organizers: Sara Kalm Lund University and Sofia Näsström Uppsala University.*

**SESSION 3    17/8, 9.00 – 10.30**                                              **ROOM: K23**

**The Unbearable Lightness of Being Swedish? Naturalization and Integration in a Liberal Citizenship Regime**

*Christian Fernandez, Malmö University*
*Discussant: Sofia Näsström*

The objective of this article is twofold. Firstly, I seeks to improve understanding of the liberal Swedish naturalization by highlighting the particular traits of an open yet largely instrumental citizenship regime, which existing theories have not been able to sufficiently account for. I argue that the liberal openness of Swedish citizenship should be attributed not only to a liberal ideology of pluralism and equality, but to a fairly administrative, sterile and pragmatic conception of citizenship that is largely dissociated from existing conceptions of nationhood, integration and societal membership. Secondly

and related to the first, I take issue with the widespread yet implicit theoretical notion of citizenship being defined by shared conceptions of the national demos. I argue that this connection varies and that it is significantly closer and stronger in some cases than others, regardless of its lenience towards an ethnic or civic, monist or pluralist conception of the nation. While newer, post-national theories of citizenship offer valuable insights into the reshaping of citizenship, they systematically underestimate and, consequently, fail to account for the enduring differences between and idiosyncrasies of national citizenship regimes. In trying to capture a hitherto neglected dimension of the citizenship-nationhood nexus, I propose a distinction between ideologically thin and thick citizenship, with Sweden serving as an example of the first.

## Inequality as a democratic condition? – merit based criteria for citizenship

*Jonna Pettersson, University of Copenhagen*
*Discussant: Anna Tegunimataka*

In the contemporary debate on citizenship for newcomers, merit is increasingly highlighted as a basis to grant citizenship status. Whether based in the idea of the arrival country identifying skills needed amongst migrants, or on the notion that "good" immigrants should conform to established norms for nationhood, the rationale behind selection by merit being "some persons are simply more attractive as members of the community than others". For many migrants, this turns citizenship into an elite project.

The first part of this paper discusses the infringement on social, political, and civic rights entailed in merit based citizenship and argues that selection by merit suffers from a lack of democratic legitimacy in relation to migrants. Turning to the already existing population, the second part of the paper argues that selection by merit suffers from a democratic deficiency also in respect to the already included citizens.

While the arguments for selection by merit often are tainted with xenophobic sentiments and target marginalized parts of the population by putting them in conflict with low-skilled newcomers, they also serve to demote these strata of the population. Suggesting that while selection by merit feeds off and fosters xenophobic and authoritarian sentiments vis-à-vis newcomers, the paper exposes this as a two egged sword pointing towards both migrants and the existing population when differentiating "attractive" from "unwanted" members of the community.

## "…because you need some kind of status" – Ukrainian forced migrants' perceptions of citizenship acquisition in Russia

*Marthe Myhre, University of Oslo*
*Discussant: Elena Prats Lopez*

In 2014 – 2016 after the Maidan and outbreak of war in South-East Ukraine many Ukrainian citizens fled to neighboring Russia. Based on interviews with 37 of these forced migrants, this paper inquiries into the migrants' own thoughts and reasons for leaving and the decision made by some of them to stay on in Russia and apply for Russian citizenship. Studying peoples' reflections on their migration and citizenship acquisition generates information both on the migration and citizenship regimes in and between which they operate and on what meaning they ascribe to citizenship. As shown in the paper, people's reasons to flee are complex and not restricted to war hostilities or economic concerns only. Although geographical proximity and cultural-linguistic similarities, sometimes even a common "Russianness", were stated as reasons why people went to Russia, so was the access in Russia to migratory statuses and "fast-track" citizenship. At the same time as the situation in Ukraine "pushed" people out of that country, the perceived division between citizens and non-citizens in Russia, along with a relative availability of citizenship, was "pushing" or at least encouraging some of those eligible into speedy citizenship acquisition. Russia, as the paper shows, practices privileged inclusion of employable, not only culturally similar, immigrants.

**Mixed Signals: How the Ambiguous German Citizenship Law Reform of 2000 Affected Immigrant Naturalisation Propensity**

*Swantje Falcke, Maastricht University*


## SESSION 4   17/8, 10.45 – 12.15                                          ROOM: K23

### Citizenship by investment programs: express naturalization for bulky wallets

*Elena Prats Lopez, Uppsala University*
*Discussant: Sara Kalm*

Most countries include provisions in their citizenship acts, granting discretion to the government regarding to naturalization. Yet, in some, this discretion comes in the form of regulated programs bestowing citizenship on grounds of economic transactions. They are usually called citizenship by investment programs (CIPs) and come in different sorts. In some cases, the economic transaction only reduces the required period of residency, while in other cases it waives all requirements -such as the civic and language tests- even dispensing applicants with the residence requirement. In some cases, even the resolution period is shortened for CIPs applicants. The waiving of further requirements merely grounded on economic reasons introduces a stratification in naturalization which locates checkbook citizens in a privileged position in contrast with other naturalized citizens. This stratification in naturalization requires further investigation and raises several questions: should economic capacity be accepted as the mere requirement to grant citizenship? Is it fair to remove civic tests for checkbook citizens while keeping them for other naturalization applicants? What are the implications introduced by the programs for the status and substance of citizenship? What is the ideal citizen willed by governments establishing these programs? This paper will present the CIPs in the EU and expose to which extent the different programs entail a stratification in naturalization


### Immigrant Naturalization in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden: Origin, Destination and Life Course in Longitudinal Perspective (1995–2015)

*Anna Tegunimataka, Lund University*
*Discussant: Marthe Handå Myhre*

What is the relative influence of characteristics associated with origin country (geographical distance, human development, political regime, dual citizenship acceptance) and the migrant life course (age at migration, marital status, children) on the propensity of immigrants to naturalize, and how do these factors condition the impact of changing citizenship policies in destination countries? Despite a thriving literature on immigrant naturalization, most studies focus on origin country and individual characteristics while attention to institutional variation at the destination country level remains more limited. Data limitations have resulted in analyses that focus mostly on single destination countries and rarely capture policy change over time. This paper draws on micro-level longitudinal data from population registers in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden from 1995 to 2015. These data allow us to track the naturalization propensity of six migrant cohorts from up to 200 origin countries over a period of fifteen years for each cohort. The longitudinal and comparative design of the study enables an analysis of the influence of changing citizenship policies, covering both major institutional changes within countries over time (restrictions in Denmark in 2002, 2006, 2008 and dual citizenship acceptance in 2014; restriction in the Netherlands in 2003; acceptance of dual citizenship in Sweden in 2001) as well as a comparison of long-term differences between these countries.


### Naturalisation: the road to democratic corruption and renewal

*Sofia Näsström, Uppsala university*
*Discussant: Christian Fernandez*

Today it is commonly argued that migration pits two fundamental principles against each other: democracy and human rights. The supposition is that respecting the human rights of migrants may

come at the expense of domestic democratic disintegration. To many scholars, this means that democratic peoples should have a qualified right to select among newcomers. For Seyla Benhabib, this right entails selecting newcomers based on non-ascriptive criteria such as "qualifications, skills and resources", and for David Miller it entails selecting them with a view to their willingness to express "unconditional national loyalty". In this paper, I critically examine this liberal and republican way of reasoning. First, I show that there are not two questions of integration, one for natives and the other for newcomers. They intermesh; the tougher the criteria of citizenship eligibility adopted by a people to defend the integrity of their democracy, the more precarious the status of that citizenship will be. Second, I argue that naturalization for this reason is critical to the corruption and renewal of democracy. It has the capacity to undermine or reinforce commitment to democracy, among natives as well as newcomers. The central point I make is that unlike liberal and republican principles, the democratic principle of emancipation (rightly understood) has the potential to turn fears of domestic democratic disintegration into a call for positive democratic reform and renewal.

