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The (Im)Possibilities of the Politics of Solidarity. Humanitariain Aid and Integral Support for Undocumented Transmigrants in Shelters in Mexico

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ABSTRACT BOOK

17th Nordic Migration Research Conference

"FLOWS, PLACES AND BOUNDARIES
– MIGRATORY CHALLENGES AND NEW AGENDAS"

COPENHAGEN, 2014

Workshop 8. *"Methodologies, positioning, and ethical issues in qualitative migration research".*

Workshop 9. "Revisiting the Nexus of the State and the Migrant". Workshop Organizers: Marta

Workshop 10. "The Everyday Politics of Undocumented Migrants". Workshop organizers: Anna

Workshop 15. *"Materializing Borders"*. Workshop Organizers: Synnøve N. Bendixsen and Christine M.

Workshop 16. *"Spaces of Limbo: everyday life in-between localities".* Workshop organizers: Simon

Workshop 1. *"Ethnic discrimination in the Nordic labour markets: empirical trends, theoretical advancements and prospects for future research".* **Workshop Organizers: Moa Bursell and Arnfinn H. Midtbøen:**

Marta Kirilova - "It could be difficult" – on language and culture in Danish job interviews with non-native job applicants"

Based on an ethnographic study of authentic job interviews with non-native speakers of Danish, this paper aims at answering following questions:

- How do job applicants and job panels communicate in terms of linguistic and cultural resources?
- How are norms and ideology negotiated through the interaction and how do they influence the selection of job applicants?

The paper presents and discusses audio-recorded job interviews with non-native speakers of Danish for jobs in the public sector. Data stems from a municipal integration initiative the purpose of which is to offer immigrant background applicants specially tailored job positions to strengthen and improve their competences in Danish as well as their professional qualifications. The results are that the interviewing panels show relatively little concern with the candidates' proficiency in Danish. Instead, they seem to focus on whether applicants understand the social relations in the job interview. Acting according to Danish cultural norms, e.g. managing an egalitarian relationship and demonstrating independent thinking, is more important than speaking standard Danish. Analysis demonstrates that the applicants' cultural background is assessed through an ethnocentric Western perspective. The interactional moves feed into stereotypes and contribute to reject those applicants with whom the panels fail to align. As a consequence, applicants considered too far away from Danish cultural standards are seen as "difficult" and not suitable for a Danish workplace.

The paper addresses also the growing tension between bureaucratic fairness (Mc Namara & Roever 2006) and super-diversity (Vertovec 2007)in institutional gatekeeping encounters. Although a lot of initiatives are created to encourage integration, they in fact generate marginalization. This is the classic double bind of all anti-discrimination practices: by categorising groups as separate from the majority in order to prepare for positive action, these groups inevitably get marginalized.

Melina Røe - "Structural and individual barriers to increased participation in the work market amongst long-term unemployed with a refugee background."

This paper will focus on what I perceive as structural and individual barriers, touch on the significance of work in a Norwegian context and tie this in with the group of *long-term unemployed with a refugee background*. The paper is based on my PhD dissertation, which is concerned with long-term unemployed

refugees and the utility of work-oriented approaches. The refugees in my study have attended several work-oriented programmes, and the study shows that only minor changes to the refugees' situation have occurred during a period of three years.

Social work is my professional field, so this paper will also touch on the role of welfare services in this area. Discrimination, marginalisation and exclusion are concepts that share a common theme of denoting processes and conditions in which individuals or groups of people systematically find themselves either on the fringes or outside the core arenas of society. This can range from active exclusion to an active choice to remain outside.

The paper will discuss how work-oriented programmes are presented as a solution despite the fact that many refugees experience them like "same shit new wrapping".

Kirsi Yli-Kaitala - "Immigrants in the Finnish Labour Market – Perceived Treatment and Obstacles to Employment"

Background: The unemployment rate among immigrants in Finland, as in many other Western countries, is over two times higher than that of natives. Existing research (Larja et al., 2012.) indicates that almost 10 % of employees and job seekers belonging to ethnic minorities face discrimination in Finland. To increase understanding of discrimination in the labour market, and in the access to it, the present study examined how employed immigrants feel they are treated at work, and what unemployed immigrants perceive as obstacles in finding employment in Finland.

Data and methods: The data was collected in 2010-2012 with structured interviews among three immigrant groups in Finland: Russian-speaking, Somali and Kurdish origin. The participants were randomly selected from the Finnish Population Register. The sample comprised of 596 employed and 610 unemployed immigrants. To account for the survey design complexities (e.g., clustering in a stratified sample and non-participation) weighting adjustment was applied in the analyses.

Results: On the whole immigrants' perceptions on how they are treated at work were positive. Over 90 % believed that compared with other employees immigrants are treated fairly at the workplace. Unfair treatment, however, was also reported, and particularly by the Kurdish men of whom 11 % believed that immigrants are treated at least somewhat unfairly. Many of the employed participants across the ethnicities did not have work that matched their education and the majority felt that their skills would have equipped them for a more demanding job. When asked from unemployed respondents what prevented them from finding employment, employers' discriminatory attitudes were often mentioned (42 %) by all ethnicities and most often by the Russian men (over 60 %).

Conclusions: Though showing some evidence of unfair treatment at work, and in access to it, the results indicate that rather than direct discrimination at work, the main challenges immigrants face are connected to their position in a disadvantaged segment of the labour market and difficulties to match their

capacities with labour market's requirements. This is reflected in unstable employment, lower salaries and a reactive relationship to work supply. However, ethnic groups differ from each other and immigrants representing different backgrounds often face different obstacles.

Workshop 2. *"A Belated Discussion: Queer Migration(s) in a Nordic Context".* Workshop organizers: Sara Ahlstedt and Eda Hatice Farsakoglu

Andrew Shield – "Migration, Sexual Liberation, and Belonging: Denmark in the 1960s-1980s"
My research seeks to contribute to sociological conversations about today's immigrants by providing a more nuanced backdrop regarding immigration in the 1960s-80s. Thus I propose to present my research on immigrant perceptions of the dramatic changes in sexual and gender relations transforming Europe in the 1960s-80s, and the instances of immigrant solidarity with, and participation in, networks of sexual liberation and social justice. With interviews, analyses of grassroots publications, and reviews of 1960s/70s scholarship, my presentation will connect two seemingly distinct histories: immigration history and sexuality history.

(The immigration research centers on the history of "visible minorities" in Denmark, namely foreign laborers and their families, asylum seekers, and Greenlanders. "Sexual liberalism" refers to a variety of disparate movements, public discussions, and legal changes in the late 1960s and 1970s: gay and lesbian emancipation, women's sexuality, pleasure, norm-challenging sex (e.g. non-monogamy, pre-marital sex, non-reproductive sex), contraception and abortion, pornography, and divorce.)

The first part of my presentation will focus on immigrant perceptions of Danish gender and sexual cultures, using sources such as the *Fremmedarbejderbladet* (1971-74), *Al-Ghad* (Den Arabiske Forening) (1968), published interviews from the 1970s, and photographs. Next, I look at the concept of "solidarity"—theoretical and practical—between Danish left-wing activists (i.e. socialists, feminists, gay and lesbian activists) and foreign workers. Third, my presentation highlights the unique experiences of gay- and lesbian-identified immigrants who arrived in Denmark in these decades. I contend that for some immigrants in this era, same-sex desire affected their decisions to migrate to—or remain in—Denmark. I argue that gay and lesbian social networks assisted in the integration process (e.g. employment, housing, friendship, and romance) for some immigrants.

For migration scholars, this research demands critical thinking beyond economic determinism when explaining processes of migration, and encourages all conference participants to consider the lenses of gender and sexuality in their research. This research challenges sexuality scholars to evaluate the influences of transnational actors, including immigrants, in histories of sexual liberation. As a historian, I encourage all

scholars to historicize issues of immigration, including current (anti-immigrant) rhetoric that strategically positions immigrants as homophobic, misogynistic, and outside of Danish sexual culture.

Deniz Akin - "How do you smell a genuine sexual orientation? : Assessment of sexual orientation-based asylum claims in the Norwegian context"

Norwegian State's liberal approach to LGBT rights have been carried to its asylum policies as Norway offers a shelter to asylum seekers who are persecuted on the grounds of their sexual orientation since 1997. Yet, there is an ongoing discussion concerning the evaluation of such cases for two reasons. Firstly, there is a lack of consensus on how a legible sexual orientation manifests itself. Secondly, the lack of evidence concerning risk of persecution of such cases generates difficulties during the assessment process. In this sense, despite the current legal configurations of 'sexual orientation' and 'gender identity' into the national and international legal proceedings of asylum, the actual application and interpretation of the law remains controversial in Norway. In this paper, I will shift the focus from the tension between law and sexuality to those who form a bridge between the legal scripts and asylum accounts: asylum caseworkers. Carrying the discussion from the legal arena and the asylum seekers to the decision makers, this paper seeks to elaborate on the following research question: How do the asylum caseworkers of the Norwegian Directorate of Immigration assess protection claims based on sexual orientation? Based on the semi-structured interviews conducted with the caseworkers, the main discussion will revolve around the way that allegations regarding sexual orientation are rendered as credible or not credible in the eye of the adjudicators.

Linda Sólveigar Guðmundsdóttir - *"Queer Migrants in Iceland: Outness, Identity and Belonging."*

This paper is based on a research which examines queer migrants' experiences of living in Iceland, and places them in a global and historical perspective. The study also examines participants degree of outness, identity construction and sense of belonging.

Significant legal benefits have occurred in Iceland in recent decades on issues regarding queer people. During that time attitudes towards queer people have also changed dramatically. Immigration has increased extensively in the past fifteen years and, despite the economic collapse, the number of residents with foreign citizenship has only decreased slightly. This paper discusses preliminary findings for a research which examines queer migrants' experiences of living in Iceland, and places them in a global and historical perspective. The research seeks to examine whether migrating from ones country of origin makes it in some way easier for participants to deal with their own sexual orientation. This study analyses how issues such as gender, sexuality, ethnicity, nationality and class overlap and construct queer migrants' experiences, through the migration process and their daily life. The research will also inspect participants' sense of belonging to various groups within Icelandic society. This research is, for example, based on theories of intersectionality,

bifocality, and whiteness, as well as on writings on queer migration and queer diaspora. Participants will be individuals of various national origins, who identify themselves in some way as queer or at least as non-heterosexuals, and are first generation migrants living in Iceland. Critical ethnography will be used, as it is concerned with social inequalities and strives towards social change. Data collection will be carried out mainly through interviews and textual analysis. The study will combine the fields of queer studies and migration studies, which is a novelty in the Icelandic context.

Sara Ahlstedt – "The Feeling of Migration: Love and Queer Partner Migration to Sweden"

In mainstream migration scholarship issues relating to emotions, love, and sexuality are often viewed as 'private' and something apart from other economic and structural forces driving migration. At the same time, feelings and sexuality both create migration as well as are created by migration processes. Building on Mai and King's (2009) wish for an 'emotional and sexual turn' in migration scholarship, which would place discourses and practices of particularly love and sexuality at the centre of migration decision making, behaviour, and processes, I am interested in how feelings of love can be understood in a Swedish queer partner migration context.

Most countries allow migrants in (legally recognized) relationships with residents of the country to legally migrate to and live in the country of migration. As there is little question that romantic love is considered the only valid basis for a relationship in Western discourse today, romantic love becomes important on a policy level as well as within public discourse relating to partner migration as it legitimizes certain types of migration in very particular ways. At the same time, love is also of importance at the individual level. My research with queer partner migrants and their partners show that migration *feels*, sometimes a lot, and that love is central to research participants' understanding of their migration processes. In this paper I explore how placing feelings and emotions – in particular, love – at the centre of the analysis help structure migration processes in different ways.

Workshop 3. *"Planning for pluralism in Nordic cities: A critical perspective on urban governance".* **Workshop Organizers: Randi Gressgård and Tina Gudrun Jensen**

Astrid Ouahyb Sundsbø - "The Narratives of "Us" and "Them" and Their Involvement with the Changing Social Structures in Oslo"

Since the inflow of workers from abroad in the 1970ies the eastern parts of central Oslo have been populated and characterized by "non western immigrants". Due to the liberalization of the housing market of Oslo and the increasing attractiveness of the central urban area for living (as industries were relocated outside the central urban area) there have been massive changes both in the built and in the social environment of these central areas especially since the 1990ies (cf. Wessel 1997; Brevik et al. 1998; Aspen 2005; Haslum 2008; Huse et al. 2010). One aspect of dramatic change is the radical decrease of the population with an immigrant background and a radical increase of members of the majority population (Blom 2006).

Drawing on the insights from the interviews I conducted with young and highly educated urban residents from the majority population in Oslo I can show that the change in the social structure of the central parts of Oslo is not exclusively caused and affected by socioeconomic issues. Obviously, there is an ethnic element in this as well, which is expressed in the perception that the outflow of immigrants affects the increasing attractiveness of the central urban area for members of the majority population.

Hence I argue that the processes of gentrification and changing patterns of segregation in Oslo are affected by (collectively shared) narratives of "us" and "them", whereby the immigrants in the role of being "them" are associated with strangeness and fear (cf. Ytrehus 2001; Gullestad 2002, 2006).

For the time being, it seems most reasonable to anticipate that the social structure of the city (here: ethnic segregation) reflects processes of social distancing that are related both to socioeconomic factors as well as to ethnicity (cf. Hansen and Brattbakk 2005; Vassenden 2008). This is important for urban planners and policy makers to be aware of.

Key words: Residential segregation, urban transformation, ethnic identification and categorization

Katja Maununaho - "Right to a place? Looking for local immigrant population perspectives in a neighborhood regeneration project".

This paper focuses on local immigrant population perspectives on spatial questions in two Finnish suburban residential neighborhoods, Suvela area in the city of Espoo and Varissuo in the city of Turku. It is based on a dissertation research project that investigates spatial strategies and types for planning and design in the context of cultural diversity in urban residential environment. The research looks on two levels in neighborhood development: the institutional level of urban design and the local level of lived lives. In the

institutional level different development ideas and expectations in professional discourse and in ongoing regeneration projects in the case areas are followed and observed. In the local level immigrant population perspectives on spatial questions are investigated and reflected to the design ideas. The main objective in reflecting the two levels is to search for spatial types that could open future potentials for lively, secure and equal urban residential environment. The research highlights the importance of local meanings and lived experiences as a source in urban design projects that deal with existent social environments.

In the project the local perspectives were discussed in multicultural design workshops that were arranged for school children and adult ethnic groups in the case areas. In the workshop discussions neighborhoods were presented as places of everyday life in a country that is partly foreign, but partly also home. People indicate needs for spaces for everyday life routines and practices, for maintaining and expressing their cultural backgrounds, and also for intercultural social interaction. For people that have come from far and try to make their lives in a foreign country, neighborhoods offer places of attachment and commitment as well as struggle, which are presented in different personal or family stories.

Mikaela v. Freiesleben and Kristina Grünenberg - "Right Kinds of Mixing? Promoting Cohesion in a Copenhagen Neighbourhood"

On August 20, 2012, the Muslim celebration of Eid al-Fitr in the 'ghetto' of Vollsmose, culminated in 60-80 men of immigrant background storming the local emergency ward. No one was injured, but the incident sparked an intense public and political debate on ghettoisation, integration and ethnic minority segregation. Issues that have been at the center stage of Danish urban policy debates for the past two decades.

This paper investigates how particular notions of ghettos and ethnic minority segregation have become intertwined in public and political discourse, and how this have had implications for the ways in which social cohesion is conceived of, and promoted, in urban policies and urban regeneration practices. On the basis of ethnographic fieldwork in a particular Copenhagen neighbourhood, the authors argue that urban regeneration programs constitute a particular way of addressing fears of social fragmentation, ghettoisation and urban decay. The particular programs were meant to facilitate cross-cultural encounters between ethnic minority residents in social housing estates, and majority Danes. The implicit assumptions of 'mixing' inherent in these practices drew on specific understandings and constructions of both ethnic minority residents, as well as of majority Danes. We argue that policies of mixing 'blind spot' questions of ethnic majority participation, as well as culturalize more general structural issues, which often transgress both local and national boundaries. Furthermore, mixing and cultural encounters, as they are practiced in this context, are in themselves no guarantee of 'successful integration', indeed of any integration at all, as they are premised upon ideas of essentialist cultural differences being dissolved into homogenous, conflict free societies. Social cohesion in this perspective thus becomes a question of making those defined as 'others' cohere with 'us', as integration is perceived as a one-sided endeavor on the part of the ethnic minority, without sufficient regard for majority participation.

Randi Gressgård - "The safety–security nexus in urban governance: The case of Malmö"

Urban governance is increasingly concerned with diversity management aimed at converting problematic difference to desirable diversity, thus securing the prosperity of the city. The problem of security is not limited to concerns over public order (i.e. policies of securitization and systems of closure), but concerns more broadly the conditions for economic growth and social cohesion, indicated by peoples' experienced safety. Based on a study of urban governance in Malmö, the paper argues that people's perceived safety gives legitimacy to extended security interventions, especially in immigrant-dense areas of the city. It is argued that preemptive crime-fighting measures are intertwined with preventative measures targeting vulnerable groups, thus blurring the boundaries between the police and governmental bodies. The safety–security nexus involves collaborations and partnerships between the police and governmental actors, facilitated by established welfare state structures. It is argued that the welfare state structures offer favorable conditions for an extended cohesion agenda.

Tina Gudrun Jensen - "Neither trust nor distrust: neighbourhood relations in a mixed housing estate in Copenhagen"

This presentation deals with the politicized notions of trust and social cohesion in urban spaces through a focus on practices of everyday relations in a mixed neighbourhood. With the recent declaration of the death of multiculturalism, public debates have deemed the existence of urban ethnic `diversity´ as a hindrance for trust, inter-ethnic contact and social cohesion. Predominant studies maintain that ethnically diverse neighbourhoods are hunkering down on solidarity, trust, mutual cooperation and friendships, and that diversity has negative effects on social interactions. Yet, other studies claim that mixed neighbourhoods promote inter-ethnic contact. The very meaning and effect of concepts such as `diversity`, `inter-ethnic contact`, `trust´ and `social cohesion´ are, however, often very unclear. Drawing on a fieldwork in a mixed social housing estate in Copenhagen, this presentation explores what meaning neighbourhood relations, e.g., notions of trust, have for residents. The analytical focus of the presentation is on the interplay between physical places and social relations such as physical sorroundings, sociological factors, network relations and narratives about the place. The presentation shows ethnic differences as relative and a matter of perspective, and illustrates the complex meaning of contact, trust and neighbourhood cohesion. The presentation argues that trust and strong ties – that tend to overemphasize active positive relations and interdependence among people who are alike – may not be the prerequisite for co-existence in neighbourhoods. Instead, `weak ties´ and the micro-politics of everyday contacts predominate inter-ethnic relations.

Workshop 4. "Do we really care? - Meeting the challenge of public policy and regulation in work with traumatised refugees in the Nordic countries". Workshop Organizer: Gwynyth Overland

Anne-Liis von Knorring - Asylum-seeking refugee children and young adults with "pervasive arousal-withdrawal syndrome" in Sweden.

During the last decades refugees have been coming from different countries to Sweden. The largest population came from ex-Yugoslavia during the beginning of the 90'ies. Today refugees from Afghanistan and Syria are dominating.

From 2002 onwards, some asylum-seeking children in Sweden developed a severe clinical condition with pervasive loss of activity of daily living functions, not known in the other Nordic countries. The symptoms reported are anxiety, sleeping disturbances and depression, proceeding to a severe withdrawal behaviour in which the children loose contact with the surrounding world, do not eat, drink or move. The number of such children increased until 2006, when a temporary law allowed all children with pervasive arousal-withdrawal syndrome to stay permanently in Sweden.

Since then, however, there are still new cases falling ill in the same condition and we still know very little about the disorder. This presentation will give a background to the knowledge so far.