## Affective naturalisation

*Sara Kalm, Lund University*
*Discussant: Jonna Pettersson*

The aim of this paper is to investigate what we can call the affective dimension of naturalisation policy. I suggest that we can fruitfully approach a country's naturalisation policy as an element of a wider emotional regime, that is, the normative emotions and the official practices that shape and uphold them. I develop the notion "affective naturalization" by combining scholarship on emotions and politics with economic anthropology. Specifically, I use this literature to make two broad points. First, naturalisation policy both reflects particular emotional regimes and moulds behaviours and relations in particular ways. Its affective consequences for society therefore outlast the finite naturalisation process, which is why naturalisation is more important to study than is usually recognized. Second, we can learn something about the affective dimension of naturalisation if we compare the varying acts of conveying citizenship to the different ways of transferring an object. There are many different mechanisms of transfer and exchange, for instance markets, gift giving and barter, and each of them intervene in the emotional structure of a society in a particular way. There are likewise many co-existing modes of naturalisation, with differing and sometimes conflicting emotional and social implications.

# 42. Unpacking the migration-security nexus from the perspective of securitization

*Migration and asylum have emerged as subjects to a process of securitization, which has served as the legitimizing factor for adopting restrictive measures and for limiting the rights of third-country nationals living in the European Union. An increasing number of studies has explored the migration-security nexus as it is experienced in the Nordic countries with the aim of producing counter narratives and discourses to challenge and contest the hegemonic framing of migration and migrants in a language of threat, risk and existential urgency. The securitization of migration frames migrants as objects of governance. It is interlinked with the systems of inequality, which operate through the institutional techniques of integration and via informal deficits and restrictions of rights, services and protection. Researchers have also started to pay more attention to the simultaneous production of reliance and securitization knowledge. It is noted that the construction of asylum seekers and mass migration as a significant disturbance requiring the receiving countries to opt for a resilient strategy has induced the securitization of migration. In addition to documenting and debating such changes, scholars have focused on promoting alternative discourses, for example, by bringing to the fore the issue of human security and the experiences of those targeted by securitization. This cross-disciplinary working group aims at collecting interventions that address the migration-security nexus and securitization of migration from different angles and through flexible and innovative methodologies.*

*Organizers: Eeva-Kaisa Prokkola, University of Oulu and Dr Tiina Sotkasiira, University of Eastern Finland*

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**SESSION 1   16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                      **ROOM: TP 301**
*Chair: Eeva-Kaisa Prokkola*

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### Securitization of Migration in the Case Study of Migrant Crisis in 2015

*Mehmet Bahadir ILERI, Ankara University*

Migration is a worldwide phenomenon and throughout history, people have been moving by political, economic, environmental, and cultural motivations. However particularly recently, migration has become an important issue of contemporary security studies, since the widespread perceptions that migration can be a vehicle for importing terrorism, crime, infectious diseases, cultural repression and economic collapse. This fact has often been referred to as 'the securitization of migration', which means the extreme politicization of migration and its presentation as a security threat.

In this regard, the Migrant Crisis in 2015, the arrival of more than one million migrants and asylum seekers to the EU territories, paved the way for connecting migration to national/supranational survival more than ever. In fact, securitization acts of migration has not been a very recent issue considering the first years of the post-Cold War and the 9/11 attacks in 2001; however Migrant Crisis in 2015 gave an extra impetus, which induced substantive policy orientations at EU level.

It can be argued that due to heterogeneity of the EU, and the ambiguity of the "counter-measures", securitization was not achieved rigorously. However, as particular messages were transmitted to the audience successfully, and the consent of the audience was ensured, securitization of Migrant Crisis was largely provided.

### The strategies of de-securitization in a highly securitized context: The settlement of asylum seekers in Finnish countryside

*Tiina Sotkasiira, University of Eastern Finland*

In Finland, asylum seekers are usually placed in large reception centres where they live and wait for a decision on their asylum application. In 2015, the Finnish Immigration Service set up 184 new reception centres all across the country. Many of them were set up in empty properties, such as former schools and hospitals, which were available in rural municipalities with little knowledge of settling of

asylum seekers and refugees. The arrival of asylum seekers raised mixed feelings locally. The reception centres were perceived as a security threat. At the same time, however, many local actors conducted various de-securitizing moves in order to pacify the situation. This article examines the settlement of asylum seekers in rural Finland from the perspective of securitizing and de-securitizing strategies that local actors put in place in response to the decision to establish a reception centre in the municipality. The emphasis is placed on the attempts to overcome the process of securitization, outlining alternative reactions to the issue. The normative dilemma of applying securitization to population groups and thus othering them can be avoided by addressing countering or alternative approaches to insecurity and incorporating different, particularly local, security subjectivities. The article draws on expert interviews conducted in five Finnish municipalities, where a reception centre was established in 2015 and media material from local newspapers and the Internet.

## Empowerment for social change in vulnerable areas – Resilience as a catalyst for democracy and mutual learning

*Vanja Lozic, Malmö University and Randi Elin Gressgård, University of Bergen*

In 1961, Jane Jacobs wrote that cities are like ecosystems, built on complex interdependencies, and in managing cities, "we are dealing with life at its most complex and intense". Today, there is a revival of the problematisation echoing Jacobs, not least in policies and policy-practices instigated in so-called vulnerable, unsafe and insecure, migrant-dense city neighbourhoods. The new policies emphasise safety and security and embrace resilience thinking, focusing on community involvement, sustainability and long-term governance and complexity. The paper analyses critically what difference the turn to resilience thinking makes for democratic participation and learning within urban development processes, especially in regards to interactions between professionals and members of vulnerable communities. Starting point is policy-analyses and ethnographic studies in a vulnerable neighbourhood of a large city in Sweden. Mutual learning and two-way communication is regarded as an index of democracy, understood as informal interaction, effectiveness and mutual influence. Because the 'real' (transformative and democratizing) power is considered to lie in the informal sphere of societal interaction, strengthening of democracy means less representational politics, less selected leadership etc., alongside more social responsiveness. However, there is always a risk of weakening democratic transparency and accountability of policy practices and decision-making processes.

## SESSION 2    16/8, 16.00 – 17.30                                        ROOM: TP 301
*Chair: Tiina Sotkasiira*

## Identifying refugee children and adolescents: Sweden's history of balancing migration control and asylum rights

*Andreas Lundstedt, University of Gothenburg*

Identifying refugees is a key part of the asylum process. When people seek asylum, state agencies are to establish their identity according to its legal definition: name, date of birth and nationality. This imbuing of individuals with information functions as a gateway of control, and has become a flashpoint in the era of securitization. Many refugees are perceived by Western states as escaping control by not providing requisite identity information. Policy responses have expanded architectures of identity, such as biometric registers.

    In the case of children, identification has particular impact, mediating between the clashing values of national control and international human rights. As children's rights have expanded, identifying who's a child has become prominent. Sweden is an enlightening case: the basic role of identity has remained stable, while its originally minor function has gradually become of paramount importance. Today, identification affects deportation and residence, and interacts with Sweden's most fundamental administrative infrastructure: it's 500-year old population registration. Working from an historical-institutionalist framework, this paper will chart identity in Swedish asylum policy since its 1950s

foundation, aiming to explain how state administrative structures tackle migration. A qualitative study of state legislative documents will focus on how the twin streams of control and rights have interacted to explain the importance of identification.

## Radicalized climate migrants? A critical exploration of intersections between climate migration and terrorism

*Dr Andrew Telford, University of Exeter*

A substantial literature has developed exploring the securitization of climate migration (Boas, 2015). However, there has been relatively little consideration of how climate migration, radicalization and terrorism are co-constructed in securitized migration debates. Building on a nascent field (Chaturvedi and Doyle, 2015), this paper interrogates discursive constructions of climate-induced migration, terrorism, and radicalization from three perspectives. First, the paper explores notions of complex causality and causal chains that connect climate change impacts (e.g. reduced agricultural yields), migratory responses, and the potential for radicalized and terroristic violence. Second, the paper investigates the politics of these causal assumptions: in whose interests are causal links drawn between climate change and terrorism? Finally, the paper explores intersectional identities and climate migration in climate change-terrorism debates. How are gendered and racialized identities enrolled into claims about climate migration and radicalized violence? These three points, about complex causality, the politics of these causal assumptions, and intersectional identities and climate migration, provide the basis for this paper's arguments.

## Migration securitization as a regional question

*Eeva-Kaisa Prokkola, University of Oulu*

The paper discusses migration securitization from a regional perspective in Finland. Finland, like the other Nordic countries, has witnessed the largest influx of migrants and asylum-seekers since WWII, challenging the principles of free mobility, social equality and humanitarianism on which the Nordic welfare state system are built. Securitization is usually considered harmful from the perspective of open democracy, publicness, and transparency, and the securitization of borders and migration in many cases stigmatizes not only migrating people but also non-migrating ethnic minorities. Regional planning and production of social services are important sites of securitization, yet often neglected in research. The recognition of the sub-regional scale as a site of securitization is especially important in the context of Nordic countries representing the most decentralized OECD countries. The objectives of the paper are: firstly, to examine the policy transfer of regional practices and discourses of migration securitization; and secondly, to analyze how regional authorities, planners, and social service producers conceptualize and respond to migration as a sub-regional question. The paper will provide understand of how migrants are governed and securitized through regional planning and social service and what possibility there is for resisting possible negations and stigmas of securitization at the sub-regional level.

# 43. Educational In/equalities and the Descendants of Immigrants

*Education studies have always had a twin focus on differentiation and cohesion, on inequalities and equalities. Researchers have pointed out the role of education in preparing youth for their future place in capitalist production, in increasing their productivity, but also in sorting them and reproducing inequalities. At the same time, education has also been championed as central to integration in society and the promotion of equality, both through the acquisition of skills and social norms and through the social interactions and formations of lasting friendships. Today, the educational systems of many European countries are challenged, by the ideological tenets of neoliberalism and New Public Management but also—with the resurgence of authoritarian and far-right political parties—by discourses of hatred and exclusion. In this workshop we welcome presentations on how migration background and race affect—or is affected by—educational outcomes.*

*Organizers: Olav Nygård, Linköping University and Alireza Behtoui, Södertörn University*

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**SESSION 3    17/8, 9.00 – 10.30**                                                    **ROOM:TP43**

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### The Second Generation Vietnamese Immigrants in the Hungarian Education

*Réka Brigitta Szaniszló, University of Szeged*

The starting point of my research was Stefánia Fábian's – a Hungarian social worker – analysis on the refugees' situation and possibilites in Hungarian education. Her study demonstrated critical conditions which has multiple causes from which we have to hightlight two principals. The first issue is the lack of language knowledge on the part of the Hungarian schools as well on the part of the refugees. The second problem – on which I launched my research – is the attitude of the Hungarian society regarding foreigners.

Prominent Hungarian researchers revealed the fact that the Hungarian society – in general – is hostile with people originating from other countries. The quantity of this hostility depends on historical relations, cultural distance and the scale of differring physical apparance as well.

Therefore the hypothesis of my research was based on the question: Does the Hungarian hostility against foreigners exist on the level of second generation immigrants, especially between children in schools?

For this purpose I chose an ethnic group, the Vietnamese, which is culturally far from the Hungarian's, which does not signify as a national minority in Hungary and whose ratio in the total number of inhabitants in Hungary is under 1%. I analysed the hypothesis though interviews with second generation Vietnamese students.

### Migrants in Russian schools: deprivation vs. motivation

*Ksenia Tenisheva and Daniel Alexandrov, NRU Higher School of Economics, St.Petersburg*

Migrants at school get into ambiguous situation: lower family capitals and language barrier result in achievement gap. Still, higher motivation and positive selection enable some migrants to outperform natives, which is known as "achievement paradox" (Feliciano,2005; Kao, Tienda,1995,1998; Czaika, Vothknecht,2014).

Using original Russian data, we contribute to the existing research on migrant achievement and optimism. We study (1) how SES and material deprivation of migrants affects their achievements and (2) what factors enable migrants to overcome this adversity.

We use original data from Moscow Region (50 schools, 3982 9thgraders), which includes both trans-border and internal migrants of the 1st and 2nd generations. We hypothesize that migrants experience higher educational deprivation, but have higher motivation compared to the natives. We explore these direct and indirect effects using structural equation modeling.

We find strong evidence of immigrant optimism among both international and internal migrants. First generation migrants are academically resilient even when lacking basic resources. They have sig-

nificantly higher chances of experiencing deprivation compared to the local residents, but higher motivation. Motivation in turn boosts their achievement resulting in higher educational chances. Second-generation migrants have the same level of educational resources as locals but still have higher motivation, and thus significantly higher chances for academic success.

## Close strangers biding time: How young refugees and teachers make sense of upper secondary school in Norway

*Hans A. Hauge and Irmelin Kjelaas, Norwegian University of Science and Technology*

During an early stage in their resettlement, young refugees receive support to complete upper secondary level education to increase their employability. However, about half of them drop out without completing, for reasons not well understood. Using qualitative data from interviews with teachers and students, we analyzed factors influencing student learning. Three themes emerged as important for both students and teachers; 'aspirations' for the students' future careers, being 'close strangers' not investigating each other's motivations or competencies, and 'biding time' hoping that learning outcomes would improve without specific measures. Weick's theory of sensemaking was useful for understanding how teachers and students related differently to these themes, making communication between them confused. The teachers were academically competent and committed to helping their students succeed, but unable to tailor education to individual needs. Consequently, the intention of education promoting inclusion could inadvertently lead to exclusion and social inequality. The results have implications for education practices in upper secondary school, and for policy on how to integrate young refugees in the labor market. This research is part of the CAGE ('Coming of Age in Exile') project, investigating how socio-economic and health inequities develop during the formative years in young refugees in the Nordic countries, and how education and welfare policies influence such outcomes.

## Reproducing race as the zone of nonbeing: Discourse and dehumanization in higher education

*Yael Harlap, University of Bergen*

Built into the Westernized university are Eurocentric structures of knowledge that shape not only curriculum but epistemology. Ideas developed and propagated in higher education influence society: students are democratic participants, they go on to take positions of power, and academics help shape public discourse. Furthermore, research from the US and UK suggests that people of color in higher education are 'space invaders' who face what is often a hostile climate of slights and humiliations (Essed 1991; Puwar 2004; Sue et al. 2009).

Both the normative whiteness of higher education - the epistemic superiority granted Eurocentric knowledge - and the everyday indignities faced by students and instructors of color are relevant to an examination of educational inequities. In this paper, we explore how processes of racial de/humanization unfold in classroom talk. We present findings from a discourse analytic study investigating classroom discourse on race and racialization at two Norwegian universities. By racial dehumanization, we follow from Grosfoguel et al.'s (2015) articulation of the line of the human as well as Essed's (2017) articulation of dehumanization and dignity.

This paper will be presented through close readings of excerpts of monological lecture material and classroom interactions. Our intention is to offer not only insight into our findings about racial dehumanization and education, but a different approach to "reading" processes in learning environments.