Elisabeth Hultcrantz - Clinical description and course of asylum-seeking refugee children and young adults with "pervasive arousal-withdrawal syndrome

The population of children comes mostly from ethnic minorities in the Caucasia, Central-Asia and Kosovo/Serbia. There are a few cases from other countries. All have been exposed to extreme traumas with life-threatening experiences in the homeland leading to the refugee status. Residence has been rejected in Sweden. Time from first signs of mental illness to total withdrawal varies from a couple of days to years. A majority of the parents, most often the mothers, are mentally ill and have no possibility to cope with the parenting. The recovery mostly starts after the family has received permanent residence and thus having secure life circumstances. This presentation will describe the background, course, comorbidity and the pattern of recovery of this severe disorder in a population placed mostly in Dalecarlia.

Concettina Trimboli - "What is the role of occupational therapy with refugees and asylum seekers and are the occupational needs of these people being met?"

Occupational therapy has a strong commitment to social justice and enhanced occupational opportunities for marginalized and at-risk people. Refugees and asylum seekers are indeed some of the world's most

marginalized and vulnerable people, having risked their life to flee their country due to fears of persecution often as a result of their race, religion, political orientation or nationality.

Escaping danger is only the first of many challenges. To survive, refugees and asylum seekers must navigate multiple new challenges including culture, language, life skills, loss of support, finding employment and dealing with occupational deprivation. Occupational deprivation exists when a person or group of people are unable to do what is necessary and meaningful in their lives due to external restrictions. It is a state in which the opportunity to perform those occupations that have social, cultural and personal relevance is difficult or impossible.

This purpose of this paper is to identify the role of occupational therapy with refugees and asylum seekers, to identify if there is a relationship between occupation, health and well-being, to highlight the occupational needs of refugees and asylum seekers, and to identify if current occupational therapy practice addresses the relationship between occupation, health and well-being in this population. A review of existing literature was conducted in order to inform this paper.

Findings show that there is a relationship between occupation, health and well-being in refugees and asylum seekers, however there appear to be gaps in occupational therapy service provision. Possible reasons for these gaps and implications are identified.

As an Australian trained occupational therapist with a keen interest in the occupational rights of refugees and asylum seekers now living in Europe, I am hopeful we can learn from each other and make the lives of refugees and asylum seekers one where their risk paid off.

Gwynyth Marshall Øverland - "Culture, religion and resilience"

In their first year in Norway, newly-arrived refugees have a good deal of contact with 'control´ and ´care´ systems: immigration authorities, police, employees at the reception centre if they are asylum seekers, and health and social workers. In this period, the newly arrived are often screened. Their past is a frequent topic of conversation and traumatic experience the focus of interest. In spite of past trials and present challenges, however, many do remarkably well.

This interdisciplinary paper presents a study of some of these 'successful' refugees. Samples of resilient Cambodians survivors of the traumatic events of the Khmer Rouge regime were interviewed, 30 years on. How do they explain their survival and present mental health? The theoretical aim was to add specific content to the broadly descriptive term 'resilient' by learning from and conceptualizing the actual resources they had used for survival and recovery.

In the current understanding of refugees' coping and resilience, the potential of cultural elements as resilience factors is seldom considered. Psychosocial guidelines for accessing patients' cultural backgrounds are available, but the trickle-down of cutting-edge research stops up before it gets to frontline health and social workers (e.g. Kirmayer, 2012). They often fail to access the cultural explanatory models

used by survivors in building personal and group resilience. There is a need for a meaning-belief dimension in the cultural competence of practitioners, but gaining access to such resources can be limited by a schematic approach to culture. Proposals from the project designed to counteract these effects are incorporated into a cultural resilience model for the use of health and social workers wishing to conduct resilience work with war survivors.

Randi Elisabeth Jenssen -"A group intervention for unaccompanied minors – using narrative and *creative* methods"

It is important to equip young people at risk with tools that promote health and prevent illness. As early as possible, they must be given access to interventions that are suited to their needs. We have long experience in running groups for these young minors. The group intervention described here has been offered to about 500 unaccompanied minors over a period of 15 years in Sjøvegan in Northern Norway. It is the result of a cooperation between the Refugee Centre, the Child Guidance Clinic, primary health care and the local school. The purpose of this group intervention is to enhance resilience and to process trauma . Important secondary effects are the building of friendships between the participants and they can experience strength together in a group fellowship. The feeling of loneliness is very common amongst unaccompanied minors, and the group intervention can help them to interact with others in a positive way.

We invite the youngsters to an information meeting where the personal contact is emphasized. The group intervention consists of 10 group-sessions with various elements. The ideal size of the group is 6-10 participants.

Melinda Meyer - "Identity and Migration"

The lecture will present the research project EXIT (Expressive Arts in Transition) developed for stabilizing people who live under extreme stress and/or have survived human or nature induced trauma. The EXIT intervention focuses on enhancing movement, imagination, engagement, connection, here and now, safety and responsibility. The lecture will be about the research project where EXIT is being carried out with 204 unaccompanied refugee boys (15- 18). Mental health on arrival and the EXIT findings will be presented.

Mette Blauenfeldt - "A psycho-social welcome to all refugees"

Welcoming newly arrived refugees in Denmark, the public system mainly focuses on livelihood and occupation, e.g. housing, economic support, healthcare, Danish classes, schooling, occupation, etc.. Less effort is put into dealing with the mental changes and challenges, which follows living in exile. MindSpring is the name of a group-based preventive method helping refugees deal with the challenges they might experience, when fleeing from war and arriving and living as refugees in Denmark. This includes exile

related issues like culture difference, identity changes, child education, loneliness, stress, trauma and being citizen in the Danish welfare system. The small group of refugees all speaks same language and is being guided on their mother tongue through a series of meetings by another refugee, educated to be a "MindSpring-trainer". A professional, employed at the institution hosting the group, is co-trainer of the group, taking part through interpretation. Read more on MindSpring here.

Since 2010 the Danish Refugee Council has implemented the MindSpring-method as a psycho-social welcome for refugees in Denmark. Our experience tells us, that MindSpring can create a reflexive room for realizing, acknowledging and sometimes coping with psychological and mental issues present in the group. Through reflection and knowledge on trauma, the participants increase their consciousness on their own psychological state and the potential need for professional treatment. For other issues e.g. personal development, the new network of refugees alike will be able to support one another in a process of normalization. Thus MindSpring can create access to trauma treatment at an early stage through personal involvement and understanding of one's psychological state, at the same time as the method through empowerment creates new ways of thinking, dealing and acting being a refugee in Denmark. Not to be mistaken with treatment, diagnostification and visitation, MindSpring is a preventive method to reveal knowledge, reflections and empowerment on trauma and other exile related issues within a group of voluntary participating refugees.

On the workshop we wish to present the MindSpring-method, our experiences so far and the field in which the method can play an important role as described above. Lastly we will discuss other Nordic experiences in dealing with typical exile issues among newly arrived refugees.

Rashmi Singla - "Psychosocial Family services for Traumatised refugees in Denmark? Family relationships and policies "

The paper aims to explore critically psychosocial family services available for the traumatized refuges in the Danish context, though the primary foci of the prevalent services are the individual refugees. A model for working with families across cultural boundaries, based on a critical constructive eclectic theoretical framework invoking local practices is also presented.

Despite formal rights to mental healthcare for ethnic minorities including the traumatised refugees, there is no national strategy in Denmark aimed at ensuring that. Still in 1980s as services for treatment of refugees who have been subjected to torture and trauma were established .This paper delineates couple of mainstream organisations – Dignity and Oasis, mainly government funded and pioneers in the field. However, they are primarily pathology focussed; often without explicitly addressing structural inequalities and often fail to structure support in terms of refugee family's needs within acknowledgment of their resilience. An exploration of their employment practices points to limited use of refugees' resources.

This paper additionally covers NGO such as Transcultural Therapeutic Team (TTT) for ethnic minority youth and families as well as Ethnic Resource Team (ERT) Multi faith chaplaincy, a mental health service use the resources of refugees and other ethnic minorities, as they are involved as initiators, professionals and volunteers. However the economic basis is/ has been rather precarious. Intricately interrelated principles of   variant, multiple identities, inclusion of family members and inclusion of the broad context form a framework for TTT. These organisations thereby respond to the special aspects of ethnic minority related to complex identities, family relationships characterised by interdependence, transnationalism, spirituality, experiences of discrimination.

Lastly there are suggestions for further developing   organisations which ensure access to equitable psychosocial services for refugee families addressing issues such as refugees' own resources, resilience, societal exclusion, stigmatisation, professionals' (dis) empowering approaches. Thus critical perspectives, international collaboration and inspiration are emphasised.

Workshop 5. *"Aging immigrants and refugees"* . Workshop organizer: Anika Liversage

Anika Liversage - "Pathways into old age – societal and familial embeddedness of old Turkish migrant women"

This paper investigates first-generation Turkish women's pathways into old age. These women followed their labor migrant husbands, who arrived to North-Western Europe four decades ago. The paper draws on 20 interviews with Turkish women in the early 70s, as well as with some of their husbands. All interviews were done in Turkish or Kurdish.

Departing from Mahler and Pessar's model of 'gendered geographies of power' (2001), the paper links life course variations in the women's engagement in paid and reproductive work with their subsequent lives in old age. Regardless of having lived over three decades in the Nordic welfare state of Denmark, low levels of education and limited engagement in paid work has left most of these women with limited host country language skills and knowledge of the broader society. Furthermore, in old age, poverty – as well as gendered expectations of caring for ailing husbands – may combine with the women's own health problems, to strain some women almost to the point of breaking. In the households, knowledge about available welfare measures in Denmark, as well as ambivalence regarding non-family care provisions often make old women become main care takers, regardless of their own limited resources.

In other families, however, retention of home-country norms, enable some women to hold strong positions as mothers and mothers-in-law. Especially women, who have successfully arranged the

marriages of sons to wives arriving from Turkey decades ago, may today enjoy the service of such "brides" (i.e. daughters-in-law) in extended household living, where the female domestic labor from a younger generation may counterbalance the aging women's broader societal marginalization.

Anne Leonora Blaakilde, Eva Algreen-Petersen and Christine E. Swane - "Danish nursing home for all nationalities – an everyday life approach"

In the city of Copenhagen a public nursing home is developing a new profile that aims at attracting especially older migrants and refugees to spend their last months or years in an institutional setting in order to provide them with the necessary care.

For more than 100 years Denmark has offered public nursing homes to frail older persons and hence represents a culture where institutional caretaking is accepted and expected. Today, the major part of homecare and nursing homes in Denmark are public or subsidised by state and municipalities. However, the migration populations in Denmark do not utilize public help and care in old age at any significant level.

This is the reason why the municipality of Copenhagen is developing a specific 'diversity profile' in an existing public nursing home in Copenhagen; Peder Lykke Centeret.
The municipality of Copenhagen together with the EGV Foundation carries out a research project during the three years of developing the 'diversity profile'. The research project focuses on everyday life of particularly inhabitants but also of family caregivers and staff. The methodological approach is phenomenological through ethnographic fieldwork and qualitative interviews. The aim is to follow the discurses and practices related to concepts of diversity as they may change during the three years, as well as the everyday life communication, care routines and rituals related to individual social and cultural needs.

This presentation will report about the beginning of the process; focusing on negotiations, expectations, and experiences represented by staff, new inhabitants of different ethnic origin and their family members.

Katrine Mellingen Bjerke - "Elderly migrants in Norway seen through a transnational lens"

The transnational framework is today among the dominant theoretical perspectives for analyzing migrant`s lives and has been applied to, not only cross border ties and networks, but also transnational features in migrant`s everyday lives and cultural practices (Boccagni 2010:186). Albeit useful, the transnational framework has mainly been applied when analyzing the lives of younger migrants. Torres (2005) goes as far as saying that the transnational framework has been old age oblivious. The Norwegian research on elderly immigrants that deploys a transnational perspective exhibits culturally relativistic and even essentializing tendencies (cp. Moen 2002, Nergård 2008) with its overtly emphasis on the practices of 'non-western' immigrants.

Based on preliminary findings from my research on elderly Pakistani and Polish immigrants in Norway this paper discusses how a transnational perspective can be fruitfully applied to the study of the situation of elderly immigrants in Norway. The project combines a transnational perspective with a perspective of intersectionality in exploring how elderly migrant`s situation varies according to their age, gender, health, and available material and symbolic resources. In-depth biographical interviews and ethnographic methods have been employed for the purpose of the study.   This paper will contribute to a discussion of how the transnational perspective can be applied in studying elderly immigrant`s cultural practices in Norway, without essentializing group difference.  Drawing on Boccagni`s (2010) concept of public and private transnationalism I shall also discuss whether the transnational framework can be used in the analyses of the immigrant`s encounters with the local/national institution of the Norwegian elderly care system.

Line Handlos - "Remigration among chronic ill, elderly Bosnians: Drivers and health consequences"
Background: In the 1990'ies more than 17,000 Bosnians fled the war on the Balkans and migrated to Denmark. Out of those, 2,133 have now returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina, and more are expected to follow. With regard to Bosnians, remigration is especially common among the chronic ill and elderly. But which drivers and considerations lie behind the decision to remigrate among the chronic ill and elderly, and what challenges do the remigrants face when they return to their country of origin? Knowledge on drivers behind remigration as well as consequences for healthcare accessibility and health among chronic ill and elderly patients is very limited in a European context. My project is aiming at filling this knowledge gap by looking into the life worlds of chronic ill, elderly Bosnians.

Methods: Semi-structured dyad and individual interviews with 15 chronic ill Bosnians living in Denmark and 15 chronic ill Bosnians, who have remigrated to Bosnia and Herzegovina after having lived in Denmark. Furthermore; semi-structured interviews with Danish doctors who are treating Bosnian patients in Demark, and Bosnian doctors who are treating remigrants in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Data collection is in progress and the interviews and data analyses will have been conducted at the time of the conference. Content analysis will have been applied to the data after transcription.

Preliminary findings: (Based on a superficial analyses of 10 interviews) With regard to drivers for remigration, themes such as family ties, need for help in old age and economic incentives occur. Concerning consequences for healthcare accessibility related to remigration, themes such as corruption and economic barriers showed up.

Nanna Hilm - "Governing 'others': Exploring processes of self-responsibilization in 'culturally sensitive' health promotion initiatives".

How do the dominant paradigms of 'health' and 'aging' operate in the context of municipal health promotion targeted at ethnic minorities? In the coming years, immigrants are expected to constitute a larger part of the aging population in Denmark and other European countries. Thus, policymakers and health professionals are now striving to develop 'culturally sensitive' health- and eldercare initiatives that can meet the needs of aging immigrants in appropriate and inclusive ways. The paper examines the specific, arguably western and individualist notions of 'permanent personhood' and 'self-responsibilization' that are found in institutions' attempts to ensure 'healthy aging' among ethnic minorities in Denmark. The paper draws upon empirical material from two months of preliminary ethnographic fieldwork conducted among Turkish immigrants participating in minority health programs in the suburban municipality of Ishøj, as well as interviews with policymakers and health professionals.

By exploring these minority health programs' focus on family networks and intergenerationality in relation to the Danish state's burgeoning emphasis on individualist concepts of self-help and self-reliance in health- and eldercare, the paper delineates the ways in which seemingly contradictory ideas of how to age well and healthily affect the creation of self- responsible aging subjects. Further, the paper discusses how the simultaneous 'governance' and 'othering' of ethnic minorities is connected to processes of welfare state retrenchment and the neoliberalization of public health initiatives.

Vibeke Jakobsen - "Relative poverty amongst older Turkish immigrants in Denmark"

Immigrants from Turkey make up the largest immigrant group in Denmark. The Turkish immigrants are on average younger than native Danes. Whilst about 25% of the native Danes are aged 60 and over, are only 12% of the Turkish immigrants aged 60 and over (corresponding to 3,814 older Turkish immigrants). However, the number of older Turkish immigrants will increase in the years to come, and the knowledge about their income and living conditions are scarce.

This paper focusses on the poverty rate amongst the older Turkish immigrants. The poverty rate is here defined as the share below the 60 per cent of the median in the equivalence scale adjusted distribution of disposable income. Besides comparing the poverty rates for older Turkish immigrants and older native Danes, the paper will contribute to explain differences in poverty rates between the two groups. First, we will analyse the composition of the income, for example the importance of income from the national pension scheme (old-age pension), private pensions, public transfers, wage, income from self-employment etc. One of the expectations is that the Turkish immigrants will have lower income from public and private pension than natives, because a person have to have lived in Denmark for forty years to be eligible for full old-age pension, and because private pensions often is related to employment (and the Turkish immigrants have lower employment rates than natives). Second, we will analyse the relation

between the poverty rates for the older immigrants and native Danes and their employment situation before they reach the age of 60. The analyses are based on administrative register data form Statistic Denmark including information on the total population of Turkish immigrant and native Danes aged 40 or more.

Öncel Naldemirci - "First-generation Turkish immigrants' attitudes towards formal care in Sweden: Exploring tensions and expectations"

Aging in diaspora is concomitant with an ongoing consideration of future possibilities of mobility and care arrangements based on the rights, eligibilities, and resources that migrants acquire in their countries of settlement. However, this is neither solely a pragmatic evaluation of the best options nor a mere question of choice. This consideration is also deeply anchored in how people from migrant backgrounds develop and understand their sense of belonging to societies in which they age. First-generation Turkish immigrants who settled in the industrial European countries in the post-war era have started to reach older ages and think about their care needs and arrangements in frail old age. Even though frail old age is inherently enigmatic, it poses new questions about transnational and diasporic family responsibilities as well as formal care facilities. Based on ethnographic research (2011–2013) with 20 first-generation Turkish immigrants who settled in Sweden in the late 1960s and early 1970s, this paper will show the enigmatic features of formal elderly care facilities for older Turkish people in Sweden. Focusing on their accounts about home-help services and elderly care homes, this paper will argue that their appreciation of and reluctance to use these facilities derive from a particular positioning in diaspora space vis-à-vis the older native people and other migrant groups.
Keywords: Aging, elderly care, Turkish migration, diaspora

Workshop 6. "Open Workshop"

Jonathan Josefsson - "The Humanitarian Reas

Humanitarian reason has become an essential part of political discourse and practice of asylum politics, especially in cases regarding asylum seeking children. This paper raises the question; does humanitarian reason serve the best interests of the child and rights to admissions?

The recent agreement about the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) is meant to harmonize and develop a common "minimum standard" for asylum seeking in the European Union. In one of its directives (Directive 2011/95/EU), the concept of the best interest of the child has been put forward as one measure to make asylum decisions "more robust" and to "improve the access to rights". Despite a widespread consensus building on the rights of the

procedures is confronted with several moral, political and legal challenges in the decision making of domestic authorities.

In order to put light on some of the challenges, this pape

. Drawing on the work of Didier Fassin (2012), this study put focus on humanitarian reason in contemporary case law about children and admissions in the Swedish Migration Court of Appeal. It is an empirical and conceptual study about how child specific legal provisions have developed in the praxis of the court. It analyzes the figure of the deserving immigrant child and argues that the qualifying of residents permits to a limit

umanitarian reason enables the sovereign state to control immigration and make possible a right to self-determination.

Suraj Yengde – ”Economic aspects of South-South migration: A Case study of contemporary Indian labour migration to Johannesburg, South Africa”

Indian labour migration to South Africa challenges the dominance of existing interpretations premised on South-North Migration, i.e. the migration from the third world to the first world or from less developed or developing world to the developed one. This paper aims to study contemporary Indian labour migration to South Africa. It will investigate conditions of labour migrants in the post-migration phase, and examine why labour migrants select Africa as a potential destination rather going to the West? Furthermore, it contends that for a young Indian labour migrant, migration is more than for economic reasons.

Engaging with the broader theme of the Global South, the paper offers particular insights on the performance of migrants in the host society. By looking at Fordsburg an Indian business district in Johannesburg I focus on three themes:
- What the multiple reasons, that are not merely economic for migration?
- How is business regulated in Fordsburg and the flea market?
- What are the mechanics of the Kinship and regional networks in contemporary migration?