## Partner choice among the Norwegian second generation: Differentials by education and union type

*Kenneth Aarskaug Wiik, Statistics Norway, Research Department*

Family behaviors are indicative of social boundaries between groups. Intermarriage has been considered particularly relevant, demonstrating boundary crossing and the diminished social distance between groups. But because individuals experience multiple identities, other characteristics may promote or hinder such boundary crossing. Also, the diversity in family forms has increased in recent decades, making it harder to establish a single and unidirectional relationship between immigrant family dynamics and societal integration. Using Norwegian register data on all individuals born 1980 and later, with information on marital and cohabiting unions formed 2005 to 2016, we explore patterns of partner choice among the second generation (i.e., native-born with two immigrant parents). Specifically, we assess differentials in the chance of partnering a majority- or migrant-background individual by education (level and type) and union type. Those pursuing higher education may encounter majority-dominated partnership markets. To the extent that education operates as a marker of status, being highly educated may be a more important group identifier than ethnic background. Regarding union type, cohabitors may seek different types of partners than those who marry. For instance, the lesser bond perspective claims that cohabiting couples will be less homogamous on ascribed characteristics, like social class and ethnicity, but more homogamous on achieved characteristics, like education.

## International student migration in Finland

*Charles Mathies, Finnish Institute for Educational Research – University of Jyväskylä*

International student migration and mobility (ISM) offers a distinct conception of how and why international students enter a country for a degree while taking into account the anticipated future economic benefits and family influences (King & Sondhi 2016). ISM suggests that family considerations and economic opportunities influence international student's trajectories (i.e whether an international student stays/leaves, employment outcomes, etc.). Using national (Finland) registry data, we test the ISM framework in the Finnish context. Individual students are tracked (by national Finnish ID) from initial enrolment in higher education for 5 years across multiple national registries (education, employment, census, and income distribution [taxes and social benefits]). We follow 10 years of entering international student cohorts (2000-2009) and analyse what happens to them over 5 years (i.e. stay in Finland, graduate, employment, and family - marriage and children). We provide descriptive statistical analysis of the 10-year student sample and model (statically) two specific issues. First, the effects of graduation (Y/N) on staying in Finland and returns of education in the Finnish labour market. Second, we compare outcomes of international student cohorts to similar Finnish student cohorts (Bachelor, masters, PhD). We conclude with analyses and discussion on the broader ISM framework and the in/equalities of educational outcomes for international students in Finland.

## Factors Influencing non-EU International Student Migration to Sweden

*Sarah Reilly, Universidade de Santiago de Compostela*

While the extent of literature on irregular migration is significant, the varied forms of legal migration have become increasingly more relevant to the global political climate of late. Within this scope, there is little information on the factors influencing international student enrollment in Sweden. This paper will seek to address the shifting trends of non-EU international student migrants in Sweden, and offer possible explanations for such variation.

Oft cited are the changing costs of higher education for non-EU students. According to ICEF Monitor, after the initial introduction of fees for non-EU students in 2011, international student migration dropped. Since then, however, numbers have seen slight annual increases.

As such, the present research will examine this fact, along with relevant additional factors that affect recent trends in non-EU international students in Sweden. The different composition of student groups will be highlighted, as well as how such demographics impact trends. This paper will argue that non-EU international student migration to Sweden has been affected in various ways by the changing social and economic landscape.

After summarizing the key issues affecting non-EU international student migration to Sweden, this paper concludes with possible future projections for non-EU international student migration trends in Sweden.

## Motivation work amongst young refugees "in between" school, education and job in Norway

*Melina Røe, NTNU Social Research*

In a recent study, young adults with refugee background aged 18-25 were interviewed about their situation outside school and jobs. Some came to Norway at age 6-7, while others came at age 17-18. Some had all their schooling from Norway, some had attended a few years in school in their country of origin, whilst others came with no literacy training at age 17-18. The study's focus was on group work as a method for helping the target group arranged by the Norwegian Labour and Welfare Organization (NAV). Both participants (young refugees) and social workers were interviewed. The question the paper will raise is whether this method focusing on motivation was experienced as useful by the target group. The young adults tell us much about barriers in their everyday activities that span beyond the social workers' efforts to help them out of passivity. The data also show that participation in groups with a mix of young people, where most are from the majority population, have good effect on the youth. They report that by attending the group, they realize that also Norwegian youth may have obstacles in education and job market. There are differences between the youth attending the groups. The participants with refugee background meet obstacles regarding language, low grades due to short and poor education, as well as experienced discrimination. The youth from the majority population had other types of problems, such as social isolation, loneliness, gaming and dropping out from school.

# 44. Beyond Racism: Anti-racism and Conviviality

*During the past several decades´ scholars have, in a context of growing authoritarianism analysed the emergence of new forms of racist mobilisation across Europe framed through, among other things, a frontal critique towards multiculturalism and migration policies. These general European trends have increasingly come to dominate Nordic debates through racist representations of migrants and refugees as a threat to social cohesion and the "Nordic model". However, research has also identified extensive and broad resistance to racism, which is exemplified in the 'refugee welcome' movements as well as in the networks and civil society organisations emerging from the resistance and struggles against neo-Nazi movements and racist parties. Beside these higher profile forms of social protest, everyday struggles against ethnic discrimination and racialized inequalities have diversified in both form and content. These heterogeneous responses embody not only resistance against racism but in extension visions, strategies and practices towards social inclusion and solidarity.*

*While postcolonial, critical race theory and feminist inspired scholarship has expanded and further developed fundamental knowledge on racism, there is still very little knowledge concerning forms of everyday resistance to racism and, more specifically, how people create forms of living together beyond racism. The aim of the workshop is to discuss, explore and further develop theoretical and empirical research exploring antiracist ideas, practices and strategies, focusing on various constellation of actors and forms of doing antiracism and everyday practices of conviviality. Departing from an intersectional perspective the aim of the workshop is also to explore the role of class, gender, race/ethnicity and generation within these emergent movements, organisations and networks. Furthermore, the workshop aims at facilitating the exploration of similarities and differences in antiracist practices.*

*Organizers: Diana Mulinari, Lund University and Anders Neergaard, Linköping University*

**SESSION 4   17/8, 10.45 – 12.15**                                    **ROOM: TP403**

### Interculturalism as a way to face racism and promoting conviviality: a comparison between the Danish and Spanish experiences

*Albert Mora Castro, Human Rights Institute. University of Valencia*

Racism is spreading out all over Europe, under the feeling that foreigners are a threat to public services, national identities and safety. In some European states, political parties that defend the tightening of migration policies, even against human rights, are gaining an important support from citizens. That is the case of Denmark, where the anti-immigration Danish People´s Party, plays an important role in the national politics. In this country, the integration of people with immigrant background has been identified with the assimilation to the "Danish culture", racism is not generally recognized by the society as a real and extended fact and interculturalism is almost disappeared.

In other states, nevertheless, there is no presence of xenophobic parties in the parliament, as is the case of Spain, and interculturalism is playing a key role into the integration policies and civic society actions. Racism is also quite present in the society, but is more identified and is assumed that public institutions have to counter against it.

After several years analyzing the case of Spain, an exploratory study is been carried out in Denmark in order to make an approach to the situation of racism and interculturalism in this country, obtaining evidences from literature and from a few in-depth interviews. This paper presents the first results of this research and offers some considerations about how to build interculturality as an antidote for the virus of bigotry.

### Creative counter strategies - Swedish Muslim womens experiences of antiracist work through arts and activism*Mehek Muftee, Uppsala University*

The rise of nationalism and racism in Sweden has largely been based on the idea of Islam and Muslims incompatibility with a Swedish culture and thus posing a threat to Swedish society. One of the

strongest discourses within this islamophobic rhetoric is the stereotype of the passive and oppressed Muslim woman. Whereas research has highlighted how these stereotypes are manifested in Media as well as how Muslim women experience racism and discrimination, this paper focuses on Muslim women's strategies to counter stereotype narratives of themselves. In recent years Muslim women have, together with other societal actors, made use of creative ways in order to counter islamophobia. Through interviews with relevant actors and analysis of text material related to different projects this paper aims to show in what ways these initiatives have been developed and how they can be understood? One particular example at the center of this paper is the community theater project Svenska hijabis.

## Anti-Racism and the Struggle Against Anti-Semitism: A Complex Conviviality?

*Hansalbin Sältenberg, Lund University*

This paper explores the relationship between the struggle against anti-Semitism and the broader anti-racist movement in Sweden. During the past few years, it has often been contended in the public debate that anti-racist social movements disregard the importance and gravity of anti-Semitism and that they themselves sometimes express anti-Semitic attitudes. Not least has this been emphasized in relation to the solidarity movement with Palestine and the struggle against Islamophobia. This paper wishes to contribute to an understanding of how this division between anti-racism and "anti-anti-Semitism" is understood both in the public debate and by Jews in Sweden. Through text analysis of newspaper articles, the paper further explores how the Swedish city of Malmö – a symbol of multi-culturalism and of anti-racist resistance, but also a city whose Arab/Muslim population is being stigmatized in the mass media – is constructed as a locus of anti-Semitism. Moreover, through semi-structured interviews with self-identified Jews in Sweden – left and right, secular and religious -, the paper explores Jewish subjectivities in relation to anti-Semitism, the anti-racist movement and the Swedish nation. Thereby, the paper wishes to shed light on the complex relation between nation-hood, racial hierarchies and anti-racist social movements, and, hence, on some of the contemporary difficulties for anti-racist conviviality.

## Challenging racism and urban norms: doing anti-racism outside the large cities

*Karin Krifors, Linköping University*

By investigating Swedish anti-racism in places outside the largest cities I explore how activists in different organizations think about their local space in relation to racism and segregation, but also in relation to opportunities of imagining alternative futures. Swedish discourses of anti-racism often represent the city as the main place of resistance against racism, whilst non-urban areas are associated to right-wing populism and xenophobia.

Through qualitative interviews with activists I hope to reach new insights on how they do anti-racism in an everyday life structured by different economic and social processes than those normally associated to anti-racist movements in urban areas. The discussion will furthermore center experiences of an anti-racist identity and how activists think about this identity as aligned with, or opposed to, the local space where they live and act. The analysis will explore how activists talk about their political strategies, or their understanding of racism, and how they relate this to their own ethnicity, race, class, gender and sexuality.

## Imagined solidarities, trade unions and antiracism: Swedish blue-collar trade unions in an age of neoliberalism and extreme-right wing populism

*Anders Neergaard, Linköping University*

The Swedish blue-collar trade unions, while still comparatively strong, are faced with substantial challenges visible in a shrinking group of blue-collar workers, decreasing rates of unionization and increasing internal fragmentation in which gender, racialization and age is increasingly linked to variations in working conditions. These developments are taking place as the economy is increasingly internationalized/regionalized, increasing migration and at the same time a resurgence of nationalism, xenophobia and racism with strong support among (male) blue-collar workers.

The aim of this paper is to analyse how the Swedish blue-collar confederation, LO and their member trade unions reflect on the need and form for antiracism and if needed how it is practiced within the trade unions. The paper explores the strategies of the TUC (LO), and four of its unions. At the core is the question of imagining solidarities in a context in which the members are increasingly supporting the cultural racist Sweden Democratic Party and with an increasing share of foreign-born members.

The theoretical framework is drawn from labour studies and industrial relations research along with migration and ethnic studies. The focus is on theorizing the concepts of trade union solidarity and antiracism. Methodologically, the project is a qualitative study with representatives of LO, and four trade unions, employing semi structured interviews, complemented with analysis of statements and policy documents.

# 46. Human Trafficking in Context

*People from less affluent societies who manage to leave, increasingly arrange their journey through diverse contacts and agreements that are fragile, often involve large amounts of money and result in debt. Thus, attempts to become mobile involve multi-faceted risky routes. Many economic migrants who travel this way obtain jobs in the receiving destinations, however they are often confronted with often rather poor working conditions, for instances in the service industry (which includes including sex work, cleaning and kitchen work), or in the construction industry, which they must endure as most effectively lose their legislated social rights. No matter the citizenship status in the receiving society, when there is also coercion and some level of deceit involved with a third party who is assisting migrants in their travels, such migration is referred to as human trafficking by states and NGOs. On the one hand, the concept 'trafficked' is used as a means to explain how people who otherwise would be immobile (as a result of financial and political circumstances for instance) are presented with an opportunity to become mobile, albeit on dubious premises. On the other hand, human trafficking in a political context is regarded as a migration regime that conditions the (im)mobility of people. In light of the recent European xenophobia, a convergence of anti-trafficking policies and border control polices both on a nation state level and a supra-nation state level takes place. Here, governments' anti-trafficking initiatives in terms of repatriation programmes targeting identified victims of human trafficking as well as deportations, preliminary charges and investigations of 'traffickers' or 'perpetrators' criminalize the migrants. In addition, such political approaches to migration and human trafficking portray the state as the victim of the transnationally organized crime and at the same time leave migrants who have been identified as victims of trafficking in a precarious position. Thus, anti-trafficking policies can be seen as a way for the state to find innovative ways to exclude undesired populations.*

*Organizers: Marlene Spanger, Aalborg University, Nicol Foulkes Savinetti, HopeNow (NGO).*

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**SESSION 1    16/8, 14.30 – 16.00**                                    **ROOM: TP41**

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### What do anti-trafficking policies do? Border control and governance
*Marlene Spanger, Aalborg University*

This paper investigates the nexus between anti-trafficking, labour and migration policies with special attention to anti-trafficking policy initiatives. It takes a starting point in the legitimacy of the state as the main source of governance and territorial regulation. Migration policies refer to a range of policies and legislations covering transnational border crossing in relation to labour. One of the migration policies that are been prioritized by the government is anti-trafficking which is reflected in the national action plans combatting human trafficking.

On the one hand, modes of production of the 'deserving' migrant who is innocently exploited, unjustly abused and sometimes did not even migrate intentionally are necessary as victims of trafficking highlight the role of the state as saviour. On the other hand, in an age of 'crimmigration' migrants

without residence and labour permits become synonymous with criminals due to the state's border control. This paper investigates the ways in which the nation state performs itself as a victim through the development of the policy field of the Danish anti-trafficking during the last decade intertwining with other migration policies (e.g. asylum policy). Paying critical attention to human trafficking the paper discusses the consequences of Danish anti-trafficking policies by asking: who benefits from anti-trafficking policies and initiatives?

## Governing in the Name of Caring – The Nordic Model of Prostitution and Its Punitive Consequences for Migrants Who Sell Sex

*NIina Vuolajärvi, Rutgers University*

A new trend has taken place in prostitution policies. Sweden was the first country to claim a new feminist approach to commercial sex and shift its policies towards abolishing commercial sex by criminalizing the buying of sexual services, while decriminalizing the selling of sex. Many anti-trafficking activists promote "the Nordic approach" as the best tool to combat sex trafficking and protect women, and, despite the lack of consensus whether the law has been successful, the model has spread globally. Relying on over two years of ethnographic fieldwork and around 200 interviews, this paper examines the "Nordic prostitution model" and its intersection with immigration policies in three countries that have adopted some degree of client criminalization: Finland, Norway, and Sweden. I demonstrate that in a situation where majority of people who sell sex in the region are migrants, the regulation of commercial sex has shifted from prostitution to immigration policies, resulting in a double standard in the governance of national and foreign sex workers. My fieldwork reveals a tension between the feminist-humanitarian aims to protect and save women, and the punitivist governance of commercial sex that leads to control, deportations, and women's working conditions becoming more difficult. I conclude that when examined in action the Nordic model is a form of humanitarian governance that I call punitivist humanitarianism, or governing in the name of caring.