Vanja Lozic – “’One is neither accepted as the true Swede nor the real Iranian’: Hybrid identities and history teaching in a Swedish school context”
In educational and other contexts Sweden has been described as a multicultural society. The concepts of universalism and the politics of recognition have served as interpretive frameworks for the understanding of educational contexts. Based on poststructuralist perspectives this article problematizes the notion of multiculturalism and identities in school context. Discourses of education in general and teaching of history in particular are deconstructed on the basis of upper secondary school studentsí views on ethnic identity issues in schools. The paper is based on interviews with 36 students from Malmo (Sweden).

Many students experience stigma, because surrounding community (including teachers) repeatedly links their identities to their parents' place of birth (i.e. outside of Sweden). They are constantly labelled as immigrants, even though they have lived in Sweden all their lives. Through racialized and essentialist interpellations their Swedish identities are misrecognised. The dichotomy "Swedes"/"immigrants" reinforces segregating tendencies in school environments. These processes are problematic because youth identities in contemporary Sweden are characterized by "hybridity".

Furthermore, many students state that the misrecognition of Swedish identity/the reiteration of "immigrantness" does not mean that regions and countries outside of so-called western European hemisphere, where many studentsí parents were born, are given an attention that they allegedly deserve. Additionally, narratives about Sweden, European states and the United States are considered to be an important part of all students' cultural and collective identity and their general education. Many students declare that teaching of history is Eurocentric, that other regions and countries should be acknowledged and that studentsí diverse interests and experiences should be recognised. The analysis illustrates that schools are failing in fulfilling these goals and that one should be aware how one interprets individualsí identities and interests.

Workshop 7. "The public role of migration studies: Linking research and responsibility, public debate and policymaking". Workshop Organizers: Garbi Schmidt, Ninna Nyberg and Christian Groes-Green

Mette Andersson - "Politicized Research?"
The project, on which this paper is based, explores changes in dissemination practices among Norwegian migration researchers over time, in regard to experience in the field, disciplinary and institutional belonging, and age. This paper examines the boundary work that researchers are involved in in regard to distinctions between politics, normativity and social scientific empirical research. How do researchers relate to public debate as op-ed article producers and sources, and to various other parties' comments to their involvement in public debate? And what characterizes motivations and researcher ideals in this field? The theoretical perspective builds on a combination of contributions in public sphere research and in science and technology studies. The data includes thematically structured interviews with 31 researchers, based in different universities and research centers, of different generations, genders and disciplinary backgrounds.

Christian Groes Green: "Navigating a global sex war": Human rights activism in Denmark and Mozambique in the face of global policy disputes around sex work, migration and sex trafficking

Being researcher and human rights activist in the fields of prostitution and migration becomes increasingly challenging. All over the world powerful voices demand a change in policy towards either criminalizing sex purchase in order to fight prostitution and human trafficking or decriminalizing sex work to ensure human rights for sex workers and migrants. Adding to the complexity the field is characterized by strong media and NGO involvement and ideological battles that reach far beyond the issues of migration and prostitution and far beyond national boundaries. Since the EU-Parliament, the US government and UN organizations have entered the stage a "global sex war" is mounting, with visible effects on im/migration and sex work policies worldwide. Navigating in such ideologically troubled waters and remaining relatively untainted by these powers entails reflections about the politics of engagement as researcher. With examples from fieldwork in Mozambique and from voluntary work among sex workers and participation in public debates in Denmark, I point to the constant navigation between providing platforms where informants can voice their own concerns and the cautious attempt to represent their views in public and simultaneously avoiding (ab)used or denigrated by powerful actors. Engagement in this field, I argue, has different outcomes in the Global North and South. In Scandinavia and Northern Europe there is a strong lobby pushing for criminalizing sex purchase and increasing border control and activists and academics who disagree risk public censure. By contrast, in Southern Africa, researchers supporting sex workers' rights may be actively included as a political resource by UN organizations trying to implement pro-sex worker's rights projects and regulations. Whether included or excluded by political actors the researcher must constantly ponder the consequences of engagement and I discuss how in some cases it is more fertile to resort to a withdrawn position of critical analysis rather than engaged public activism.

Ninna Nyberg Sørensen: "The Public role of migration studies: Critical reflections on the migration-development nexus"

This paper considers the importance of the migration-development nexus and political attempts to link migration and development policy debates. Historically migration has played an important role in the globalization of livelihood and governance strategies and as such provided empirical background to the transnational migration paradigm and concepts such as transnationalism from 'below' and from 'above'. The recent economic recession and ensuing intensification and diversification of migration control nevertheless have made apparent that promises of development and global incorporation through migration not necessarily apply to marginalized sectors of society whose migrants often remain undocumented. The paper argues that to the extent that pre-recession migrants with relative ease managed to settle the relationship

between migration and development through more or less or self-determined processes of recruitment, remittances, and circularity, post-recession migratory projects are increasingly marked by strenuous experiences of irregularity, danger, debt and deportation. By way of conclusion the paper offers a discussion of the relationship between social science and policy in general and between migration and development studies and policy coherence discussions around the migration-development nexus in particular.

Garbi Schmidt: "Researching a politicized field: Experiences from Migration Research"
Migration research (especially when coupled with the term "integration") often fosters the possibility of political awareness and polemics. In the instances where a politically based critique of research results evolves, the critique is often directed towards the researcher (or researchers) who carried out the project. Further, the critique frequently includes a focus on the methods but also personal viewpoints of the researcher. Can the researcher, the question goes, be trusted as a person?
In my paper I will address the role of the migration researcher as a political agent. The paper builds on experiences within a politicized research field, but will point to a more general discussion on the public and political role of migration researchers. Should we, or should we not accept the political implications of our craft? And if the answer is yes, what consequences does it have for our methods and general understanding of the societal role of research?

Niels Holtug –"Identity, Causality and Social Cohesion"
It is a widely held view, both in public debates and amongst social scientists, that sharing an identity facilitates or promotes social cohesion. Furthermore, this is a view that has fuelled worries about immigration in Western, liberal democracies. In research, political philosophers have argued that certain kinds of identity are conducive to social cohesion (e.g. commitments to the nation, to liberal values or active citizenship), and empirical social scientists have to a limited extent tested hypotheses about the impacts of such identities. However, at the level of theory, the question of why a shared identity should be expected to promote social cohesion seems not to have received sufficient attention. What, precisely, are the causal mechanisms through which shared identities may be thought to impact for example trust and solidarity? Insofar as shared identities do have such an impact, is this due to the nature of the identity in question, or to the fact that it is shared (or both)? And how strong, ultimately, is the case for the claim that shared identities promote social cohesion?

Workshop 8. *"Methodologies, positioning, and ethical issues in qualitative migration research".* **Workshop Organizers: Karin Jóhanna L. Knudsen & Kristine Juul**

Eda Farsakoglu - Walking a tightrope: A methodological challenge to ready-made migrant categories and `ethical recipes`"

A tendency in migration studies is to assume that conducting research with refugees who are "queerer" than others poses additional and even devastating ethical dilemmas and tensions. In this paper, my main aim is to question this methodological assumption. First, I argue that such an understanding and approach to research with queer refugees can be interpreted as a reflection of binary and excluding discourses circulating in transnational and local terrains in a post-9/11 world order: The hyper-sensationalization of queer refugees both as queers of and refugees from "brutal" and/or "backward" states/societies and the trivialization and even the denial of "genuineness" of their refugee claims. In what follows, drawing from ethnographic research conducted with Iranian queer refugees, I outline several ethical dilemmas and tensions emerged and experienced during the research and knowledge production process around the issues of reciprocity, friendship and practicalities of conducting qualitative research. In doing so, I claim that conducting research with refugees might pose unique ethical challenges but the reasons behind these foreseen and unforeseen ethical dilemmas and tensions cannot solely be read at the intersection of the `queerness` and `refugeeness` of research participants. Instead, I claim that these are dilemmas and tensions which take shape in the interrelated landscapes of emotions, politics and different axes of power and might be observed in research with any groups of refugees and migrants. To conclude, building a vast feminist literature on reflexivity, I argue that overcoming ethical dilemmas and tensions in the research with refugees can only be possible with "doing reflexivity", which pays attention to power, process and emotions.

Fataneh Farahani – "Positioning and Being Positioned: Getting Personal or Being Reflexive"

"[t]he moment the insider steps out from the inside she's no longer a mere insider. She necessarily looks in from the outside while also looking out from the inside. Not quite the same, not quite the other, she stands in that undetermined threshold place where she constantly drifts in and out" (Trinh Minh-ha 1998:418).

During the last two to three decades numerous discussions have emerged, theoretically as well as methodologically, on the benefits vis-à-vis shortcomings of being the 'insider' or 'outsider' of the research process. The continuous transgression of a variety of borders—such as gender, class, age, ethnicity, religious, and politic, among others-- generates also ambiguities in differentiating between the *insider* and the *outsider* of a specific culture. For this presentation, I will reflect over position of researcher in relation to the subject of her/his study. The narrow focus on some researchers' assumed common ethnic and cultural

backgrounds (so called 'insiders') ignores not only the heterogeneity of each and every culture but also neglect of the existing power relations in each and every context. Therefore, in this presentation I will deal with notion of positionality, reflexivity and difference.

Furthermore, by examining the contingent intersections of the discourses that shape the research process and product, I explore how the academic product is shaped by intellectual reading and understanding as well as the personal history of the researcher and the research participant as well as the (presumed) audience/readers/listeners of the specific study. Therefore, I will focus on shifting and situated identitfications and examine some of the intersecting power relations and (im)possible interpretation that construct the research outcome. Here, I will argue how a contextual and intersectional understanding of discursive power relations is not only crucial for abandoning any objective claims but also for showing what kinds of knowledge products are rendered (im)possible through each and every interaction and situation.

Ingrid J. Ramsøy – "Telling 'their' Stories? Co-constructing the Field and Co-producing Knowledge"
This paper will have my ongoing PhD project as a vantage point, and reflect on those lived and foreseen methodological/ethical challenges this research is bringing about. The general theme of my PhD project is Bolivian feminized migration to Spain (and back again) in times of economic crisis, and it seeks to understand which agents are involved in this migration scheme, the power relations at play between them, and the possible changes occurring in these relations. My project seeks to explore the connection between household economics, labor market participation and gendered power relations in a transnational perspective, and ultimately understand how this is reflected on a meso/community level.

In order to research these power relations and the possible social changes occurring as a result of transnational migration, I see the need to connect not only with the everyday life happening 'on the ground', but also with the master narratives that make up the discursive social space where transnational migration takes place. This social space is also where me, the researcher, and 'them', the research participants, meet, i.e. within the 'ethnographic field', and together we produce not only the relations that make knowledge production possible, but also, I argue, knowledge itself. This brings forth ethical issues of ownership vis-à-vis the knowledge that is produced within this social space of research, since discourses of gender, race, and class are intrinsically and unavoidably woven into not only the analysis of my data, but also in the collection of it. This paper thus explores the power relations involved in ethnographic research and thereby explore the issues of reflexivity, reciprocity, and knowledge production and 'ownership'.

Karin Jóhanna L. Knudsen – "Migrant women's life stories:Female out-migration from the Faroe Islands"

There is an inherently bi-directional stream of people and practices between the Faroe Islands and Denmark, and most Faroe Islanders who migrate, move to Denmark, given that the Islands have been part of the Danish realm for many hundred years. Drawing on my own study on female migration practices between the Faroe Islands and Denmark and women migrants' life trajectories, the paper will discuss and explore the notion of reflexivity and critical reflection on the researcher's positioning in the research process.

The empirical studies of the project are mainly composed of life story interviews with Faroese women living in Denmark and women who have returned to the Islands from Denmark. Methodologically, this implies the women telling their life stories to me as a researcher. A central feature of the reflexive element of the research work is situating me (the researcher) within the social space of the field in question; what Bourdieu (1992) would term the objectification of the researcher with the purpose of highlighting the constraints which might influence "the scientific subject"(Bourdieu & Wacquant, 1992). Similarly, Wacquant (1992) stresses that this by no means is meant to encourage narcissism of the researcher(s), but to foreground the influence the researcher's position creates on the research processes.

By way of introduction to the topic of the paper, I as researcher am a Faroese woman who has been moving back and forth between the Faroe Islands and Denmark and therefore have a life trajectory within the field in question.

Kevin Anthony Perry – "Trust Matters in Ethnography"

Trust matters in Ethnography and is the key concept which weaves the whole fieldwork experience together – without trust the probability of failure is high. Trust is essential both to gaining and maintaining access to the field as well as gaining access to the backstage areas of the lived experiences of people. These are features of ethnography clearly identified in most text books on qualitative research methods. Moreover, the importance of researchers establishing trust often appears in scholarly articles reporting the findings from various strands of qualitative enquiry. However, while there is a strong emphasis on researchers establishing trust both in text books and articles, there is a distinct gap in the literature about how researchers can go about trust building. Drawing on data gathered through nine months of ethnographic fieldwork and on insights from Goffman (1953, 1959) and Luhmann (1979) the following paper hopes to contribute towards filling this gap.

This paper explores 'entering the field' as a researcher to undertake ethnographic fieldwork in a community setting. Drawing heavily on 'thickly transcribed' research notes

this paper reveals my immediate observations and reflections during one of many fieldtrips. The observations reported here represent one evening's observations during a visit to a boys club located in an apartment block. This narrative illustrates how, during an early encounter, I as a researcher faced and had to deal with a series of research dilemmas. The narrative shows how this initial meeting with the interactants helped me to understand some the key symbols and interactional codes and build trust in the field.

Key words: Trust building process, ethnographic fieldwork, research dilemmas and ethics

Kristine Juul – "Interrogating homelessness and hospitality among migrants of West-African origin in central Copenhagen."

Recently Copenhagen has experience the arrival of resourceful jobseekers of West African origin. Although many have long working experiences from Spain, Portugal and Italy, finding a formal job often turns out to be almost impossible. Many therefore relapse into a position as modern- hunter-gatherers (Nacu 2011) surviving on bottle-collection and social charities. The project revolves around the nature of the new and hypermobile lifestyle put forward by these hypermobile migrants and on the reactions of the surrounding community, notably in Nørrebro, the neighborhood where the influx is most visible.

This paper addresses ethical and methodological challenges related to researching these resourceful, but mainly unsuccessful, jobseekers and how to approach the experiences of (conditional) hospitality forged between migrants and the neighborhoods and authorities hosting these new 'guests'. As interviewers we are inevitably positioned as active participants in the identity construction of the migrants as life histories often follow a 'line designed for impression management' (Goffman 1972). Addressing their situation as either *hypermobile citizens* or *homeless migrants* enables two different storylines. The term *hypermobile citizens* tends to cast the migrants as a sort of modern super-citizens, who move over large areas to scutinize potential employment or income-possibilities, a story which may unfold their potentials, qualifications and assets. The label of *homeless*, on the other hand, highlights the jobseeker as vagrant and dispossessed a situation which may be invoked when scrutinizing the levels of accept and aid received or offered by the Danish society.

The issue of hospitality invokes similar queries: The encounters between migrant and 'host' community may be addressed both as *spaces of hospitality* or as tensions or *struggles over public space*, reflecting varying degrees contours of tolerance. The paper discusses different positions that interviewer and interviewee may choose to take in the course of interview.

Workshop 9. "Revisiting the Nexus of the State and the Migrant". Workshop Organizers: Marta Padovan-Özdemir and Angela Bauer

Marta Padovan-Özdemir & Bolette Moldenhawer – "Management of the Immigrant of School Age as a State Crafting Grammar"

This paper engages with the state-migrant nexus by investigating how the crafting of the Danish welfare state can be studied through administrative classifications of the immigrant and the pedagogical practices managing the immigrant of school age. We propose an elaborated statist perspective on the immigrant category and explore how the immigrant category functions as a privileged prism for the study of state crafting grammar.

Our interest in the state-migrant nexus is directed by a relational and dynamic understanding of thestate crafted through symbolic acts of classification. These acts of classification render the immigrant of school age pedagogically governable. Hence, we merge the Wacquantian understanding of the state as symbolic and material forces of a bureaucratic field with the Foucauldian concept of the state as dispersed governing through sets of practices embedded in regimes of truth.

As such, we expand on Soysal's privileging of the institutional repertoire of the host state as a determinant for the migrant's life in the host society. In this paper, we operationalize the state institutional repertoire in the ministerial administration as well as in the pedagogical practices of education professionals. The empirical material consists of a selection of policy documents produced by the ministries responsible for the immigrant of school age since 1970, when the category of the immigrant of school age appears in the Danish school system. This material is supplemented with selected educational reports prescribing and evaluating pedagogical practices addressing the immigrant of school age. The authors of these reports cover a range of schoolteachers, municipal administrators and researchers.

In this material we investigate how the classifications of and pedagogical practices addressing the immigrant of school age as an educational problem emerges with and are legitimized by ambivalentreferences to regimes of national membership, universal welfare, workfare and securitization.

Ave Lauren – "Becoming Google citizens: The role of companies in migrant integration in Silicon Valley"

In the United States, immigration policy starts and ends at the border. The processes of migrant integration and incorporation are seen as being outside the scope of state action and ethnic

communities and migrants themselves are expected to be the ones taking all the necessary steps to become participating citizens and members of the mainstream society. In light of rising heterogeneity within migrant communities and the erosion of established community structures,

there is a need to consider alternative ways in which to incorporate and engage with the newcomers. This paper explores the possibility that companies and corporations are beginning to play the roles traditionally fulfilled by the state and ethnic organisations in migrant integration and incorporation processes.

These issues will be addressed by looking at new highly-skilled Chinese migrants in Silicon Valley. This case study provides us with invaluable insights into processes in motion as the region is home to some of the world's largest technology corporations, attracting thousands of highly-skilled migrants every year. The blurring distinctions between the roles taken up by companies and the state, however, have begun to influence the identity-formation and community-making practices within the local Chinese communities. This paper explores the implications of the growing role of companies on the ways in which Chinese highly-skilled migrants interact with the state and how they are incorporated, and whether, in this context, new migrants have the opportunity to secure a "place at the table" of American society.

Marja Alastalo & Riikka Homanen – "Enacting the welfare state border in the practices of migrant registration and register-based population statistics"

Nordic welfare states bear a promise of providing welfare universally to all. In our presentation, we explore how welfare state border control is enacted through assigning resident statuses to different migrant populations at local register offices. In Finland, permanent residence is the requirement for access to welfare services and social benefits. Our starting point is in migration studies in which borders are no longer conceived as merely geographical places but as dispersed practices of immigration control within the regional borders. In the Nordic context residence registration works as a border control practice in two ways: First, the population register of migrants' personal information is a administrative tool for welfare agencies. Second, it is used as a source of data for compilation of statistics on migration that is, then, employed as a basis for developing welfare policy.

We draw on ethnographic material collected at local register offices in three cities and on documentary data and interviews from various sites of controlling migrants' registration and population statistics compilation. We argue that residence registration is a practice of inclusive exclusion. The register office encounters enact different statuses for migrants even when they have legally entered the country. Some migrants are left on the threshold of welfare state by granting them a person identity number but not a status of permanently resident person. Even the status of permanently resident person may turn to be insignificant in terms of access to services for migrants as it does not guarantee similar entry to welfare services as it to Finnish citizens. Also in the practices of statistics compilation all the migrants without a

status of a permanently resident are excluded from migration and population statistics and therefore from welfare policy.

Camilla Nordberg – "Citizen Making in the Restructuring Welfare State: Migrant Mothers' Early Paths to Resettlement"

This paper explores the relationship between recently arrived migrant background mothers and the restructuring local welfare state in the Finnish capital region. 'Stay-at-home' mothers have become a migrant category attracting particular attention in neo-liberal integration policy and practice, also in a Nordic Welfare State context.

Subject-making has typically, and importantly, been approached from perspectives of governance – how particular subjects are constructed, located an empowered in specific ways in a specific context. Nevertheless, we also need to pay attention to whether people identify themselves in these terms and enact their positions in intended ways. In the paper, citizenship is approached through notion of citizenisation, understood as the interplay between migrants' negotiations and acts of citizenship and the normative practices of state incorporation played out in local street-level institutional encounters. Migrant motherhood has become a contradictory symbol of the tensions between multicultural tolerance and nationalist anxiety in global modernity (Erel 2011; Lewis 2005). People who have newly migrated, I argue, are particularly vulnerable to restructured policies and new agendas. Many lack tacit knowledge about socio-political legacies and institutional contracts between the state and those who inhabit the state. Such lack of ties may constrain the
opportunities to participate in a transformative manner in the dominant institutions of society.
Drawing on interviews and participatory observations with twelve mothers, I discuss how these women establish themselves and their families as citizens in the new locality. The analysis draws attention to the restructured state governance of integration. The strongly emerging 'projectified' welfare work with migrant background individuals seems to give rise to a new gendered and racialised order of parenthood and ultimately of citizenship in the neoliberal Nordic welfare state.

Jaana Palander – "Fragmented rights of migrants in the EU"

The European Union (EU) has in its Common Immigration Policy also regulated the access to certain economic and social rights of migrants. However, the EU does not actually have the competence to harmonize the legislation on economic and social benefits or services. EU does not have a Common Policy on welfare system. Despite of that, the expanding legislation on immigration has affected on the structure of welfare systems in Member States by regulating on the equal enjoyment of certain rights between different groups of migrants or between migrants and EU-nationals. In other words, the EU requires that certain rights

to certain groups need to be provided on an equal basis. The regulation has expanded piece by piece hence the whole picture of the requirements towards national welfare systems needs to be analysed and systematized.

The EU legislation provides a fragmented picture of rights, and coherence is often lacking on the national level. The coherence is threatened because the rational of EU policy and that of domestic immigration policy seems to be controversial. The EU policy tends to promote free movement and fair treatment whereas domestic policies have recently been geared towards more restrictive and selective migration management. On the other hand, the tradition of equal treatment between most migrants works as a conserving factor in the reform. In this paper I will investigate how these different factors work in the national implementation of EU directives such as the Single Permit Directive. I will analyse the recent implementation processes and the current state of law on economic and social rights of migrants.

In this paper I suggest that the EU law has actually reformed the welfare system of Finland and rendered it rather fragmented. I argue that not only the EU is to be blamed of this fragmentation, though. It would be the duty of the national lawmaker to assure the coherence and rationality of the immigration law and policy, especially of the right to welfare for migrants.

Workshop 10. *"The Everyday Politics of Undocumented Migrants"*. Workshop organizers: Anna Lundberg and Michael Strange

Anna Lundberg and Michael Strange – "New Social Agents? – The Transformative Role of Undocumented Migrants in the Politics of Access to School".

Undocumented migrants around Europe today personify what scholars discuss in terms of being unable to engage the states' 'welfare jurisdiction' without also 'triggering its immigration jurisdiction'. Hence, a person may be physically present, sometimes for several years, but socially and legally absent through the denial of rights or impediments to their enjoyment. The present article elaborates on struggles over inclusion and exclusion of undocumented youths in the Swedish school system. Through conducting a case study on the issue of access to education in the city of Malmö in Sweden, the analysis shows in what ways marginalised persons have claims and can act as social agents, transforming the regulatory framework impacting their lives.

Wiebke Bornschlegl – "Living in the shadows of society - Undocumented children in Germany and their access to health care".

In the European context, Germany is the only country featuring the so called *duty to report* (*Meldepflicht*, § 87 residence law), denoting that any public authority is bound to report a person without a legal residence permit to the Migration Department the moment of revelation.

This leads to an exclusion of undocumented migrations from the German health care system. As a result there has emerged a parallel infrastructure of over 50 facilities located mainly in the bigger German cities providing free and anonymous medical treatment as well as general counselling.

These facilities are one of the most promising contact points for my on-going study focussing on the vulnerable and unheard group of children without a legal residence permit in Germany. There are different strategies in place across Germany undertaken by NGOs, professionals, local authorities, as well as undocumented migrants themselves to overcome barriers faced by undocumented children in upholding their rights. To identify these strategies as well as pointing out the significant gap between legal protections of the *right* to access health care and the situation in practice for undocumented children trying to *access* health care I launched an qualitative-explorative study in 2010 (online survey, semi-structured expert interviews, case studies at five German children´s clinics).

In my presentation I would like to focus on the following question: To what degree are every day life issues as well as medical treatment in particular approached within the social context or rather individually? First results show: The fear of detection seems to be significantly bigger concerning children than adults. This might lead to an even stronger avoidance of any contacts or networks.

Ida Brittesland – "Media discourses of the "Asylstafett"".

This paper analyses how refugees taking part in the "Asylstafetten" (Asylum relay) in Sweden are represented in media discourses. By alysing the way the refugees taking part in the relay make rights claims for themselves and for others the paper also aims at exploring how the wider no-border movement is constituted in media discourses. The paper further aims at analysing to what extent the refugees are constituted as political agents or active subjects and how they are constituted in relation to activists who are citizens. Citizenship is often argued to being transformed by the process of globalisation in terms of increased human mobility. In this context the paper analysis how the constitution of voices and actions of refugees in media discourses can be a part of the transformation and contestation of citizenship as a unified identity. In relation to this the analysis also includes a discussion on whether the constitution of refugees as non-citizens can reproduce borders for individuals and groups of refugees.

The Asylum relay was a 600-kilometer long walk from Malmö to Stockholm in the summer of 2013. Following Arendt, acting and speaking constitutes what it means to be human. Through the initiative the refugees made claims to have their voices heard, thus making claims of being humans. Through their

actions refugees in the Asylum relay did not only make claims to have their voices heard but also they claimed a space through their bodily appearance. This issue is related to critical whiteness theory in order to analyse the media discourses in their wider social context, the latter being Sweden in the 21st century in an increasing global setting where the role of the nation-state is being challenged.

Maja Sager – "Motherwork in and against migrant irregularity"

The paper examines the ways in which migrant mothers and activists negotiate and resist in and against migrant irregularity through practices of mothering. The analysis is based on three cases which come from a large body of ethnographic data, interview material and text material from both media and political debate, as well as the researcher's own experiences with activism and participation in migration rights movements in Sweden and the UK. The concept motherwork is used as a way to bring together critical debate on feminist approaches to mothering and mothering as a potential platform for forms of political agency. Mothering – especially women's mothering – is, due to its symbolic position at the border of the nation and the imagined community, a phenomenon that is often mobilized for nationalist projects or charged with racist symbolism. However, mothering is also a social practice that carries the potential for resistance and subversion in relation to the excluding mechanisms of the nation-state. Hence, a central focus for the analysis of the three cases is to understand how motherwork can be read as a platform for resistance on the "micro-level" of irregular migrants' everyday life as well as in different forms of activism and political organisation.

Jacob Lind – "Caught in the balancing act" – How the gatekeepers of the nation state perceive the creation of the undocumented situation of migrant children.

According to the Swedish government, the principle of "the best interest of the child" in the asylum process has to be balanced against "the best interest of the society". Based on interviews with personnel at the Swedish Migration Board, this article analyses how this balancing act is performed in asylum cases concerning children and their families. Many of the rejected asylum-seeking children and their families, who's interests are deemed of lesser importance than that of the society as a whole, end up in an undocumented situation or move in and out of different situations, positions and legal statuses over extended periods of time. In this study special focus is put on how the Migration Board personnel perceive their own role in the co-creation of the undocumented situation. Do they perceive themselves more as "guardians of the nation state" or "guardians of the rights of refugee children"? By answering this we will widen our understanding of the part that street-level bureaucrats play in the migration regulation system's creation of the undocumented situation of children. The study is supported by a literature review of research on children, both in the asylum process, as well as in an undocumented situation. This duality enables me to theorise the constant movement in and out of different situations, positions and statuses that the everyday life of

undocumented children entails. Combining the analysis of the interviews with a theoretical discussion about which the different actors are that co-create the undocumented situation, this article will contextualise and widen our understanding of how the undocumented situation of migrant children is possible within the liberal western nation states who have obliged themselves to follow the high standards set up in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Flaminia Bartolini – "From private to political. Agency strategies and perspectives of undocumented female migrants in Germany."

National policies on migration have a profound impact on everyday life of undocumented migrants, their chances of claiming rights and the ways in which they can express and construct belongness. The German migration regime is characterized by strict control and the firm opposition to ex-post regularization programs, coupled with the very restrictive profile adopted in asylum policy in the last decades.

As a consequence, in the German context, legalization possibilities for undocumented migrants are extremely limited, above all for those who have no chance of being granted a refugee status. Latin American undocumented migrants fall under this category: for them, legalization possibilities encompass only regularization through marriage or through parenthood of a under age German child. In these conditions, migrants are often faced with a perspective of medium- or sometimes long-term life in illegality, characterized by e.g. social and political exclusion, instability and fear. Given the absence of alternative regularization possibilities, "strategic" marriage or parenthood become important means for migrants to construct belongness and the right to stay and live legally in the country. The physical body of these migrants and their intimate life become the key elements in their agency strategies. Therefore the migrants (right to) private life becomes political and acquires centrality in the migration regime.

My workshop contribution will focus on how Latin American undocumented female migrants make use of strategies concerning marriage and maternity in order to construct their right to legally "exist" in Germany. Drawing upon material collected in narrative interviews with migrants, in several expert interviews and in extensive participants observation, I will discuss how these strategies are developed, perceived and experienced by the migrants themselves. I will then underline the possible risks concealed in these strategies and reflect critically on migration and regularization policies in Germany and their impact on undocumented migrants lives.

Elizabeth Benedict Christensen – "Documenting Dissonance: Everyday (Dis)Belonging of 1.5 Generation Undocumented Youth"

Everyday life is ripe with locations, situations, and experiences where immigrant belonging—the affective dimension of citizenship—is manifested, contested, and denied. Banalities that citizens take for granted, e.g. working, commuting, and schooling become challenging, if not fear-provoking, for the 11.7 million

undocumented immigrants living in the United States. For the 1.5 generation undocumented youth (1.5GUY) who migrated before age twelve and have grown up "American," narratives are marked by particularly complex and confusing experiences of both belonging and disbelonging. A pivotal reason for ambiguous belonging is *Plyler v. Doe* (1982), the Supreme Court case guaranteeing K-12 educational access for all, regardless of immigration status. Yet while 1.5GUY are integrated educationally and socially, they are not recognized legally as members of U.S. society and face additional challenges in life post-high school.

Examining experiences of (dis)belonging for individuals lacking status reveals different dynamics that simply studying (dis)belonging as *an effect of* non-legal status conceals. My empirical data reveal that 1.5GUY grow up contributing to, but questioning their belonging in society long before they know of their undocumented status or the implications it will bring. How do 1.5GUY experience everyday life as participatory members despite nonexistent legal recognition? How do they enter and exit belonging due to contextual, relational, and temporal circumstances? What kind of cognitive and emotive states are associated with this punctuated belonging? What coping mechanisms are employed to mitigate dissonant experiences of participatory membership, educational inclusion, and absent legal recognition? Narratives of 1.5GUY provide illustrative examples of contested belonging and recognition in U.S. society, raising broader questions about contradictions between legal recognition, sociopolitical conditions, and everyday modes-of-being for immigrant incorporation in the U.S.

Workshop 11. "Strategies and Structures –Preconditions For Entrepreneurship Among Immigrants In the Nordic Countries". Workshop Organizers: Tobias Schölin and Susanne Urban

Craig Mitchell and Tobias Schölin – "Commodification of ethnicity – ethnic fallacies and entrepreneurial strategies in the retail sector"

Economic activities; the creation of new organisations and strategic actions is a vital part of how opportunity structures are made up. One aspect of that is the creation of attachments to commodities with connotations to the contemporary super diverse society. Consequently, commodities and brands must also be related to the super diverse society, were urban areas, cities, neighbourhoods, shops, enterprises, and different sectors, not least the retail sector, are branded and connected to different ethnicities, ethnic brands, ethnic marketing, business support organisations; and ethnicity as intellectual property. The main argument in the paper is that ethnicity has become a new object-frontier at the contemporary global market. The principal argument

throughout the paper is that ethnicity can be commoditised in the process of "doing" and enacting entrepreneurship and the pertaining entrepreneurial strategies and decisions'. It is our assumption that the ethnicity and its manipulation plays a major role in in the active business models of entrepreneurs in the retail sector. Therefore the aim of this paper is to understand and analyse the characteristics and implications of a global shift from the selling of labour in entrepreneurship to the selling of ethnicity in entrepreneurial processes (in the retail sector). This process thrusts ethnicity into the centre of the analysis, and describes the pervasive entry of ethnicity into enterprise and entrepreneurial strategies, as well as into the local and global marketplace, where identities are transformed into objectified commodities that can be used, sold, marketed and importantly consumed in processes of ethnopreneurship.

The paper examines commodification of ethnicity and its input to entrepreneurship. It held that ethnic commodities inform the entrepreneurial process. Therefore commodification of ethnicity gives rise to market placement. It concludes that commodification of ethnicity is a mean of the entrepreneurial process and that ethnicity is a fluid easily manipulated phenomenon that gives opportunity for competitive advantage.

Susanne Urban – "Remix of mixed embeddedness perspectives on immigrant entrepreneurship"
Acknowledging "embeddedness" in different structures has been proposed as important for the study of immigrant business. The mixed embeddedness perspectives have been developed in different versions for different purposes, but are nevertheless often presented as general tools for studying immigrant entrepreneurship. This paper argues that the perspective still can be considered to be an "interactive model [that] contains a valid and interesting basis for theoretical consideration and empirical investigation of entrepreneurial immigration, but /…/ not the theoretical authority that some researchers consider it to be" (Rath 2000, pp 9-10). The aim of this paper is to develop a theoretical tool useful for answering a specific set of questions: 1) is there a difference between immigrant entrepreneurship and native/mainstream entrepreneurship in Sweden?, 2) if so, what are the differences, and 3) how do they change over time?

Development of the analytical tool starts with the matrix presented by Kloosterman (2010). I argue that the assumptions on immigrant entrepreneurship that is made in his text, ie that immigrant have low economic resources and that individuals make economic rational decisions, limit the usefulness of the matrix in the Swedish context. Therefore I deconstruct the squares and reproduce them in three interconnected matrices which maintain embeddedness in the three different aspects 1) the individual and his or hers network, 2) the market, and 3) rules and regulations. The remix of the Kloosterman orginal matrix enable acknowledgement of variation in individual and network resources, including markets with high and low economic threshold, and changing regulative state. Differences and changes in positions in these three

matrices could be a starting point for systematic analyses of differences between ethnic groups, and by gender in terms of preconditions of entrepreneurship and growth.

Tobias Schölin, Zoran Slavnic & Martin Klinthäll – "A systematic review of mixed embeddedness: previous findings and ways forward"

Mixed embeddedness (ME) is an important concept/model for studying immigrant and ethnic entrepreneurship today. Many studies have been developed in different academic arenas of different disciplines. This paper aims to present a systematic review of academic literature related to ME. In doing so, two questions are addressed. The first question regards the main trends in the literature using this concept/model/approach; how has the concept developed in different research arenas? The second question deals with the need for further research; where does the existing literature identify knowledge gaps, and what blank spots emerge from the review itself? For this purpose, articles on ME published in academic journals will be examined based on their (a) objectives, (b) theoretical frameworks and (c) methodologies (d) results/findings (e) conclusions. This paper will map out what we know and don't know within research using ME as an approach/model. Furthermore, the review will identify the different levels of analysis and the dominant perspectives as a common trend. The overarching aim by doing a systematic literature review is to find empirical and theoretical shortages in this field of knowledge.

The principles for including articles in the review will be based on the following process. In a *first step* we will include articles that has cited the seminal work of Kloosterman, Van Der Leun and Rath (1999) (about 63 articles), Kloosterman & Rath (2001) (about 91 articles) and Kloosterman (2010) (about 17 articles). In a *second step* we exclude articles that has not explicitly been using ME as a theoretical approach/model. In a *third step* we will analyse the articles regarding objectives, use of ME as a theoretical tool, empirical context, data collection approach, main findings, and conclusions.

Workshop 12. "Researching the Resettlement of Refugees". Workshop Organizers: Birgitte Suter and Karin Magnusson

Brigitte Suter and Karin Magnusson – "The time before and after: The integration process of resettled Burmese and Somali refugees to Sweden"

This paper sheds light on the integration process of resettled Burmese and Somali refugees in Sweden. The study – financed by the European Refugee Fund (ERF 2013-15) and the Malmö Institute for Studies of Migration, Diversity and Welfare (MIM) – addresses both the time before and after resettlement. Integration as a concept in this study is defined broadly, thereby allowing for a comprehensive grasp on the overall

living situation of the resettled refugees participating in the study. While the time before resettlement highlights the situation in the refugee camps, in particular regarding access to education, income-generating activities and possibilities for self-organisation, our focus after resettlement lies on social networks and practices of mobility. As such, our study reveals what social networks there are and how they affect the integration process differently. As mobility is understood as a social practice revealing social relations and emotions, it is tightly connected to the dynamics of social networks. By paying attention to secondary movements as well as regular patterns of mobility, the concept also allows recognising social relations at various levels, such as local, national and transnational.

Linda K. Tip – "Optimising refugee resettlement in the UK: a comparative analysis."
The Gateway Protection Programme is the UK's resettlement scheme, operated by the UNHCR in partnership with the UK government. When the programme started in 2004, it had a quota of a maximum of 500 refugees per year. Although this was later increased to 750, the actual number of refugees resettled in each year has been fewer than the quota permitted. In the UK, refugees are selected for resettlement specifically on the basis of their vulnerability, making their adaptation challenging.

This research explores the experiences of resettled refugees who arrived in the UK more than five years ago. The focus on those who already have substantial experience of living in the UK differs from previous research in this area, and allows the research to explore longer term integration. It compares three locations: Brighton & Hove, Norwich and Greater Manchester. These three locations have hosted resettled refugees for some time but initially welcomed them through different support arrangements. Furthermore, previous research into the integration of resettled refugees tended to focus on concepts such as employment, housing, education, and health. In this project we will additionally study the less tangible but no less important areas of well-being, social relationships, and perceived social acceptance.

Through questionnaires, interviews, and focus groups with resettled refugees the project contributes to information on how the integration efforts of vulnerable people arriving in the UK can be supported. This paper is based on data from the first of three data waves, consisting of quantitative results from over 200 participants and interview data from an additional 30. Implications for refugee resettlement policy and theories of intergroup relations will be discussed.

Naoko Hashimoto – "Refugee Resettlement to Japan and the Possibility for Comparative Research with Nordic Countries"
On 16 December 2008, the Government of Japan announced its decision to launch a pilot refugee resettlement programme from 2010. The initial idea was to accept 30 Karen refugees from Mae La "refugee camp" in Thailand every year for three consecutive years from 2010 through 2012. The announcement was

hailed as "the first ever refugee resettlement programme in Asia" and keen attention both from international and national observers has been directed on the progress of the programme. Just as any other new initiatives, however, the programme has faced certain difficulties, and at the same time has produced some good practices which may be worth sharing with the international community. Japan's pilot resettlement programme was later extended for another two years until 2014, with the expansion of "refugee camps" from which to accept refugees.

Against this general background, firstly, the paper is going to question the view that it was "the first ever refugee resettlement programme in Asia" by shedding light on Japan's own experience of accepting over 11,000 Indo-Chinese refugees since late 1970s. Secondly, it will quickly overview the progress made thus far in the current Japanese resettlement programme since 2010, which may not have been sufficiently shared particularly with non-Japanese speaking audience. Thirdly, it will analyse what kind of challenges the Japanese resettlement programme has hitherto faced, as well as good practices it has nurtured to date that may be of interest to other resettlement countries. Fourthly and finally, it will argue why it is important and relevant for the Nordic countries and Japan to share their refugee resettlement experience and commonalities, and will encourage further comparative research in the given area of the studies.

Katrine Syppli Kohl – "Selection of the Fittest? Selection Criteria as Governmental Techniques for Calculating and Managing the Risk of Resettled Refugees"

One of the challenges of contemporary refugee resettlement is discriminatory selection criteria of resettlement countries. One possible example is Denmark's 2005 introduction of integration potential criteria for the selection of refugees for resettlement and the simultaneous declaration of self-reliance as the program's main objective.