## Struggles over Human Smuggling in Court: Challenging National and European Border Regimes

*Marta Kolankiewicz and Maja Sager, Lund University*

In this paper, we explore the ways in which national and European border regimes have been challenged by cases of "compassionate smuggling" of refugees. We centre the analysis around a Swedish case, in which three film makers accompanied a boy from Syria on his journey through Europe in 2015, while at the same time documenting the journey in a documentary film. After the screening of the film in the Swedish national TV, charges were pressed against the three and they were put on trial accused for human smuggling. The trial attracted a lot of media attention and became an arena for expression of solidarity and mobilization of activists who called for legalization of "compassionate human smuggling". Our analysis is based on interviews, observations carried out in the court and textual analysis of documents related to the case. The central issue with which this paper is concerned is how the state reproduces racialized border regimes through the legal system and the judiciary. Using critical border and migration theories on the one hand and critical legal studies and feminist legal theories, on the other, we aim at exploring the process of criminalization of migration. At the same time, however, we wish to analyse courts as an arena on which political and social contestations take place in Sweden and on which how different forms of activism are mobilized.

## SESSION 2    16/8, 16.00 – 18.30                    ROOM: TP41

## Human Trafficking in a Policy Perspective

*Nina Maegaard Sharar, MA-Student Aalborg University, Denmark*

Seen from a discursive perspective 'human trafficking' is inflamed with normative assumptions of 'perpetrators' and 'victims', conflating terms of trafficking, smuggling, slavery and forced labor, and is also concealing the highly racialized and gendered nature of the discourse itself. The results of this,

and of attempts from various campaigns and NGOs to combat 'human trafficking', has among other been further criminalization of individuals involved in 'trafficking' and legitimization of increased border control and deportations. While (re)stating the brown male migrant as the trafficker and the brown, helpless migrant woman as the victim, these policies and discourses deprives the responsibility from the state and the global economic hegemony, and instead display the state as the victim of the transnationally organized criminal 'Other'.

Based on empirical examples from the research project 'Human Trafficking and Forced Labor' (META), I will in this paper critically examine how 'human trafficking' in Denmark is used by politicians and (N)GOs as a means to legitimize criminalization, exclusion and stigmatization of the racialized Other – explicitly and implicitly. Seeing human trafficking as a political battlefield with interests, spanning from border control and national sovereignty to NGO funding and moral victory, I analyze how structural, systemic, inequality-creating policies and structures create the contexts in which people move in and through systems of exploitation.

## Overcoming the Challenge of Identification: Cultural Mediation as a Bridge between Trafficked Persons and the Authorities

*Nicol Foulkes Savinetti, HopeNow NGO*

Practitioners working in civil society organisations and to some extent researchers who work intensively with vulnerable groups are able to informally identify trafficked persons as a result of the long-lasting relationships and high levels of trust created with clients/informants. However, the numbers of officially identified persons are significantly lower and the identification of trafficked persons continues to be cited as a major challenge for the authorities. Using empirical examples from an explorative project into method development and knowledge gathering in the field of escort and discreet prostitution in Denmark, I analyse how cultural mediation, which is used in social work in the area of healthcare in other countries, may be used as an active tool or method by the authorities to facilitate more efficient process of identification of trafficked persons, and to foster closer collaboration between GOs and NGOs. The analysis explores understandings of trust and honesty among actors with diverse cultural backgrounds and the willingness or lack thereof of authorities to recognize their own culturally biased approaches to the two concepts.

## Women, Sex & Migration – Seeing sex work migration and human trafficking from the Global South

*Sine Plambech, Danish Institute for International Studies*

This paper is based on long-term engagement in two migrant communities; Isaan, Thailand and Edo State, Nigeria. Two areas from where the majority of undocumented migrant sex workers and survivors of human trafficking in Europe originate. Isaan and Edo State are both areas where women's migration to Europe has become a familiar social phenomenon with many families having a female relative in Europe.

In the paper I explore and cross-case analyze how these two communities became socially specific and gendered sex worker migrant communities and labelled as "trafficking hot spots" over time. Secondly, I ask how sex work migration and human trafficking is perceived in the areas from where the women migrants originate, and how this perception have changed over time.

The two groups arrived in Europe at two different points in time. Thai women began migrating to Europe primarily via marriage and short-term sex work migration in the late 1990s. Through remittances they financed houses, education and healthcare at home. Nigerian women, by contrast, began migrating to Europe a decade later. Facing increased migration control, they resorted to undocumented high-risk migration through the Sahara desert, across the Mediterranean, finding work in the European sex industry. Hence, I finally explore how these two communities have responded to stricter EU migration control policies over the years.

**No paper title**

*Hilary Okoeguale and Olaitan O. Olusegun, Afe Babalola University*

Trafficked persons across State borders are usually caught up in a vicious quagmire of human rights abuse and face a high risk of being criminalized in their destination countries. They often, gullibly, concede to be trafficked for many reasons, ultimately, for greener pastures. This situation of helplessness is occasioned when governments, especially of third world countries are remiss in their primary duty of providing basic amenities for the citizens. Unfortunately, having survived a tortuous journey, they sometimes get criminalized at their country of destination, which often times is not the country they bargained for with their allies.

This paper finds the vicious circle of victims of human trafficking is triggered by a violation of social, economic and cultural rights which are enshrined in the international bills of rights and that victims of human trafficking should be treated as persons requiring protection not punishment. Human trafficking, thus, needs a global response from the perspective of human rights. This paper argues that trafficked persons deserve protection from their governments whose responsibility it is to provide for the welfare of citizens. Accordingly, if governments enhanced the living status of their citizens, trafficking in persons would abate. Another response to trafficked persons, which this paper proposes, is to engage their governments directly and make them responsible for citizens leaving their poorly managed borders.

# 47. Immigrants' Labour Market Integration: Institutional Approaches, Individual Strategies and Experiences

*The war and several conflicts have led to mass migratory movement affecting different parts of the world, Middle East, Europe and beyond. Furthermore, we have seen an increasing high-skilled migration fuelled by corporate demands. This has challenged the capacity of the receiving countries to integrate the newcomers in the economy and the society. While policy makers agree that the quick incorporation of refugees into the labour market is crucial for their integration, this process seems to be too slow. This trend will continue putting pressure on the recipient countries, but also on migrants who are sometimes overqualified for the work they carry out. Since countries face novel challenges related to a real integration, it is important to analyze the type of obstacles that prevent immigrant integration in order to overcome and minimize them for the benefit of the migrants and for the receiving societies. The papers in this workshop analyze the issue from different institutional and migrants' own perspectives and experiences in different national and regional contexts in order to identify both enablers of and obstacles to full integration of migrants and refugees.*

*Organizers: Ana Maria Aragones, Institute of Economic Research/ UNAM and Branka Likic-Brboric, Linköping University.*

**SESSION 3    17/8, 9 – 12.15**                                        **ROOM: TP 41**
*Chair: Branka Likic Brboric*

**Syrian refugees in the UK: Comparing educational and labour market outcomes in Scotland and England**

*Gareth Mulvey, University of Glasgow*

Refugee integration in the UK is no longer the preserve of Westminster but is effectively devolved to the sub-national parliaments across the UK. The Scottish Government has taken both a more universalist and a more inclusive approach to refugee integration than the UK Government, particularly for those in the asylum system. However, resettled refugees are a fairly new phenomenon in Scotland, and Scotland has now taken a disproportionate number of Syrian refugees across 31 of Scotland's 32

Local Authority areas. Little is yet known about differences in experiences of resettlement across Local Authority areas and there is no existing research comparing resettlement experiences in Scotland and England. This paper seeks to fill the latter gap by highlighting differences in the experiences of 500 Syrian refugees between the ages of 18 and 32 in Scotland and England.

## Mexican Migrants Highly Qualified in the Nordic Countries and their Participation in the Knowledge Economy

*Ana María Aragonés Castañer and Uberto Salgado Nieto, Institute of Economic Research / UNAM*

We analyze the socio-demographic, labor and forms of integration of highly qualified Mexican migrants that are working in the Nordic countries incorporated into the STEM professions (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden). It is documented that the Nordic countries receive the greatest amount of global talent, only below the United States, the main global receptor. Our proposal is that given the very low fertility rates of the Nordics societies, migration becomes one of the most important strategies to continue with the development of the knowledge economy. To understand the role played by these Mexican highly qualified migrants into the Nordic countries economy and society, we conducted a survey whose goal was to know the socio-demographic, labor conditions and their possible integrations to the Nordic countries. We were interested about the working and living conditions they had in México and if they considered that there were marked differences between the ones they received in the Nordic countries. If they had planned to return to their country of origin and if it was affirmative or negative, explain the reasons that determined their decision. We were particularly interested in knowing if these professional were working on their levels of qualification or if they felt they were underemployed and if they corresponded to the ones related to knowledge economy. Another very important question was related to the way they think they could support the development of Mexico.

## Self and professional identity transformation in the process of deskilling. The case of skilled Polish migrants working in Norway

*Anna Przybyszewska, Nord University*

Current research shows that a significant number of Polish immigrants work below their qualifications in the countries of destination, including Norway. This mutually disadvantageous process influences both human beings hidden behind the automatized term of labour migrants, and the labour market itself, constantly wasting available human capital. This paper is primarily focused on the first of the mentioned aspects and explores the issue based on the data obtained from 30 in-depth interviews with Polish men and women working below their qualifications in Norway. The sample consists of individuals with different occupations such as, among others: economist, midwife, educator, lawyer, physiotherapist or psychologist, who perform work of cleaners and waiters due to the barriers they encountered in getting an appropriate job on the Norwegian labour market. The aim of this paper is to answer the question, how does the self and professional identity of skilled Polish migrants transform in the process of deskilling? Study showed that self and professional identity is being continuously transformed and negotiated, while the process occurs in reference to three major social contexts: 1) the individual herself/himself, 2) family and friends living collaterally in the country of origin, 3) individuals and/or groups acquainted in the receiving country: a) of common origin, b) of foreign origin. Certain patterns of the identity transformation have been identified for each of the contexts.

## Bosnians in Norway– the integration champions? A statistical perspective

*Minja Tea Dzamarija, Statistics Norway*

One million refugees/asylum seekers came to Europe in 2015, thousands drowned in the Mediterranean, and over 30 000 found their way to Norway. Public discourse has been concerned with society's ability to accept and integrate such large numbers of displaced persons. In order to get an idea of the impact of the situation, this article will examine refugees who have lived in Norway for several years and have a similar background to the most recent refugees - Bosnians who fled the Balkan wars in the 1990s. What can we learn from the Bosnians?

A third of those who arrived in the record year 2015 were from Syria. In the Norwegian context, this is a fairly new group of refugees, but Norway has accepted large numbers of refugees from war-torn areas previously; e.g. Bosnians in the 1990s. History will not repeat itself, but we can still learn something from it. The Bosnians are also war refugees, and arrived within a short period in 1992 and 1993. The paper will discuss the following topics about Bosnians: Demography, education, and the policy framework for resettlement.

In connection with the large settlement of Bosnian refugees in the 1990s, all municipalities were encouraged to accommodate them. This process is often referred to by the media as a national effort characterised by solidarity, empathy and enthusiasm, where 'everyone' contributed – the Norwegian people, the local authorities and the central government. Was it a successful integration?

## Labour market integration through mentoring programmes

*Kristin Thorshaug, Interface Policy Studies*

Access to employment is a key argument in the integration policy debate in many European countries. However, certain groups of immigrants, above all from non-western countries, fare consistently and systematically worse than the native population when it comes to integration in the labour market. This is also the case in Switzerland.

Public authorities are responsible for ensuring that various offers and measures to promote integration are in place. Compared with the Nordic countries, Switzerland has to a lesser degree developed public labour market integration measures for immigrants. As a response, non-profit organisations in Switzerland offer a range of activities and services on a voluntary basis to facilitate the integration of immigrants. These services are recognised as a valuable addition to public measures and are supported by public authorities.

Mentoring programmes are a relatively new measure to promote labour market integration. From 2014 to 2016, the Swiss Federal Agency of Migration financially supported the development of over 30 voluntary projects aimed at supporting the occupational integration of immigrants through mentoring. Based on an evaluation of the supported projects, this paper seeks to present the potential of mentoring programmes in the labour market integration of immigrants. Through examples of projects, challenges and success factors are identified.

# 48. Authoritarianism, migration and precarious citizenship

*The workshop puts focus on different dimensions of forced migration and citizenship under the conditions of precarious life. Different contributions will enable discussions about the following issues: The issues of fo rced migration to Sweden and Norway are discussed with examples of the experience of different groups in Turkey, such as the Kurdish movement (especially after the 1980s) and the Gülen Movement, after the coup attempt in Turkey in 2016 (Rusan Gungor). Another text seeks to present Political Realm and Exile, by discussing exiled Turkish academics' situation and experiences (Seckin Sertdemir Ozdemir). Refugee Status in the Arab World connects to the Syrian crisis, critically elaborating on the refusal of the Arab countries to host Syrian refugees (Arafat Shoukri).*

*The reception of newly arrived migrants is described as a process of conditioning the "good" citizen in Sweden, and is illustrated by examples of how newly arrived adult migrants are shaped into "good" (democratic) citizens (Afrah Abdulla). Further, The Repressive Turn elaborates on inclusion/exclusion, in light of repression, and depicts the experiences of Swedish Muslims being wrongfully suspected of terrorism (Leandro Schclarek Mulinari). In Post-Traumatic Growth, refugees' life conditions are discussed as expressed in and shaping the refugee narrative and its connection with the right for asylum. The author brings together forced migration, the refugee status and health conditions of the people who have fled their country because of persecution (Mayssa Rekhis).*

*Organizers: Aleksandra Ålund, Linköping University and Afrah Abdulla, Högskolan Väst.*

## SESSION 1    16/8, 14.30 – 16.00                                    ROOM: TP42

### Immigration Policing between Non-Discrimination Norms and Immigration Panic
*Markus Himanen, University of Helsinki*

It has been argued that the control-oriented reaction to the rise of the number of asylum seekers entering European Union in 2015 has led to an increasing convergence of the immigration system and criminal law enforcement. Related developments, such as the intensification of internal immigration controls, have given rise to a concern that surveillance practices of police forces will increase policing of racialized minorities and discriminatory policing practices. However, to understand criminalization of migration in practice, and its possible consequences, it is important to analyse the rationalities and logics of policing.

The paper analyses the rationalizations of the Finnish police force in legitimizing the practices of internal immigration controls, and in selecting the persons that are targeted in the immigration checks. The data used in this paper consists of semi-structured interviews (N=31) with police representatives. The research is made as a part of the research project "Stopped – Spaces, Meanings and Practices of Ethnic Profiling" that examines the forms and practices of ethnic profiling by the police in Finland.

The paper argues that limiting police discretion in the context of immigration policing depends on the ways the police as an institution, and the policemen as professionals, react to different moral, juridical and political pressures concerning discrimination and immigration policy goals set by the government.