Although third country resettlement has been used as a tool in refugee management throughout the 20th century most studies focus on the integration phase and take the criteria at face value. Thus, we have little knowledge of how selection criteria are first established and then interpreted by interviewing officers. On the basis of a 2009 study of the Danish selection reform and its practical application (Kohl, 2009) the paper seeks to begin to remedy this gap.

The paper draws on a governmentality approach and views the programme as an example of 'casework-risk' management by the welfare state. As the analysis will show, the new selection combines a range of sovereign, disciplinary and pastoral techniques of power allowing for the exclusion of some refugees from resettlement and the attempted shaping of the rest in the image of a self-reliant, responsible, liberal subject. In practice, the prediction and calculation of the refugee's risk level is done by establishing a local norm on the basis of about an hour's interview with the applicants. Thus, contrary to what might be expected, refugees are not selected on the basis of immediate employability. Additionally, future productivity is not the main focus of the selection, and criteria for exclusion are negotiable, if the person is

part of a family. However, the refugees singled out for exclusion by the integration objective are among the most vulnerable. Paradoxically, the very factors (exile, trauma, low resources) that make them refugees and resettlement candidates, may cause rejection. However, the new selection's main problem is that it is discriminatory, as factors such as nationality, marital status and age are among the features imagined to be significant for a refugee's integration potential.

Laura Robbins-Wright – "Refugee Resettlement and Impure Public Goods: Evidence from the United States, Canada, and the European Union"
Members of the European Union (EU) have long provided asylum and temporary protection to refugees, and some countries also resettled refugees from Southeast Asia. Despite these efforts and the gradual development of common immigration and asylum policies, formal supranational cooperation on resettlement did not occur until 2009.

I use process tracing to examine the creation of the Joint EU Resettlement Programme in 2009 and its implementation since 2012. I argue that non-governmental and international organisations such as the European Council on Refugees and Exiles, the International Catholic Migration Commission, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) played a fundamental role in this process, first by advocating for the expansion of national resettlement programmes in Europe and then leveraging these changes into support for EU action. I support my analysis by drawing on interviews with representatives from non- governmental organisations and officials from the European Commission, the European Parliament, and the UNHCR. I then compare the role of European non-governmental organisations to groups in the United States and Canada, where they play a substantive role in the development of resettlement priorities and quotas.
I conclude by considering how non-governmental organisations could further contribute to this new dimension in EU migration policy and how this development complements current UNHCR efforts to revitalise global interest in resettlement.

Workshop 13. *"Immigration and Economic Integration: The Role of Public Opinions and Policies".* Workshop organizer*:* Cédric Gorinas.

Olof Åslund and Mattias Engdahl – "The Value of Earning for Learning: Performance Bonuses in Immigrant Language Training"
We study the effects of performance bonuses in immigrant language training for adults. A Swedish policy pilot conducted in 2009–2010 gave a randomly assigned group of municipalities the right to grant substantial

cash bonuses to recently arrived migrants. The results suggest substantial effects on average student achievement. But these were fully driven by metropolitan areas; in other parts of Sweden average performance was more or less unaffected. In line with theory, effects tend to be clearer where institutional features make the bonus more feasible, or where student characteristics suggest that the costs should be lower.

Michaela Slotwinskiy and Alois Stutzer – *"Do Political Attitudes Matter for Foreigners' Location Choices?"*

In recent years a rising support of right wing populist parties is observed in several European countries and many people share political attitudes that are rather critical towards immigrants. To better understand this development it is key to study the determinants and consequences of these attitudes. While several studies investigate how the presence of immigrants influences natives' attitudes toward them, only little research is concerned with the reverse question, i.e., how natives' attitudes influence immigrants' location choices. The inherent reverse causality in this relationship, however, has been acknowledged at least since the work of Dustmann and Preston (2001).

We aim at contributing to this literature by analyzing the causal relationship between natives' anti-immigrant attitudes and the location decision of immigrants. We argue that the Swiss Minaret Initiative can be used as a natural experiment, unexpectedly revealing unknown anti-immigrant views in communities that did not stand out in their past voting pattern. We define them as switcher-communities.

Assuming that location decisions have been in equilibrium before the vote, we hypothesize that the new information will temporarily affect the location choice pattern of immigrants i.e. at least as long as voting results are salient. We apply a regression discontinuity design, using moving dates as assignment variable, to estimate the discontinuous jump in the probability to move to a switcher-community. Since it is not deterministically evident when the new information causes an effect, we implement a novel methodology for the estimation of regression discontinuity designs with unknown thresholds developed by Porter and Yu (2013). Using register data on the population of foreigners in Switzerland, our results suggest that immigrants are deterred from moving to communities newly revealing critical attitudes towards immigrants. This is evidence that political attitudes influence immigrants' location choices, and seem to affect immigrants' utility of living in a specific community.

Cédric Gorinas and Mariola Pytliková – "The influence of attitudes toward immigrants on international migration"

We investigate whether anti-immigrant attitudes reduce migrant inflows in OECD countries. Using comprehensive data on international migration and public attitudes, we find that natives' hostility, when captured with natives' propensity to discriminate against immigrants on the labor market, reduces immigration. The impact of a one-standard deviation increase in natives' tendency to discriminate against immigrants is lower than the impact of a one-standard deviation increase in the size of ethnic networks or the level of the destination's GDP per capita but larger than the impact of a one-standard deviation increase (decrease) in unemployment rates in the origin (destination). This effect persists after controlling for tightening in immigration policies and is stronger for labor-driven immigrants. Further, we show that immigrants are likely to learn about negative attitudes prior to migration via knowledge of the destination's language. Our results raise a challenge for policymakers when structural demand for foreign workers is high.

Maëlan Le Goff, Mariya Aleksynska, Clément Anne and Lionel Ragot – "Medias and Attitudes toward Migrations: Does Economic Conjecture Play a Role?"

This paper empirically investigates the determinants of individual attitudes toward immigration in Europe using the 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010 rounds of the European Statistics Survey. The main question we want to answer is to what extent European public opinion on migration is affected by media announcements related to immigration. Moreover, we investigate whether the impact of media coverage on preferences toward immigration may vary with the economic conjecture.

Constructing an original database of the announcement regarding the immigration issue using the Factiva software, our Probit estimates show that media coverage play an important role in shaping public opinion on immigration. Moreover, our results reveal that the impact of media on individual opinion about immigration is higher in tough economic times.

Workshop 14. "Transnational Migrant Families: Norms, Laws, and Lived Realities", Workshop Organizers: Mulki Al-Sharmani and Marja Tiilikainen

Marja Tiilikainen – "Whenever the Mom hands us over the phone, then we talk": Connections to and images of the parents' country of origin among the second generation Somali youth"

The importance of transnational family contacts and the original home country among the first generation diasporic communities have been discovered in several studies. Much less is known about the role of these transational contacts among the second generation migrant youth.

In this presentation I will explore the connections to and images of the parents' country of origin among the second generation Somali youth. What kinds of perceptions do second generation Somali youth have on Somalia? Do they maintain contacts with relatives in the Horn of Africa? How and with whom? How do the youth conceptualize the family? What kind of a role does the family in Somalia, or the country itself, play in the future plans of the youth?

The presentation is based on ongoing research on transnational Somali families in Canada, Finland and Somalia, funded by the Academy of Finland (2012–2017). The data consists of ethnographic interviews of two generations in the families of Somali descent residing in Toronto and in Helsinki. In addition, transnational family members in Somalia and some European countries will be interviewed.

Iris Sportel – "Taking care of the children. Parenthood and childcare after transnational divorce."

This paper deals with childcare and parenthood after transnational divorce. Divorcing from a transnational marriage may involve complex issues such as parents and children living in different countries and procedures in multiple legal systems. The main question in this paper is how parents Dutch-Moroccan and Dutch-Egyptian marriages arranged childcare after divorce and how they related these arrangements to the laws and ideologies of the different legal systems.

Kaganas and Day-Sclater (2004) have demonstrated how, in UK contact disputes, parents and courts share a welfare discourse, in which parents constantly try to present themselves as good parents, acting in the best interest of their child. A similar welfare discourse is present in the Egyptian, Dutch, and Moroccan legal systems as well as in the stories of divorced Dutch-Moroccan and Dutch-Egyptian couples. In interviews with parents divorced from Dutch-Moroccan and Dutch-Egyptian marriages, notions of "good" and "bad" parenthood after transnational divorce played an important role. From the interviews in this research two stories emerge about "bad parents", both during the marriage and after divorce. First of all there is the absent parent, who fails to meet the needs of his or her children. Secondly there is the parent who involves the children in the conflict with the other spouse or uses them to pressure the other parent. On the other hand, the "good" parent is involved in child care both during the marriage and after divorce and takes the best interest of the child as a starting point.

Mulki Al-Sharmani and Abdirashid Ismail – "Marriage Norms and Practices among Transnational Somali Families in Finland"

This paper will introduce a four year study which we have begun in September 2013. The study investigates how marriage norms and practices of Somali Muslim women and men in Finland are shaped by: 1) the informants' transnational family-based networks and relations, 2) model(s) of marriage and marital relations in Islamic jurisprudence and prevalent Muslim discourses on gender roles and rights, and 3) the context of Finland where state family codes are secular and non-religious, and Somali communities confront socio-economic challenges.

The paper has two aims. First, we will report preliminary findings of our on-going research (which consists of interviews, focus group discussions, and life stories). We wish to focus, in particular, on the preliminary findings regarding two issues: a) norms and lived realities regarding marital roles and rights; b) expectations from marriage and views on 'desirable marriage partner.'

Second, we will interpret these preliminary findings in light of the transnational family-based networks of the informants; their living conditions in Finland; and the multiple normative/legal systems (i.e. un-codified Islamic juristic doctrines, un-codified cultural norms, and codified state laws) that are at play in the interviewees' lives.

Sanna Mustasaari – "Transnational families and the legal concept of the family as a legitimate means of exclusion"

This paper examines the legal regulation of transnational families through the legal rules addressing migration and family reunion. Whether or not one may be reunited with one's family is an important element defining the substance of the right to respect for private and family life. Legal categories such as 'family' and 'child' show how the law bases its understanding of the family and family life on the image of nuclear family, which is perceived as a fundamental and natural unit of society. This understanding of the family has important implications for transnational belonging. It allows for an apparently legitimate means to exclude certain family members from the protection that the respect for family life provides for. However, in a closer scrutiny the legal argument is inconsistent, as in some cases the social reality is not given any weight but in some cases it is decisive. This paper discusses possibilities of allowing more weight be given in the legal reasoning to the social reality of relatedness and dependency, especially in the context of transnational families.

Anne Häkkinen – "Dating secretly: Internet´s role on shaping transnational marriage practices in the Kurdish diaspora"

In global marriage markets the Internet have a quite recent role of enabling a contact between individuals (and families) across states but also creating new ways of searching and finding a spouse. However, the attitudes towards cross-border marriages created via the Internet can be complex and conflicting. The Internet as intermediate may cause suspicion of the motives of the marriage in the eyes of immigration authorities as well as among migrant families themselves.

In my presentation I will discuss the Internet´s role on shaping transnational dating and marriage practices among Kurds who live in Finland. I base my discussion on empirical material which consists of thematic interviews and informal discussions with 22 single and transnationally married Kurds. Here transnational marriage is understood as a phenomenon in which migrants marry partners from their family´s country of origin or from the same ethnic background in the diaspora (Charsley 2012).

In this paper, the questions of individual autonomy and strategic use of space in the Internet are central when posing a question: *how subjects are negotiating and navigating with the social norms when they simultaneously pursue to make strategic choices to affect their own life and their partner choice in transnational settings*? Here the gender and agency are brought into discussion. I am suggesting that searching a spouse via the Internet (e.g. chat rooms and Facebook) supports more individualistic attitudes toward marriage since relatives´ role in the process of finding a spouse is considered less important than in the case of arranged marriages. However, because dating via the Internet violates accepted social norms, it causes turbulence and requires (counter)balancing practices from individuals to confront the existing power structures in the offline world.

Hilde Liden and Anja Bredal – "Growing up transnational – Temporary stays abroad for children and families of Pakistani and Somali descent."

The paper investigates the causes and consequences of spending long periods abroad for families and children with immigrant background. The qualitative study includes interviews of children and parents, carried out both in Norway, Pakistan, Kenya and Somalia. A document study addresses the media debate over extended periods of study abroad, as well as the relevant legal regulations. The work was commissioned by the Norwegian Directorate of Integration and Diversity (IMDi), which requested more knowledge about why some children and young people are living and studying in their parents' country of origin or other countries, about the consequences of this for their family life, their achievements in schooling, education and professional careers, as well as how they fare in life generally after returning to Norway.

Parents chose to bring their children abroad for a variety of reasons. Four main types of reasons are a) family business and responsibilities, b) improving the child's education, c) making the child's cultural attachment stronger (language, religion, traditions) and d) disciplining. Often several reasons are combined.

The informants' experiences with stays abroad are mixed. Many feel that while it has had a positive impact for them and their family life, they would not recommend it to others. They point in particular to the costs children have to bear in terms of adapting to a new language of instruction, school system and cultural codes. They argue that children should not be forced to go abroad against their wishes and should not live alone without their family. Diaspora children who have been sent abroad by their parents have a bad reputation, and especially in Somalia this may result in negative experiences for the child. Still, many also feel that their motivation for education has been enhanced, also those who were weak pupils when leaving Norway. Even if the transitions have been challenging, the experience of the contrasts to the security, welfare and free education in Norway has contributed to a clearer direction in their own lives.

For children who are forced to stay abroad against their will the experiences are negative, and the paper depict the consequences for these children as well as the implications of the transnational practice for the

authorities who are asked to assist them and to ensure their rights as Norwegian citizens. The paper discusses the informants' ambiguous expectations and norms of sending children abroad as well as the weakness in the Norwegian legislation to assist children staying temporary abroad.

Faduma Abukar – "The Diaspora" as for Somali forced migrants in Cairo
Diasporic communities are studied as agents of social change, either as spoilers or important actors to engage with either related to their place in host societies within debate of local "integration" or to their role in the homeland. Diaspora is much less studied as a discursive field which evolve through transnational engagement. In line with this, this paper explores the meaning of the category of Diaspora from the perspective of Somali forced migrants living in Cairo. Cairo provides an interesting setting which has the feature of being a place (outside the country of origin) in which coexist broadly two kinds of Somali: the so-called "émigrés", Somali with a western passport who voluntarily established in Cairo, and Somali forced migrants who have fled Somalia. This paper illustrates thus the heterogeneity of Diasporas and the role of transnational process that determine Diasporic identities.

Qualitative research with people from Somalia seeking refuge in Cairo explores how particular interactions between people, their resources, and the structural contexts in which they live portrays a representation of what are "normal lives" and a peaceful society. Their accounts on their own lives and realities is determined by their precarious life conditions in Cairo, the lack of security and of protection. It is further shaped by transnational processes, principally the flows of information and the contact with persons and families coming from the global West which enables them to compare their lives to. The data gathered in Cairo among forced migrants allows to illustrate this discursive formation of "the Diaspora", defined as a category for economically and socially empowered Somalis from the West, and the articulation of what is a Diaspora in relation to their particular needs and interest. It illustrates further a plurality of their identities and that of "the diaspora", which are articulated and mobilised depending on their particular needs and claims.   Indeed, while they distinguishes themselves from the "Diaspora" (Somalis from the West), they however see themselves different from people in the homeland: identify themselves as close to this second group with which they share the experience of the exile, but distinguish themselves by the on-going hardship they experience.
Keywords: Somali diaspora, transnationalism, identity, migration

Hélène Neveu Kringelbach – "Transnational polygyny and children left behind: immigration policy and transnational affective relationships between Senegal, France and the UK"
There is growing concern throughout the European Union that marriage may be used as a way of bypassing immigration restrictions, which has led to increasingly restrictive policies. This has a profound impact on

affective relationships between individuals in Africa and Europe. In this paper I examine the impact of immigration policies on affective transnational relationships between Senegal, France and the UK. In particular, I explore how ideas about love, intimacy and marriage are being transformed as people seek to reconcile their own moral values with the complexity of emotional lives stretched between different places.

One of the major effects of new immigration policies is that migrants tend to remain undocumented for longer and longer periods. Individuals who have left spouses and children behind are increasingly likely to establish new families in destination countries, often leading to practical, emotional and moral struggles. Prolonged periods of separation affect intimate relationships both near and far. On the other hand marriage migration policies, despite being often framed in moral terms, rarely take into account the complexities of people's transnational lives.

In this paper I focus on two types of situations deemed particularly incompatible with French and British ideals of family and intimacy: 1) transnational polygyny, and 2) the fostering of children to relatives. Families in such situations are often suspected of immorality, and yet they are often the result of the interplay between immigration policies, distance, prolonged situations of irregularity, and socio-economic conditions. This perspective, which takes into account relations of care and love within families, sheds new light on the ways in which enduring cultural practices, gender, class-based aspirations and recent immigration policies intersect to shape people's experience of longer periods of separation.

Workshop 15. *"Materializing Borders". W*orkshop Organizers: Synnøve N. Bendixsen and Christine M. Jacobsen

Synnøve Kristine Nepstad Bendixsen – "Embodying borders: Irregular Migrants and the boundaries of the welfare state"

In this paper, I seek to cast light on how irregular migrant's understandings of their sick body, the subjectification processes, are shaped by the migrant's particular locations and embodied encounters with border formation state processes, and how the state manifests itself in their lives. Drawing on fieldwork and interviews with irregular migrants in Oslo, I ask how governmental and policy practices in the field of health care shape the subjectification processes of irregular migrants in Norway. How is the Norwegian welfare system through its marginalized inclusion also forming the experience of the body by the irregular migrant? How do irregular migrants respond to the constraints and marginalization of their sick bodies? Looking at the ways in which being in an irregular situation shapes how irregular migrants respond to their illness and their own body can draw light on how borders are experienced through legal norms and practices within the nation-state, and in which ways it forms bodies that are physically present, but legally excluded from the welfare state.

Halvar Andreassen Kjærre – "Control materiality"

This paper will look into the discussions about the relationship between power, materiality, objects and agency. I will discuss how the things we call "border technology"- understood as material objects - can be seen as power in their own terms. Simultaneously, they are also a part of an overreaching apparatus of power/knowledge.

My empirical starting point is with my own experiences applying for a visa at the American embassy in Oslo, as well as several travels to the US. I have also talked to fellow passengers and US citizens about their travels. Although this empirical field is outside my daily studies of migration and control in Europe, I will discuss how I can use insights from this smaller study in my European research.

How are power and control naturalized through material objects? Are control materiality mostly applied towards foreign subjects, or do control materiality have implications related to the introduction of new forms of control of state citizens as well? I understand the embodiment of materiality - embodied naturalization - as an important aspect of this process. My final question is then "who or what" can be seen to be in control? I argue that there may be insights to gain from decentralising the human agency at the border.

Dorte Jagetic Andersen, Olivier Thomas Kramsch and Marie Sandberg – "Inverting the Telescope on Borders that Matter: Conversations in Café Europa"

The paper develops a new critical comparative lens for the study of European borders, which displays bordering processes less as territorialized state-spaces than spatio-temporal assemblages. Taking the multiplicity and historicity of European borders into account while simultaneously allowing for their continuous re-envisioning through extra-territorial and post-colonial enframings of Europe, the standard horizontal gaze of border studies, it is argued, is dislocated. 'Inverting the telescope' on border studies thus enables a productive space of tension – named Café Europa – in which the negotiations of geopolitical as well as everyday life border practices find expression and take place. Inside this tension of multiple realities and politics, border theory is challenged and charged. It is the aim of the paper to invite a furthering of ontological border politics in and across such conversations on borders that matter.

Keywords: border studies, border theory, new comparativism, ontological politics, multiplicity, extra-territoriality/deterritorialisation

Tiina Vaittinen – "Transnational biopolitics as an empirically grounded concept – what with the borders of governance?"

Biopolitical frames have been common in recent analysis of migration and border-making, at least in the field of International Relations (IR). Here, the focus is often on the governance of *im*migration rather than

*e*migration, and sovereignty is placed in the hands of some "Western" power, such as the destination state, the European Union, or the international humanitarian regime. "The" migrant tends to be an asylum seeker or a "paperless" immigrant. S/he is represented as subject to the sovereign power while also capable of corporeal and subaltern resistance that challenges the entire (international) system of governance. While building on this literature, I argue that *as accounts of biopolitics* they are somewhat simplified. First, the analyses rarely account for the states' of origin governance of "their" migrant populations, or the micro-practices of non-state (bio)power that emerges in the interstices of state-spaces. Even more rarely are these myriad dimensions of transnational biopolitics incorporated in a single analysis. This is what I aim to do. Through multi-sited ethnography with Filipino nurses in ageing Finland, I argue for a transnational understanding of the biopolitics of migration. I show, empirically, how the migrant nurses are subject to overlapping and contradictory biopolitical practices: as third country immigrants vis-à-vis Finland and the EU; as 'Great Filipino Workers' and sources of remittance vis-à-vis the Philippines; as potential sources of national pride or shame vis-à-vis the *kababayans* (the fellow Filipino migrants); as racialized, particularly caring and/or lesser-skilled nurses in the Finnish nursing labour markets; as "overproduction" in the Philippines; and as "lived experience" by us researchers. These various dimensions of transnational biopolitics *simultaneously* exert their influence on the lives of the nurses, while tying their lives to the governance of care (life/death) in Finland and the Philippines. My analysis leads to an empirically grounded conception of transnational biopolitics, where the very question of borders and boundedness becomes if not blurred at least contextual.

Eeva Puumala – "Of bodies and borders: an evented reading of space"
The paper explores asylum seekers' political agency and the dynamic negotiation of place that they continuously perform. The concept of political agency is theorized in terms of 'the political', so as to avoid reducing the asylum body to a sovereign-less subject with no political significance. Rather, in the paper it is claimed that the asylum seeking body can redefine what counts as political and what the space of politics is. Such an approach, however, necessitates an evented reading of space that is considerably different from more conventional understandings of political space. Through ethnographic data collected in Finland, the paper examines how the asylum seeking body articulates both the political and space as events. The focus will be on experiences of negotiating places both with regard to asylum politics/policies, to other people and to themselves so as to offer unique insight into space as something that unfolds and takes place relationally, not as something that pre-exists independently of the subject. The maps that are produced remain always fluid and open, which evokes profound questions about how we produce knowledge about space, place and the hierarchies that are related to both.

Christine M. Jacobsen – 'Migrant illegality' and the navigation of interior borders in the city of Marseille

This paper examines how territorial border assemblages materialize throughout the interiors of the nation state. As Etienne Balibar (2003) has noted, borders are no longer (if they ever were) situated entirely at the outer limit of territories. Rather, they are dispersed and materialize wherever the movement of information, people, and things is taking place and is controlled - for example in cosmopolitan cities. Such dispersed materialization interrogates the notions of interiority and exteriority upon which border work relies. Based on extensive fieldwork in Marseille, the paper demonstrates ethnographically how borders materialize through objects, buildings, administrative practices, and technologies of policing and detention. Inspired by Willen's call for a critical phenomenology of "migrant illegality", the paper investigates some embodied consequences of contemporary border regimes and the ways in which such regimes are experienced by sans-papiers and sans-papières as they 'navigate' the city.

Ilkin Mehrabov – "Mediterranean Sea as a Non-Space: FRONTEX and Homo Sacer"

On the date of October 3, 2013 media outlets reported that a boat carrying migrants sank off the coast of Lampedusa, a small Italian island off the coast of Sicily. Later on it emerged that over 360 migrants had lost their lives in this incident. Almost from the early beginning one of the most accused parts of this tragedy became the FRONTEX, the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union. FRONTEX, the EU border management agency, was already ill-known as a controversial figure within international circles, most frequently blamed for mistreatments of migrants and as a one of the main reasons for frequent boat tragedies in the first place. Ill-fame of FRONTEX even gave rise to the formation of anti-FRONTEX activists groups organized around the website http://frontexplode.eu

Within this vein this article is an attempt of looking at the conducts of FRONTEX. Defining Mediterranean Sea as a space and taking into account Giorgio Agamben's concepts, article explores the Mediterranean as a non-space governed by the *state of exception* (Agamben, 2005), where boat travelling migrants are turned into *homo sacer*, the "person whom anyone could kill" (Agamben, 1998, p. 72), person who is forced to live outside of the considerations of legal law and usual jurisdictions. Taking into consideration critiques of FRONTEX, most often claimed by the academic researchers, migrants and international human rights protection organizations such as Human Rights Watch, article also explores how the same events and tragedies like the migrant boats capsizing in Mediterranean Sea are depicted in different reporting media, as well as in FRONTEX own reports.

Marlene Paulin Kristensen – "Managing the EU border system – perspectives from the Moldovan borders".

Through ethnographic material from the external borders of the European Union (EU) between Moldova and Romania, this paper suggests studying borders as practices instead of objects in order to grasp the dynamics present in the Europeanization of the Moldovan-Romanian border. The borders between present-day Moldova and Romania have moved and changed in character continuously throughout history, and as other Post Cold War borders, these changes have been dramatic within the past 20 years. Since 2007, the Moldovan-Romanian border constitutes the EU's external border, and it is thus experiencing yet a new type of border. In an effort to live up to EU standards, the Romanian border police have enforced the border towards Moldova by securing it with fences, border technology and training of customs and border police. In these times of Europeanization and withering of borders, Moldovans are thus experiencing the other side of the same coin: the rapid strengthening of a border that had become gradually relaxed throughout the 1990s.

In this paper, I follow the border ethnographically in various situations, localities and forms in order to understand how this new type of border affects Moldovans' mobility towards the EU. I will draw on theoretical discussions and field work material from my master's thesis "On the edge of Europe – an inquiry of EU's external borders towards Moldova" (2012).

Georgiana Turculet – "International migration and democratic national borders"

When it comes to the issue of transnational migration and its normative demands on states' borders, some theorists uphold a world of open borders, while others support the full sovereignty of states in matters of migration. While each position offers important insights to the debate, my interest starts with acknowledging that a plausible justification for the right of states to exclude, as well as a more nuanced reflection on how morality imposes limits on this right are still needed. This paper seeks to address the question whether and to which extent border policy can be unilaterally set by states and on what normative grounds (compatible with liberal and democratic theories) migrants can be denied entry to countries and have their rights restricted in today's world. Answering my question means, on the one hand addressing one of the most pressing topic in political theory and international relations, and on the other hand, provide paramount normative grounds for the implementation of desirable migration arrangements at the global level. Furthermore, seeking to shed light on the issue of migration and states' borders in the light of democratic theory implications means departing from current studies of closed and open borders, currently focusing, among other arguments, on states right on territories, rights of freedom to association, distributive justice, libertarianism. The novel approach of porous borders theory I aim to enhance, if plausibly justified, seems able to meet both moral concerns, closure of borders and inclusion of *others,* laying thus the terrain for a fertile terrain of investigation that is worth exploring in my paper.

Workshop 16. *"Spaces of Limbo: everyday life in-between localities".* **Workshop organizers: Simon Turner and Jesper Bjarnesen**

Line Richter – "Ad hoc Adventures: Malian Migrants in-between"
Ad hoc: for the particular end or case at hand without consideration of wider application
Based on ethnographic fieldwork among Malian migrants in Mali and Algeria, this paper will explore the liminality of Malians trying to make a better life for themselves by doing adventure. To do adventure (faire l'aventure) in Mali is synonymous with going far away – migrating (more or less legally) – in order to make a better life for one self and one's family. Adventure is not just about seeking thrills as popular narratives convey; rather the migrants' adventure denotes dislocating in order to find something new and better, facing the unknown and being constantly vigilant.

Challenging the notion of migratory routes and trajectories I will unfold how the Malian migrants' voyages are distinguished by ad hoc decisions and temporary dwellings rather than a journey from a specific starting point, through points of transit to a final destination.

Following Maurice Bloch's ritual theory, I will argue that the liminality of these migrants who live in a "state of transit" can be seen as an expression of the contradiction between the "here and now" and the transcendental stage that is desired. This leaves the migrants in the liminal stage which deprives them of the vitality that is desired from the adventure. By looking at adventure as a sacrifice that is not fulfilled, I propose that the inherent reversal of roles in the ritual becomes endemic and the lives of migrants in liminality is characterized by a schism between the potentiality of a better "somewhere else" and the lack of transcendence in the here and now.

Zahide Özge Biner – "The effect of "permanent temporality" on spatial and material life of "Transit Refugees" in Turkey"
Turkey is an atypical example of an asylum country where the legal recognition of refugee status doesn't give the right to permanent settlement. For the refugee population, the country is a waiting zone where one has to prove his/her right to refugee status in order to leave the country and start a settled life elsewhere. Thus, successfully achieving legalization offers these people more a form of liminality rather than status and rights.

During this process, - which varies from 2 to 8 years, refugees are physically living in a transit country, but mentally living somewhere else. Since they don't have a definite idea of where "somewhere else" is, "somewhere else" simply becomes "not here". Even though they are physically tied to the country of transit, they live as if they'll leave tomorrow, making effort not to establish a daily life routine, not to have any attachment with place and material world. They resist buying furniture, don't inform themselves about

their social rights, and try not to socialize. This state of limbo results in the development of various physical and mental strategies: on the one hand, rules tie them to the place in which they reside, forcing them to be physically present in the technical management of administrative affairs, while on the other hand a significant mental investment is made in the idea of being "in transit"

Drawing upon qualitative ethnographic fieldwork conducted with Iranian refugees in Turkey, this paper proposes to explore how legal uncertainty, temporality and immobility affect and structure individuals' lives and how these people operate to normalize the condition and cost of "transitional beings". In so doing, the paper aims to understand the effect of "permanent temporality" on the relationship and degree of involvement that Transit refugees construct with space and materiality during their waiting experience in Turkey.

Justyna Bell and Elżbieta Czapka – *"Reflections on in-betweenness— migrants' everyday lives in multiple contexts."*

Nowadays, there are fewer and fewer people who are born, grow up, study and work in the same locality, which, in consequence, means that more people live in between several contexts in terms of cultural codes, languages, traditions and locally developed world-views of these different settings. Such a lack of continuity of physical location results in an ongoing negotiation of an individual's sense of identity and belonging. This in turn corresponds with the processes of concurrent shifts between biographical continuity and alterations experienced by migrants in their everyday encounters. Simultaneous encounters within the social contexts of sending and receiving countries can facilitate the process of settling in the new situation, yet, at the same time, may convey a state of 'in-betweenness' and non-belonging. The attempts at re-establishing a state of familiarity and the quest to gain orientation in the new life-world consisting of several localities lie at the core of the analytical enquiry of this presentation. Based on our research, we are going to present our examination of the conditions that create the state of in-betweenness in the case of Polish migrants in different European localities. In this analysis we will draw on the parallel between 'stranger' and 'homecomer' as described by Alfred Schütz. Accordingly, migrants are positioned as 'strangers', not only in the country of settlement but also step on the path to 'otherness' amongst non-migrants in the country of origin. This transpires as they lose proficiency in social orientation in their original homeland, where 'thinking as usual' (Schütz 1944) developed during migration is no longer applicable. The analytical framework for this presentation will additionally be grounded in Everett Stonequist's take on the concept of 'marginal man'.

Priscilla Solano – *The (Im)Possibilities of the Politics of Solidarity. Humanitariain Aid and Integral Support for Undocumented Transmigrants in Shelters in Mexico*

Mexico is the most transited corridor in the world. Beyond borderlands, human rights abuses committed against migrants pervade across transit communities and routes. In the interior of Mexico, not only at borders, the criminalization of migration has occurred having as a backdrop violence, xenophobia and insecurity in transit communities. Transit communities have developed complex relationships with the undocumented migrant having fragmented responses. Criminal networks and corrupt local officials with social ties to these communities attack and prey on: kidnap, rob, rape and exploit, especially undocumented migrants from Central America. But there have also been important expressions of solidarity towards transmigrants. Amongst other, and the principal are established shelters, by mainly local priests. The shelter has also gathered a plethora of

implementing actors from NGOs, government and international actors and the community. Their support of the migrants varies widely from the provision of water and food to integral support (medical, legal and spiritual). And at times gathers contradictory objectives from different actors. Thus, the nascent shelters along transit routes are an important case study to explore both potential resources but also limitations in addressing migrants needs in a limbo, many stuck in transit due to violence and abuse.

This paper will explore the contribution of the politics of solidarity for the transmigrant subject situation in Mexico through looking at the (i) the provision of humanitarian aid and integral support in shelters and (ii) testimonies of transmigrants on their views of the services. This paper is based on ethnography conducted during eight months of fieldwork and qualitative in-depth interviews with human rights defenders, humanitarian action actors and *transmigrants.*

Nauja Kleist – **"Being stuck 'at home': Ghanaian deportees and emergency return migrants"**

This paper examines how Ghanaian involuntary return migrants become stuck 'at home' after deportation from North Africa or Europe or after emergency return from Libya. It explores how the returnees struggle for livelihoods and establishing a future, and, in that process, how they construct topographies of hope, opportunity and stasis in situations of uncertainty. While some returnees manage to establish a viable future in Ghana, others remain socially and physically stuck – unable to move forward in life and unable to live up their own and others expectations. In some of these cases, returnees engage in high-risk re-migration across the Sahara or the Mediterranean, describing a dilemma between potentially dying en route or (socially) dying in Ghana.

Simon Turner – "Exclusion, confinement and invisibility from the camp to the city: Burundian clandestines in Nairobi".

This paper follows a group of Burundians who originally fled the war in Burundi to refugee camps in Tanzania and Kenya and who later decided to make the move to the outskirts of Nairobi where they live marginal, precarious lives as undocumented refugees. It explores the different kinds of exclusion and confinement that the two spaces create and the ways in which the Burundian refugees manoeuvre these spaces in terms of moving in and out of visibility. It argues that the camp provides safety, security and surety (sicherheit), as opposed to the city that provides neither. On the other hand, the city provides possibilities of a different future. Furthermore, it argues that in the camp the refugees are visible to the humanitarianism as suffereing victims. However, they are invisible as persons; theyare seen as what Fassin has called biological suffering rather than biographical suffering. The city provides them invisibility and anonymity while providing them the hope of becoming 'someone'.

Workshop 17. *"Belonging Across Boundaries: The Mixed-Embeddedness of Transnational Migrants in a Nordic Context".* Workshop Organizers: Sanna Saksela-Bergholm and Peter Holley

Jaana Janssen – Enacting difference and sameness. A relational understanding of integration processes among Somalis in Finland and Germany

This paper will present findings from ethnographic field work in Finland and Germany focussing on the contested relationship between *migrants' home orientation* and *integration*. The broader context of *Somali Diaspora* can be concretized in dynamic, border crossing arrangements of social networks. These networks, be they family or clan based, formalized associations etc., are embodied in and reworked through practices, i.e. recreational, support, economical practices. Emphasizing their practical relevance networks can also be seen as places for negotiating boundaries between the *here* and *there*, *now* and *then*, *them* and *us*; places shared by Somalis in order to build up *Integrated Selves* in situations of „cultural difference" (in the sense of „incommensurability", s. Bhabha 2000). *Relational Integration* thus means to create a Self stable enough to (re-)assure a sense of a distinctive self and - at the same time - flexible enough to cope with changing environments. On the basis of selected collective practices I will demonstrate the complex and different ways Somalis play out their selves in Germany and Finland, in a way that both differentiate them from and allow them for association with the *Other*. With this „evidence of plurilocal embededdness" I will expose reductionist thinking towards migrants' ability to integrate.

Iveta Jurkane-Hobein – Where do Russian speaking emigrants from Latvia belong? A study on transnational belonging.

While there is a body of research on Russian diaspora after the collapse of the Soviet Union (Heleniak, 2004; Pilkington, 1998), integration of Russian speaking minority in Latvia (Cheskin, 2012; Gruzina, 2011; Šūpule, 2012; Zepa, et. al. 2005), emigration trends from Latvia (Apsīte-Beriņa, 2013; Indāns, 2006; Indāns, et. al., 2006; Krišjāne, 2007; Lulle, 2013) and the migrants' from Latvia sense of belonging (Lulle, 2010; Indāns, et. al., 2006), there is little known about the Russian speaking emigrants from Latvia. Hence, this is a first study that aims to study Russian speaking emigrants from Latvia as a group (however see Aptekar (2009) for Russian-speaking emigrants from the Baltic states and Malyutina (2013) for Russian-speakers in London) and their sense of national belonging, thus contributing to the literature on national identity, transnationalism and transnational belonging, in particular. The analytical point of departure is a view that Latvia's, Russia's and the host country's (here, Sweden's) integration policies are seen in competition for the loyalty of the individual. The general aim of the paper is to map and outline the possibly mixed national identities of Russian speakers from Latvia who currently live abroad. The paper is based on preliminary analysis of in-depth interviews with Russian speakers from Latvia in Sweden that will be conducted in spring-summer 2014.

Karolina Nikielska-Sekula – "Reflection of the Female Body in a Transnational Context. Case Studies of Turkish Immigrants in Norway"

Norwegian Turks constitute one of the well-settled ethnic minorities in Norway with a population of 20 540 people (SSB), including the first, second and third generations. They have developed transnational practices including among others Turkish cultural and religious centres, shopping facilities offering products popular in Turkey, and constant contact with relatives remaining in Turkey.

The female body has always played an important role in Turkish society and Turkish discourses creating female body appearance still influence practices of Turkish immigrants settled in Norway.The main sources of these discourses are both Islamic traditions and the secularist ideology introduced at the beginning of the twentieth century by Mustafa Kemal Ataturk (see Gole 1996; Durakbasa 1997, Arat 1998, Nikielska 2012).

This paper is based on several case studies of female Turkish immigrants settled in Norway. Its main aim is to discuss some aspects of bodily construction and bodily experience raised by participants of the study and to problematise changeable character of their reflections with respect to the different socio-cultural conditions within which they act. It seeks to answer the question how do participants, in their narrations, reflect upon the body set in a particular socio-cultural context including transnational ties. The

intention is to focus on the ways the body-in-situation (Young 2005: 16) is constructed and to describe an ability of behaviour transformation between the distinct social arenas that respondents participate in. Respondents` status of transnational actors is seen as a significant factor in a changeable character of the body construction. The study shows that body construction in arenas referring to the society of origin often reflects bodily patterns socialised in a local environment of respondents` origin.

Elżbieta Czapka and Justyna Bell – "In the maze of boundary lines- the experiences of Polish migrants in Norway"

After the accession of Poland to the European Union in May 2004, there was a dramatic increase in the migration of Poles to western European countries. Norway soon became the top Nordic destination country. Similar to the trends observed in Ireland and Holland, Poles now constitute the largest foreign population in Norway, with 76,662 registered Polish migrants as of 1 January 2013 (SSB, 2013), an almost twofold increase from 2009. Based on the findings of a study of Polish migrants in Norway, this paper presents a snapshot of the changes of attitudes and normative systems of migrants as the result of a physical relocation. It will be argued that migrants interpret their positions, daily interactions, cultural and normative codes in continuous inclusion/exclusion activities with reference to a wide range of contexts: country of origin; the receiving society; other migrants in the receiving society; co-nationals living in the country of settlement; and co-nationals migrating to other countries. Accordingly, migration becomes an arena for the re-negotiation of social, symbolic and network boundaries (Dahinden 2009). This process additionally involves a re-evaluation of the group membership and redefinition of the position of the 'other'. In the case of Polish migrants in Norway, the external ascription of belonging to the homogenous group of 'the Poles in Norway' adds a further dimension to the forming of in-group relations. The findings of our study suggest that Polish migrants often struggle to place themselves in the hybridity of the transnational social field.