### Afghan migrant parents enacting precarious citizenship
*Johanna Hiitola, University of Jyväskylä, Kokkola University Consortium Chydenius*

This presentation is based on a study of a refugee community in Finland, which has been deeply affected by recent harsh changes in immigration and asylum policies. The presentation explores the lives of Afghan families who have lived in Finland for some years already, but have only recently been joined by family members during the 2015 large-scale migration. I analyse parents' resources and possibilities for parenting when residency and international protection are uncertain. This refers to parents and families who are in irregular situations, such as having been refused asylum, as well as

parents who experience "precarious regularity", which means that the parents themselves or family members are waiting for asylum decisions, or renewal of residency permits. The method of this study is multi-sited ethnography, which is conducted in a small town in Western Finland. The data in this study contains interviews and field notes from a two-year research period with 9 different families. The theoretical framework in this study draws from the theories where citizenship is understood as "enacted". This includes both legal rights such as residency or citizenship (or the lack of them) as well as everyday experiences of belonging.

## Invasion of the Compassion in the Political Realm and Exile

*Seckin Sertdemir Ozdemir, Independent Researcher*

Humanitarian and charity legacy plays an important role in our social life which are based on the moral responsibility to help the destitute and disadvantaged people. But this moral affection may be more dubious if we consider the people 'in need' as 'victim' even in political issue and the humanitarian aid as a solution for political problem too. In our research, we focused on today's exiled people from Turkey who have been considered as a 'current victims' or 'suffering people' of autocratic countries on the purpose of investigate the current impact of a moral sentiment such as pity and compassion on a political sphere. We have conducted in-depth interviews with fourteen academics at risk, involved participant observations with some informal interviews, participated their collective meetings, and also analysed their primary resources and outcomes produced by academics at risk them self and their self-analysis in the newspaper and the journalistic interviews with them off or online. In this fieldwork, we concluded that the academics in exile refused first of all to be reduced in this victim/saviour narrative, that the welcoming policies based on 'victimization' of exiled people need secondly to be revised and that the humanitarian acts and divers kind of charitable intervention could not thirdly be acknowledged as a proper 'solution' or as a substitute of solidarity networks that these politically ostracised academics required.

## The Repressive Turn: Between a Nightmare and a Tea Party

*Leandro Schclarek Mulinari, Stockholm University*

In this qualitative study, experiences of Swedish Muslims of being wrongfully suspected of terrorism are examined through the lens of repression. Theoretically, Marxist and postcolonial perspectives are interwoven in the effort to understand the intersection of coercion and consent. Repression is understood as violence in its physical sense, but also in its more subtle forms. Legal, ideological, symbolic, architectural and tolerant qualities of repression are highlighted. Empirically, encounters with the Swedish security agency (Säpo) are analysed as well as experiences of disproportionate controls at airports. The material discloses painful, as well as everyday, non-dramatic significances of being targeted. To become a suspect of terrorism can have devastating consequences for individuals but can also be perceived as a tea party.

**SESSION 2   16/8, 16.30 – 18.30**                                        **ROOM: TP42**

## Trauma and growth shaping the refugees' narrative?

*Mayssa Rekhis, EHESS-Paris; LiU*

Lately, a new concept have emerged: the Post-Traumatic Growth (PTG). Defined as 'the positive psychological changes experienced as a result of the struggle with highly challenging life circumstances', reviews estimate that 30 to 70% of the people experience PTG in the aftermath of trauma.

Trauma is a main theme when tackling forced migration and refugees' populations. In fact, the refugee status is a legal designation granted to individuals who have fled their country because of persecution. Thus, it is almost by definition that refugees have experienced traumatizing experiences. Trauma has even been a prism through which being a refugee has been seen, identified, and defined in a victim's condition, at least until recently. In fact, the narrative related to the right to asylum has been evolving over time, from political solidarity, to charity and then to securitization.

Trauma, and PTSD have played a main role in the shift of the discourse from politics to charity, in the construct of a trauma-based identity of refugees, and in the design of humanitarian services, all of these may be challenged by the Post-Traumatic Growth concept.

This paper proposes to carry a double-genealogy of the refugees' discourse, and the PTG concept among refugees' populations, in order to explore: How is post-traumatic growth expressed, put in practice in regards to refugees? Which place does Post-traumatic growth have in relationship with the discourse about refugees and the right to asylum?

## Refugee Status in the Arab World between theory and practice

*Arafat Shoukri, Senior Researcher at Aljazeera centre for Studies*

Despite the gravity of the refugee problem faced by the Muslim world, refugee protection in many states is not keeping with international norms; a considerable number have not even signed the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees or do not de facto apply it despite having acceded to it. During the Syrian crisis, this issue was clearly manifested when the majority of the Arab countries refused to host refugees.

Also, according to Antonio Guterres, the secretary General of the UN and the former head of the UNHCR that "the majority of refugees worldwide are Muslims and despite this, some of the UNHCR operations in the Muslims world have been systematically underfunded, and the generosity of the host countries has not been matched by that of the international community".

Therefore, the question remains: why the majority of the Arab and Muslim countries did not endorse the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to refugees. And why the few who signed the Convention did not apply it in their domestic laws? Is it because of the incompatibility between the Convention and the Islamic laws or there are other reasons for that? Also, what are the views, principles and regulations of the Islamic tradition concerning refugee status? Lastly, for the Arab countries which host refugees what legislations they possess to deal with them?

## The concept of etablering – Shaping newly arrived adult migrants into "good" (democratic) citizens

*Afrah Abdulla, Högskolan Väst*

I have written a thesis (monograph) about newly arrived adult migrants' experiences and meaning of different aspects of Swedish society, during their two years' introduction period. The analysed data consists of in-depth interviews with 12 Arabic speaking newly arrived migrants, who undergo their introduction period, and observations during civic orientation course (Samhällsorientering) sessions, and has been completed with a reading of Swedish policy documents on etablering. The results show that etablering is about shaping the newly arrived adult migrants into "good" citizens, through the introduction measures, especially in the course, which is regulated through the Swedish policy documents. The "good" citizen has some specific characteristics, which, roughly, are that he or she is independent (and advocates individuality), free, equality thinking, secularized, law-abiding (which includes being honest), responsible, and a "good" parent. These characteristics are expressed in the course, for instance through the course material, and in policy documents.The idea of the "good" citizen appears to aim at constructing the adult migrants' (and their families') identity, something which many of the study's respondents make a resistance to. However, the findings also show that there are newly arrived migrants who are open to many of the ideas of the "good" citizen notion, so this notion is not only looked at with suspicion, or regarded as negative for the adult migrants' new life.

## Exile Diasporas From Turkey In Two Nordic Countries (Norway And Sweden): Kurdish Movement And Gulen Movement In Comparative Perspective

*Rusan Gungor, Istanbul University*

"In a story a Kurdish, a Turkish and an Armenian friend traveled on foot and got thirsty on the road. They said "Let's have some grapes".While they were eating the grapes, the owner of the vineyard who was a Turkish man emerged. At a glance, he thought he could not deal with three people. Then, he decided to beat the Armenian first, then Kurd and finally, Turk. End of the day, Turk turned to the

Kurd and said " we should have stopped him (the owner) when he beat the Armenian".This is a well-known story that is told by some 'victims' of the oppressive Turkish regime and shows how the Turkish regime treats its own citizens. Additionally, this dialog aims to show that people who are seen as opponents of each other in respect of religion, culture, and language in Turkey may experience the same pain after their 'victimization' process.Minorities such as Armenian, Kurds, Alevis, which have a history of being subject to state oppression, were now joined by a group (Gülenist) that had for long not only been part of the majority, but also of the elites in power. In this context, this study tries to show us how different groups in Turkey, such as the Kurdish Movement (especially after 1980s) and the Gülen Movement (after 2016's coup attempt in Turkey) experienced the same process of a forced migration in Norway and Sweden. Thereby, it examines and compares the organizational, discursive and symbolic strategies of two movements in Norway and Sweden via their narratives and associations.