Sanna Saksela-Bergholm – "Towards a Collective Transnational Identity: Exploring the Everyday Practices of Filipino Labour Migrants"

The global labour market has opened the doors for intensified forms of labour migration, such as temporary and circular forms, along with more permanent and settled labour migration. During the last seven years recruitment companies have started to recruit cooks and health care works as labour to Finland. The Filipino labour migrants have used diverse kinds of adaptation strategies in their attempt to overcome obstacles related with working conditions and everyday life in Finland. This paper demonstrates how local and transnational practices are of importance beyond the formal support networks. In particular, transnational contacts expressed through embedded practices are crucial for migrants who lack knowledge of the working rights and Finnish language, amongst others. The dual belongings of the Filipino labour migrants are

expressed both through local and transnational practices strengthening the notion of collective transnational identity. The material consists of twenty open-ended interviews conducted with care workers (nurses and domestic workers), cooks and cleaners in the capital area of Finland.

Peter Holley – "Migrancy and Belonging: The Mixed Embeddedness of Immigrants in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area"

Contemporary research on and theorizing of migrancy has questioned the ways mobile individuals and groups are categorized as the object of research (e.g., Näre and Holley, forthcoming). This has resulted from both the transnational turn in migration studies and the critical insights of anthropologists and sociologists who have highlighted the methodological nationalist assumptions that have underpinned much research in the social sciences. In keeping with these recent developments, this paper attempts to develop new understandings of the relationships between ethnic, national and 'racial' group boundaries by drawing upon ethnographic research conducted among a diverse group of migrants based primarily in the Helsinki Metropolitan Area. I contend that the construction of group boundaries take place in relation to imagined transnational communities and local solidarities. These in turn entail a multi-scalar reconfiguration of both citizenship and belonging. To illustrate this, I expand upon the current usage of the concept of mixed-emdeddedness to include the various discursive practices that construct group boundaries across time and space, and within different contexts.

Key terms: Migrancy, belonging, group boundaries, mixed-embeddedness, ethnicity, nationhood, 'race', methodological nationalism, transnationalism, ethnography, Helsinki, Finland.

Anna Wojtynska – Modes of transnationalism among Polish migrants in Iceland

In January 2014 there were about 10.000 Polish immigrants registered in Iceland. Majority could be classified as so-called 'economic' migration, arriving to Iceland in search for job or better salaries. The migration is usually meant to be temporary, however often turns to be prolonged and extended into many years. Yet, most of the Poles living in Iceland, plan to return to Poland at some point. Moreover, it is a place where relatives and friends of migrants continue to be. Consequently, Poland remains important place of reference and migrants develop multiple ways to maintain linkages with the sending area. Needless to say, the intensity and form of the transnational practices depend on the particular situation of the migrant – circumstances one moved to Iceland or family situation, among others. Some of continued relations with Poland are more tangible, like travelling to Poland, visiting family or friends, communicating with them through mails, internet, or phone. Other linkages are more subtle and pertain to something that could be called symbolic affiliations. In my presentation, I will discuss these different modes of transnationalism and how they influence migrants' sense of belonging and their identity. Transnational practices are sometimes

perceived as hindering successful integration to the host country, however continues networks with the people remaining in the place of origin may actually have positive impact on the process.

Guðbjört Guðjónsdóttir and Kristín Loftsdóttir – "Finally we get some proper immigrants" The migration of Icelanders to Norway after the 2008 economic collapse"

Research on migration has predominantly focused on people moving from poorer countries to the more affluent. Migration studies have, however, increasingly been criticized for this narrow focus on disadvantaged migrants searching for economic opportunities, and scholars have emphasized the importance of paying attention to more diverse groups of migrants. This paper focuses on relatively privileged group, Icelanders, who have migrated to Norway in the aftermath of the Icelandic financial collapse in October 2008, and highlights the different positions of migrants in a particular national community. Drawing on interviews with Icelandic migrants in Norway and analysis of Norwegian online news discussions, the paper illustrates the general construction of Icelanders as acceptable or 'proper' migrants in Norway because of their imagined sameness to majority Norwegians and their 'nature' as hard working people. In interviews and online discussions, Icelanders and Norwegians compare these assumed Icelandic qualities with those of 'non-Western immigrants' who are seen as culturally different and largely dependent on welfare. The paper shows that the Icelanders also tend to distance themselves from the 'immigrant' label, claiming that it does not apply to them. When talking about themselves as 'immigrants' Icelanders do so usually in relation to their feelings of exclusion from full participation in Norwegian society. In the Icelander's use, the term 'immigrant' therefore implies exclusion and non-belonging.

Workshop 18. "Exploring the 'margins:' marginality, mobility and migration".
Workshop Organizers: Karen Valentin

Cecil Marie Pallesen – "Vulnerable and Marginalized; Successful and Flexible. An ethnographic exploration of self-reliance, transnationality, and isolation among East African Gujaratis."

How can we understand processes of marginalization of migrants? And in which ways can we understand migrants' responses to these processes? The Gujarati Indians have been trading with East Africa for at least two millenniums and they settled as indentured workers and middlemen during Colonialism. The British created a segregated society where 'the Asians' became the betwixt and between minority between the white

elite and the black masses. During the post-colonial socialist reforms, which entailed processes of nationalization and africanization, the Indians became even more marginalized and vulnerable. The experience of harassment and stigma has sustained until today where many Tanzanian Indians fear for the future; there is a considerable lack of state protection and the Indians are constantly afraid of 'stepping aside'. However, the Indian communities in Tanzania are successful, resourceful and mobile. In this paper I explore in which ways a marginalized minority is capable of maintaining a high standard of living and a decent level of security. Based on several long-term ethnographic fieldworks in Tanzania and the UK I show how Tanzanian Indians have been able to secure themselves by creating strong, endogamous religious communities and transnational networks, carve out niches of business, and create relations to powerful African Tanzanians. I argue that marginality and stigma does not necessarily entail poverty and a lack of agency. My empirical case shows that marginalization on the one hand creates fear, insecurity and an experience of temporariness and on the other hand results in processes of empowerment, cultural isolation and the creation of strong relations. In this way I propose a differentiation of the concept of marginalization, which will allow us to understand the paradox of resourceful stigmatized groups.

Airi Markkanen – "Going beyond the irregularity paradigm- an exploration of Roma children's geographies of mobilities and agency in Europe"

The paper is questioning the present child and family migration discourses of irregularity in Europe, by examining the mobility experiences, practices and agency exercised by the Romanian Roma children in Finland. The accession of Romania to the European Union provided the Romanian

Roma with the opportunity to exercise new livelihood strategies, agency and mobility practices in Europe,while it developed new forms of inequalities and "otherness" within and across societies. The discourses and policy practices related to the migration of Roma families and children in Europe has been highly politicized and problematized, being discussed under irregularity and illegality questions. In Finland for example, the mobility of Roma families and children has been labeled and strictly argued from the perspective of the violation of children's rights. This paper is questioning the discourses and policies which surround the child and families mobility practices in Europe, by exploring the everyday mobility practices of the Romanian Roma in Finland. The role and power exercised by the children in migration decision making when accompanying kin, their own negotiations of movement and identities are explored as ambivalent, dynamic and fluid processes. The study is located under the ethnographic genre, using long term observation, puppetry and other visual methods, in order to voice and visualize the mobility experiences. Multi-sited ethnography (Schiller, 2003) provided also with the possibility to move in between localities in the country of origin and the country of migration, and to analyze how the global discourses intersect with the everyday experiences of mobility (Marcus, 1995; Gupta and Ferguson, 1997).

Lisanne Wilken & Mette Ginnerskov Hansen – "Coming to EUrope": The hopes, dreams and aspirations of Eastern European and African students at Danish universities

Over the past ten years the number of students who go abroad to pursue tertiary education has more than doubled, from 1, 9 million in 2000 to 4.3 million in 2012 (OECD 2012, xxx 2014). More than half of these mobile students study in Europe and an increasing number of students from "the global south" and from outside of the EU aspire to study in the old EU.

This paper aims at exploring how students from Eastern Europe and Africa make sense of themselves and EUrope while studying in Denmark. With reference to data from a study of international students at Aarhus University we discuss how these students feel marginalised "by Europe" and by "the West". Though students from Eastern Europe and Africa may seem to be an odd match, we will discuss how they somehow end up in highly similar categories in the Danish context.

The discussions in the paper draw on an elaborate survey of international students at Aarhus University (mapping national and socio-economic backgrounds, mobility histories, language abilities, social participation and educational backgrounds of incoming students) and interviews with students from different Eastern European and African countries conducted at different times during their stay in Denmark. The paper aims at contributing to our understanding of educational and mobility strategies of students on the margins as they reflect on their hopes, dreams and aspirations in relation to Europe.

Runa Preeti Høgnesen: Non-Western women in the Faroe Islands - Inclusion and exclusion mechanisms.

During the last decade or so, the Faroe Islands have experienced an inceasing number of foreigners migrating to the islands. This is mainly due to marriages between mostly Asian immigrant women and Faroese men. Another significant segment of immigrants are Eastern Europeans, which has a little longer history; they are either men recruited to the ship yard industry, or men and women (initially) recruited for sport.

Migration policy is not a priority for the Faroese government, and as a matter of fact the Faroe Islands has no integration policy. This may partly be because there are seemingly no problems and thus nothing to benefit politically, but may also be an implication of the fact that the legislative and administrative power as far 'immigration' is concerned is with Danish authorities.

However, just a slight insight into the realities of the immigrants will tell you, that there are numerous reasons to put the issue on the agenda. They are mostly left on their, being dependant upon their husbands and inlaws to have necessary information. They never voice their concerns in public, not to say politically. Thus research and knowledge production in the field is of utmost importance.

Most likely my project will be limited to the Asian women. My aim is to explore how they cope in everyday life, and my general point of departure will be a transnational approach. What are their social relations and how do they experience them? How and to what extent do they experience being marginalized on the labor market, socially and politically? What is the impact of formal stipulations on their opportunities? Comparative discussions (fx. Iceland) would also be valuable for this paper. Quantitative and qualitative methods will be used, and as for theory I will use Bourdieu in a transnational context, focusing on inclusion/exclusion mechanisms.

Workshop 19. *"Reconfigurations of 'ir/regularity' through practices of labour: experiences of migrants from new member states and third country nationals within the EU"*. Workshop Organizers: Neda Deneva and Olena Fedyuk

Reinhard Schweitzer – The making and umaking of irregular migration – migratnt 'illegality', regularisation and deportation in Spain and the UK.
In their endeavour to effectively 'manage' migration, states not only create specific patterns of legalinflows according to their economic and/or political needs, but also implicitly produce (or allow)some degree of irregular migration. Accordingly, every migrant receiving country employs acombination of policy approaches to reduce the number of irregular residents. This papersystematically analyses and compares past and present policies of regularisation and deportation inSpain and the UK. The aim of this comparative analysis is to shed light on two interrelated aspects:

Firstly, the specific function of regularisation and deportation within both countries' immigrationpolicy frameworks, and secondly, the role that these particular measures play in the legal andpolitical construction, as well as the management of migrant 'illegality' in each national context. Indoing so, this study constitutes a first step in a broader research agenda to analyse and compare thespecific sets of opportunities and constraints that shape irregular migrants' socio-economicintegration in different national and local settings.

Karima Aziz – "Female migrant workers: Polish women and their agency in the UK labour market"
Recent female Polish migrants to the UK have been described as hypermobile female workers characterised by reliability, efficiency, cheapness and commitment. This can challenge and reinforce the Polish nationalist version of femininity as represented by Mother Pole 'Matka Polka' - a figure limited to procreation and domesticity. The proposed paper will address the experiences of female Polish migrants in the UK and the

influence of structure and agency on their working and wider lives using a qualitative approach. As the Workshop 19's abstract outlines, the public and policy discourses' construction of a dichotomy of migrants' statuses and desirable backgrounds ignores complex processes, which can be found in the experiences of female Polish migrant workers. While enjoying the freedom of movement, these migrants' qualification often do not get recognised and they often start out working in low skilled, low-paid as well as gendered employment. While some women might be able to overcome barriers and progress professionally, others can feel 'stuck' in these disadvantaged positions. The proposed paper analyses the experiences of female Polish migrant workers and the influence of structure and agency on the development of their aspirations and lived realities. By conducting and analysing biographical narrative interviews the complex dimensions of migrant's aspirations and realities can be analysed without the risk of biased assumptions. The research has a multifaceted approach combining perspectives at the micro-level of individual experiences of female Polish migrants, the meso-level of households, networks and trade union activities as well as at the macro-level on changing employment in Europe. In the light of the last decade of the enlarging EU an analysis of the position of female migrants in the labour market provides important insights into the dynamics of social inclusion and exclusion as well as on European and national labour markets.

Pawel Stefanek – "Refugees in Poland - stay or leave?"

When we are talking about migrants from Poland who decided to left this country after this when Poland became a part of European Union usually we think about polish citizens. But we have to remember that since this time Poland is also a very important country for those third country nationals who are refugees. Usually they are trying to travel from Poland to Western or Northern Europe. However this and another like in the case of polish citizens they haven't got a right to free movement within the European Union and Schengen Area. Even more European Union creating such mechanism like Dublin transfers decided to actively fight with this process and stop them before the escaping from Poland. In addition to this polish government are trying to help them in starting a new life in Poland. This is why I would like to compare their situation with polish people, not only this who left Poland but also this who decided to stay. From this reason I would like to present some examples of those refugees who stayed here and lived in Poland from many years. I hope so that thanks to this we will be able to find an answer for a question how European Union and Europeans governments can help them in giving a good answer on this question which I put in a title of my presentation.

Nina Sahraoui – "Migrant workers from outside the EU in the private care sector: determinants of workplace inclusion and social implications of precarious work"

It is estimated that the care workforce needs to increase by 79% by 2032 in relation to the ageing population (Wittenburg et al. 2010: 15 in Shutes, 2011). Care work remains however one of the lowest paid sectors of

the labour market (Low Pay Commission, 2010). Highly gendered and racialized, the workforce in the care sector is symptomatic of labour market segmentation. Non-white minority ethnic groups account for at least 17% of care workers in the UK and two-thirds of the workforce in London (Cangiano et al., 2009). This paper argues that the gendered dimension of care work as well as racialization processes create in the care sector the structural conditions for a vulnerable workforce and precarious working conditions. Moreover, migration policies and the privatisation of public services have further widened existing inequalities within the sector and exacerbated marginalisation processes.

The worsening of employment terms and conditions affects indeed disproportionately ethnic minority workers (Hussein, 2011). Following a methodology that draws upon institutional ethnography (Smith 1987, 2005) in that it starts from people's work experiences in order to analyse how institutions work, this paper explores migrant carers' working lives and their experiences of discrimination. Participants' stories and their accounts of the social relations they engage in offer insights into the social implications of precarious work and processes of discrimination. Finally, this paper looks into the coping strategies developed by migrant care workers to ensure labour market inclusion and limit marginalisation. To this regard, the role of trade unions in supporting their vulnerable members and challenging racism at the workplace level is also examined. The analysis is based upon fieldwork conducted in the UK with 24 migrant care workers and nurses, 5 experts including trade union officers, as well as on secondary data analysis from the Labour Force Survey.

Mateusz Karolak – "Regular abroad but irregular at home? Post-accession return migrants inclusion and exclusion on the labour market: the case of return migration from the UK to Poland".
The aim of this paper is to examine the labour market situation of the Polish return migrants. Despite some theories (eg. human capital approach) and the recommendations of the European Commission claiming that the migration experience contributes firstly to the improvement of the return migrants situation on labour market and secondly to the modernisation of the whole country, the previous, mostly quantitative, research (eg. Kaczmarczyk & Lesińska, 2012; Lang, 2013; Smoliner, Förschner, Hochgerner, & Nova, 2011) have shown that the labour market situation of some groups of the return migrants (irrespective of being low or highly skilled) is even worse than their situation prior to their initial emigration. Although within the European Union the legal obstacles worsening migrants labour opportunities have disappeared, it seems as if the new ones have emerged - however this time in the migrant's home country.

With almost 2 million emigrants and 600 thousand return migrants Poland has become the biggest EU migration country. At the same time it is also the country with one of the highest in the EU rate of atypical employment contracts (Trappmann 2011) and therefore is a good example of the place, where migration, return migration and new forms of employment intersect to the great extent.

Based on the biographical narrative interviews with the return migrants in Poland as well as those, who re-migrated to the UK, the paper will give an in-depth insight into the types of returnees and their labour market situation as well as their coping strategies in case of labour market exclusion. Finally, it will analyse what characteristics typically ascribed to the irregular migrants might be found in experiences of the return migrants.

Workshop 20. "Affectivity as a potential key to unlocking race and whiteness in the Nordic context". Workshop organizer: Rikke Andreassen

Tobias Hübinette and Paula Mählck – "Researching race in a colour-blind context: Swedish whiteness and the racial grammar of Swedish research policy and practice".
In Sweden as well as in the other Nordic countries, the theoretical concept and social category of race is at best invisibilised, deemed irrelevant and made absent and at worst, and which is usually the case, a taboo subject which is forbidden to speak about in the name of a colour-blind antiracism and a self-image which says that Sweden has accomplished a non-racist society. The aim of this article is to explore, discuss and reflect upon which bearings the theoretical concepts of colour-blindness and racial grammar, both widely used and acknowledged in the English speaking world, have in a Swedish contemporary context, and with the field of research policy and practice as a case study. This is being done through a meta-analysis of the conditions for studying structures of inequalities in Swedish higher education and research policy, as well as through a study of how race is avoided and relegated to the realms of unethical, unscientific, extremist and even racist research based on reactions to the first academic conference on race and whiteness, as well as the first academic anthology and the first public exhibition on the subject which all took place and were released and opened in Nov. 2012. How can the concepts of colour-blindness and racial grammar be understood in the field of research policy in Sweden and within the Swedish academia in general? And how are research results conducted from a critical race theoretical perspective being received by the Swedish academic community?

Asta Smedegaard Nielsen – "If It Had Been a Muslim" The work of affect in Danish journalists's reflections about terror, news, and the public.
The article takes its outset in Danish news journalists's comparisons of the actual scenario of the 22 July terror in Norway, conducted by a right-wing extremist, with the imagined scenario *if* it had been conducted by 'a Muslim'. It comes forth that the ways the two scenarios are expected to affect Us are intimately related to the racialised structuring of the Nordic societies of a white Us and a racialised Them of those appearing Muslim/Middle Easter. Hence, it is expected that 'Muslim terror' would affect Us as society, causing a

splitting between Us and the Muslims, whereas the actual 22 July terror is believed to affect Us as mere humans, as it is framed as a matter of an individually deviant, inhuman perpetrator. However, the journalists also expect that the attacks affect Norway and Denmark in different ways. The article suggests to regard this differentiation as part of the Danish journalists's efforts to resonate with a Danish public by restoring an image of a unified nation threatened by an Other, which can seem more comfortable than the question if Denmark could feed right-wing extremist terror among Our own, as witnessed in Norway.

Rikke Andreassen – *"Nella Larsen and Nordic color blindness"*
This paper analyzes the historical case of the writer Nella Larsen (1891/92-1964) and her descriptions of Copenhagen in her novel Quicksand (1928). Danish-American Larsen is celebrated as one of the most important writers of the Harlem Renaissance (1920s). She lived in Denmark as a child (1900-03) as well as in her late teens to early twentieth (1908-12) (Hutchinson 2006). Despite that Larsen is world famous, very limited research has been done on her stay in Denmark, just as very limited research about race and whiteness in Denmark has been done in this historical period. The aim of this paper is therefore to throw light on race and whiteness thought Nella Larsen. The paper investigates how affective practices – especially desire, celebration and – produced race and whiteness and create racialized meanings in this particular Nordic setting and historical period. Drawing upon Ahmed's (2004; 2006) approaches to affect, this paper investigates how feelings and affects align certain bodies with each other while producing distances between others. Larsen's novel shows us how proximity, distance and kinship play fundamental roles in Nordic racial formations and understandings, and how Nordic color blindness, which is seen as a contemporary phenomenon and is criticized today, might have historical roots back to the early twentieth century. Focusing on race and whiteness through Larsen therefore might provide us with new insights to understandings race and whiteness in our specific context – and hence call for a more nuanced understanding of whiteness in our Nordic context.

Kirsten Hvenegård-Lassen and Dorte Staunæs – "Walking Whiteness"
In 2008, managers from a large Nordic insurance company set out to walk the last six days of the pilgrimage to Santiago de Compostela. Originally Norway was the preferred location for the walk which was a corporate learning activity for the managers, aimed at developing personal and authentic leadership for the future. The managers were supposed to become better leaders by leading four ethnic minoritized boys who had a criminal record and were perceived as related to the Danish Cartoon Crisis. In order to critically analyze this case, we are both drawing on the now substantial work associated with the concept of intersectionality and theories of affectivity. Thereby we aim to contribute to an analytical framework that overcomes some of the problems critics have associated with intersectionality – without losing the analytical insights which have

been gained. We suggest that what we call a 'frictional analysis' may highlight the subtle dynamics of majoritization and whiteness that seems to be in motion at the pilgrimage.

Stine H. Bang Svendsen – "Feeling at loss: Affect, whiteness and masculinity in the immediate aftermath of Norway's terror."

Affect is a concept that highlights the rawness of experience that is not explicable or understandable in available frames of understanding (Frosh, 2002). The aftermath of the right wing terrorist attack on Utøya and the bombing of the Oslo government quarter the 22 of July 2011 was a moment of intense rawness of experience, when formed social analyses and patterns of cognition failed to match the intensity and complexity of the events that had unfolded. But the experience that tempered the voices of the social commentators of the everyday seemed to call upon Norwegian fiction authors to work the affective sense of disbelief into words. In the following weeks several authors, notably Jo Nesbø, Karl Ove Knausgård, Jan Kjærstad and Cornelius Jakhelln, published non-fiction commentary for newspapers and radio in which they related their affective sense of the events in relation to nationhood, race and difference. I analyze the key theme of white melancholia that emerges in these texts, despite the attack coming from a white supremacist. Through examining their own feelings about the right wing racist terror, the authors relate their affective investments in masculine whiteness. In the paper I furthermore explore the possibility that these efforts are also attempts to deal with the uncanny affinities between their own racial imaginaries and that of the terrorist.

Workshop 21. *"Childhood and migration".* Workshop Organizers: Berit Berg and Kristin Thorshaug

Berit Berg, Maria Brochmann & Hilde Michelsen: Childhood in temporariness. Children's everyday life and living conditions in reception centers for asylum seekers

This paper presents preliminary results from a research project on children who are in the asylum process – both accompanied children and unaccompanied minors. Our main focus is on children's own experiences, life course, life conditions and life strategies. Research questions related to education, social network, health issues and family support is also addressed – either directly through children's own experiences, or indirectly through experiences from social workers, teachers and health personnel . The study is based on both qualitative and quantitative data, but our main data source for this paper is on the qualitative parts of the project. We have carried out in depth interviews with children, youth and parents, we have organized focus groups, and we have done participant observations on different arenas. In our presentation we will

have a special focus on methodological and ethical questions, regarding research on people in vulnerable situations in general and children and asylum seekers in particular.

Mervi Kaukko – "Negotiations of belonging. Unaccompanied girls in the waiting-zone of reception centre."

Unaccompanied children and youth encounter multiple liminal stages at the same time. They are moving from one country to another, from childhood to adulthood, while reconstructing their identities and negotiating their belongings according to the (assumed) requirements of the new circumstances. An additional challenge is that the stages do not always progress linearly, but can also move backwards; many of the children have lived an adult life already, but 'reverse' back to childhood when seeking asylum in Finland. In this presentation, I show how belonging and participation are discussed in the narratives of unaccompanied asylum-seeking girls in a Finnish reception centre. The girls' narratives of belonging in their current realities are multi-layered: they show simultaneously feelings of inclusion and exclusion, gratitude and criticism, resilience and vulnerability. I argue these layers represent the individuality and changing needs of the girls, as well as their evolving understanding about their own situation. Therefore, a sensitive, difference-centred way of listening is required to address the girls' changing needs. Focusing on the assumed trauma or victimhood is not helpful in explaining the girls' experiences, but neither is overlooking the real difficulties the girls face. Difference-centred approach focuses on the children's agency, acknowledging the importance of the multiple relationships in which they interact. Different childhoods are seen as important stages in life without reference to adulthood, ethnicity, gender or status as norms by which children get constructed in terms of 'less-than' or as 'becomings'; the focus is on the socio-historical reality of the current moment from the children's perspectives. According to the girls in my study, the feeling of belonging can be promoted by creating homeliness and stability in their chaotic and uncertain reality. That can be done by creating spaces for dialogue, helping the children form friendships and most importantly, ensuring them that they get the support they need from reliable and professional adults around them.

Martin Lemberg-Pedersen – "Trends, Actors and Networks behind the EU Policy Drive to Deport Unaccompanied Minors"

This paper maps out the institutional dynamics and key issues connected to a specific, and controversial policy drive in EU migration control policies; the drive to deport unaccompanied minors (UAMs), who have received a final rejection of asylum claims, out of the EU. The paper identifies a number of discourses, and within these, particular arguments, to the effect that deporting UAMs is both legitimate and necessary. This

is done by combining analytical political philosophy with attention paid to the political economy behind this policy drive. The latter focus is developed into two distinct, yet interrelated, dynamics. Firstly, the paper traces the policies concerning UAM-deportation chronologically. This spans the formation of an unofficial network of states (2009), the EU's Action Plan on Unaccompanied Minors (2010), the ERPUM project (2011) and later, the ERPUM II project (2012). Secondly, the paper identifies how interest conflicts between states participating in intergovernmental forums and the agenda of the EU Commission has also shaped these policies. Based on this analysis, the paper argues firstly, that a significant degree of legal harmonization between participating states, like the Netherlands, the UK, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, has accompanied this policy evolution. Secondly, it identifies a number of shortcomings in the policies pursued, such as the lack of monitoring tools, controversial pressure on countries like Afghanistan, Iraq and Morocco to readmit UAMs, and a problematic adherence to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The paper derives its empirical data from fieldwork consisting of interviews with key policy actors, such as the ERPUM, the IOM, the UNHCR, UNICEF, Danish Refugee Council and the Danish Aliens Board

Stina Svendsen – "Educational provisions for newly arrived pupils with little formal schooling from their country of origin"

This paper addresses questions concerning educational provisions for newly arrived pupils with little formal schooling from their country of origin. I will present findings from a research project conducted at NTNU Social Research on behalf of the Directorate of Integration and Diversity in Norway. The project focused on pupils in lower and upper secondary education who have arrived in Norway late in their educational pathways and who have little or no previous relevant schooling from their home country. The Norwegian educational system may present numerous challenges for this group, both when it comes to acquirement of knowledge and completion. At the same time, there is an overarching political goal that as many as possible should be able to complete the education they want and may need. The purpose of the project was to contribute to a systematic and growing knowledge base of the situation of newly arrived pupils with little formal schooling, and furthermore to examine the factors that may affect the success of these pupils in their educational careers. I will also present some preliminary results from my ongoing PhD project on equal service provision for an ethnically diverse population with a special focus on educational provisions.

Kristin Thorshaug – "Unaccompanied Minor Refugees – Settlement Models"

The paper discusses the settlement of unaccompanied minor refugees and how we can distinguish between different settlement models. With a focus on Norway, the paper presents the current model of settlement with residence in reception centres and settlement in a municipality *following* the granting of stay, and a recently carried-out pilot project with a short period of residence in transit reception centres and direct settlement in a municipality *prior* to the granting of stay. Of special interest are the potential consequences of different models on the work of national agencies, reception centres and municipalities and on the care offered to

unaccompanied minor refugees regarding housing, care services and educational provisions. The Norwegian context is supplemented with experiences from Sweden and the United Kingdom. The models are seen against the main goal of a speedy, satisfactory and stable settlement, and the parallel need for a sustainable system that is flexible enough to cope with large fluctuations in arrivals and settlement needs.

Veronika Paulsen – "Unaccompanied minor refugees in child care"

This paper will discuss how the child welfare services ensure care for unaccompanied minor refugees in Norway. The paper communicates findings based on a research project where we have interviewed unaccompanied minor refuges between the ages of 15 and 18. We have also interviewed a wide range of employees that works with this group, both employees in schools, health care and social workers in the municipal child welfare services. The main topic will be how the child welfare service provides care for this group of youth, with parallels to ethnic Norwegian youth in child care.

The paper will further focus on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the corresponding critics from The Committee on the Rights of the Child concerning the protection of unaccompanied minor refugees in Norway. The paper will connect this to how vague legislation can lead to varying quality in the services provided for this group in different municipalities in Norway.

Aycan Celikaksoy – "Following the lives of separated children in Sweden: What do large scale datasets reveal?"

This paper addresses the short and long term outcomes and conditions of unaccompanied minors arriving to Sweden to seek asylum. Children under 18 years of age who are outside their country of origin and separated from both parents or their legal/customary caregiver are defined as separated children. These migrants are of the most vulnerable group of migrants and this group is the most exposed and fragile feature of migratory flows to the EU. Despite ever increasing numbers, in the EU and especially in Sweden, there are not any large scale longitudinal studies on this group up to this date. The rights and well-being of this group has been set as a priority area in the EU and Swedish legislation in the field of asylum and refugees, where one of the priority areas is data collection to gain better understanding of the situation of this group. Thus, this paper analyzes a comprehensive dataset on the whole population of unaccompanied children seeking asylum in Sweden during the period 1996-2013. In addition, we focus on changes in the reception policies and applications over the years and analyze the relationship between these changes and various outcome measures. We focus on outcomes regarding accommodation, health, education, employment, migration patterns and family. Different issues regarding data collection as well as different applications in the municipalities will also be discussed.

Gry Mette D. Haugen and Irene Jæger – "Inclusive work among young people in Norway – a focus on good practices"

This paper communicates some preliminary findings based on the research project *"Positive and Inclusive Childhood Environments"* focusing on inclusive practices among children and adolescents in selected municipalities in Norway. Previous research reveals that several groups of young people, for example those from low income families, immigrant families or families that receive help from the child welfare, to a large extent are excluded from participation in various leisure activities. A vast majority of the research also focuses on the negative effects and consequences for children and young people in these groups. The overall aim of the above mentioned project is to illuminate some dimensions that might be labeled as "good practices" related to principles of organization, cooperation and preventive work. Data are drawn from observations of and interviews with adolescents' that participate in various activities, as well as adults that do voluntary work, facilitates, organize or plan such activities (e.g. youth club leaders, local politician, people representing NGOs etc).

In this paper one particular "youth house" serves as an empirical example. Drawing on interviews and observations of adolescents' and adults doing inclusive work at one particular youth house this paper presents some ideas for concretization of inclusive work.

Concettina Trimboli – "Children in Immigration Detention: The effects and what can be done?"

There is compelling evidence that immigration detention has detrimental impacts on the mental and physical health of children and is correlated with the length of detention. Much of the research comes from Australia because of Australia's long-standing practice of detaining children who arrive there without prior authorisation. This year Australia is holding a National Inquiry into Children in Immigration Detention, the last one being held a decade ago. The purpose of this inquiry is to investigate the ways in which life in immigration detention affects children.

The purpose of this paper is to identify the negative effects of detention on children's health, well-being and development from an occupational perspective. This will be done based on a literature review, first hand experiences and involvement in OOFRAS (Occupational Opportunities for Refugees and Asylum Seekers Inc.) Recommendations will be made on how to improve the situation for detainee children. Issues discussed will include children's safety, their mental and physical health, their education, their access to recreation, issues for children with disabilities, and the impact of culture. Although reference will be made to Australian policies and practices, this will enable the audience to reflect on their current situation. Recommendations provided will be sufficiently general to enable applicability.

The detention of children for immigration purposes has profound and far-reaching implications for their health, well-being and development. Detention can precipitate delays or even regression in the child's development. The longer children are detained, the more likely they are to suffer the

effects of detention. The consequences of detention can be long term and persist into adulthood. This has serious implications for the detainee. Together we can find alternatives to immigration detention for children.

Charlotte Melander – "What relations are facilitated for unaccompanied minors within the Swedish Welfare state?"

The aim of this paper is to analyse and discuss what kind of relations that are facilitated between unaccompanied minors and professional actors as well as between unaccompanied minors and their local and transnational informal network within the reception system for unaccompanied minors in Sweden. This paper is built on the interviewing part of a study on the reception of unaccompanied minors in the Gothenburg Region in Sweden conducted during 2011 and 2012 (Stretmo and Melander, 2013). Nine individual interviews and one group interview were conducted with 10 children and young people between 15 years and 21 years old. Forty-eight individual and group interviews were conducted with 80 professional actors as social workers, guardians, teachers, professionals in the health sector, foster care parents, relatives and residential workers. The result shows that no professional group is responsible for developing a close and long lasting relationship towards the unaccompanied minors. If such a relationship develops the child is lucky to have met a person who beyond his or her professional duty choose to develop a more reciprocal, close and private relationship towards the child.

According to the theory of recognition it is important for all human beings to have close and private relationships in order to be loved and develop a positive self-esteem. Almost all children have developed a reciprocal relationship towards another unaccompanied child who are speaking their mother tongue. All children talk about their parents as important. The result indicates that there is a need to support the children in keeping contact with their parents and relatives across national borders. This support might involve an aim to minor the mental pressure on the child to support their parents and siblings in an unrealistic way.

Kris Kalkman – "You can be with us, but you can't join in! – Young refugee girl's personal access strategies in ongoing play situations in a Norwegian kindergarten."

Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) is an important aspect for migrant and refugee children's socialization and integration within mainstream society. The body of literature surrounding these children's personal and educational needs is growing and within both national and international research the significance of ECEC provision for migrant- and refugee children is supported. However, many of these works have not adequately addressed specific social challenges these children encounter when entering local ECEC provision. This paper addresses the every-day social reality of a small group of refugee girls between the ages of 3 – 5 years old who, for the first time in their life have entered an organized form of daycare outside of the immediate family setting. Following William Corsaro's (1979, 2011) theory on 'access strategies in play' and James C. Scott's (1990) theory on 'hidden transcripts' the scope of this paper is

concerned with refugee girls' access strategies in on- going play activities within an ECEC setting. Specifically, qualitative data has been analyzed for distinctive meanings in children's 'access-strategies' and the 'hidden transcripts' enacted in and through play. Preliminary findings from the data reveal that the gross of challenges related to accessing on-going play are due to the nature of the play. This nature determines the type of expertise needed (such as cultural, communicative and bilingual competence) in order to enter and sustain the play. In conclusion, by closely examining the access strategies light has been shed on the neglected part that failing to fulfill a play's specific criteria's can lead to peer-exclusion, but yet these girls demonstrated complex strategies tainted with resistance against their exclusion. Through this project it has become evident that certain risk factors (such as linguistic, cultural and identity related risk factors) can lead to exclusion, but that personal strategies of resistance seem to empower these girls and halt them from being victimized.

Marina Hakkarainen – "Self making narratives: Russian-speaking young people are talking about their childhood immigration experience in Finland"

The narratives I would turn to in this paper were recorded from Russian-speaking young people, who have immigrated with their parents to Finland since 1990s. These are life experience stories and among other things represent children's agency in regard to their integration efforts in a new society.

Children agency as 'research cornerstone' has been recently advocated and criticised (Lancy 2012), and in the both cases reasonably. The discussion reveals an importance of this topic for understanding of adulthood. Thus it is also very important for Russian-speaking adult young people for representations of their immigrant childhood in Finland and construction of their narratives of success.

Russian-speaking immigrants make up the largest group of people of foreign origin in Finland. On average they are well educated and try to provide their children with better education too. So in comparison with many groups of children in migration Russian-speaking immigrant children, grown up in Finland, could be seen doing well. They also represent themselves as successful persons and describe their general social competence as based on familiarity with cultural diversities, cultural flexibility and mobility, which differ them from their parents and local peers. So their immigration experience is very important for their representation of being advantageous. The narrated childhood immigration experience is drawn as a colourful picture where discovery adventures and integration difficulties were intertwined. The child agency plays a significant role in overcoming of the difficulties and further life scenario.

Thus it could be argued that children's immigration agency topic is very important for narration of success in integration among Russian-speaking young people in Finland and building of an image of a self making successful person with immigration experience. The data was collected in 2012-2014 for the project "Families on the Move across Borders: Children's Perspectives on Migration in Europe" (The University of Eastern Finland).

Workshop 22. "Ten years after: Ethnic discrimination in European societies"
Workshop Organizers: John Wrench and Trine Lund

John Wrench – "A critical exploration of typologies of discrimination."

This presentation will explore the analytical and practical value of constructing typologies of discrimination. It attempts a conceptual clarification of various 'types' of discrimination, building on categories of racial/ethnic discrimination and subsequent refinements of typologies found in the work of Williams (2000), Wrench (2007) and Peucker (2009). It seems that some types of discrimination are conceptually uncontroversial, with definitions that are generally accepted by all: for example, indirect discrimination, statistical discrimination, and societal discrimination. Others are less clearly defined and more contested: for example, structural discrimination, institutional discrimination and legal discrimination. The presentation considers the value of adding some new types to the more recognised categories of discrimination, and raises questions as to whether assumptions about the operation of different types of discrimination are implicit in various anti-discrimination strategies in the field of employment.

Mario Bossler – "Sorting Within and Across Establishments: The Immigrant-Native Wage Differential in Germany"

Using unique and new linked Employer-Employee data from Germany, I examine the extent of immigrants sorting in worse paying establishments and in worse job positions within establishments. The results show that especially recent immigrants work at low paying workplaces. Similarly, when looking at job positions within establishments, I find immigrants to be employed in worse hierarchical positions. Both the non-random sort- ing across establishments and the hierarchical sorting within establishment explains a vast amount of the immigrant-native wage differential. Policy measures, which aim to tackle the wage differential, should therefore address immigrants' access to well paying workplaces and job positions. When looking at the career development, immigrant participation in per- formance assessments is low and they feel disadvantaged in personnel decisions, which in turn could be relevant channels for the low representation in well paid positions.

Kikuko Nagayoshi – "Implementation of Anti-Discrimination Act in Sweden and its Limits"

The aim of the present research is to clarify what makes it difficult for Swedish anti-discrimination act to prevent discrimination against non-European immigrants in a labor market. Despite its comprehensive integration policies, social exclusion of non-European immigrants from labor market has been a serious issue in Swedish society. Some researchers suggest that discrimination of native Swedes against non-European immigrants is one of the important causes, although there are the anti-discrimination act and its supervising body, Equality Ombudsman (DO). In order to clarify limits of Swedish anti-discrimination act, we

investigate how DO and the labor court deal with complaints about ethnic discrimination in the labor market and find the following results.

While the number of complaints about ethnic discrimination is larger than the number of complaints about gender discrimination or discrimination relating to parental leave, the proportion of complaints processed to settlement or to the court is much larger among the latter than among the former. The underrepresentation of the former is partly due to their lower probability of success in the court. Ethnic discrimination in the labor market is difficult to prove for two reasons. First, it is difficult for those who are already socially excluded like non-European immigrants to prove that their competence is at least equal to others. Second, because 'personal suitability' (personlig lämplighet) for a job is treated as one of a good measurements of competence, cultural differences of immigrants is treated as a signal for their inability to collaborate with Swedish employees. Furthermore, DO's emphasis on effective allocation of resources limits resources to allocate to complaints whose probability of success in the court is low. These findings imply that in its implementation the anti-discrimination act might tend to relieve those who are already in labor market while marginalizing those who are socially excluded.

Trine Lund Thomsen – "Constructions of discrimination and social inequality in times of crisis"
This presentation will address and discuss how European societies persistently discriminate citizens despite or because the free mobility in EU/EEU region. This presentation addresses how discrimination of some EU citizens in the Danish labour market is constructed within a certain political frame and discourse. The methodological approach is a combination of personal narratives with labour migrants (short and long term) and policy narratives constructed in a particular political and economic environment. The discussion will place focus on the construction of inequality and discrimination of mobile and migrant workers within a theoretical frame of recognition and redistribution.

Workshop 23. *"Race and whiteness in Migration Studies"* Workshop organizers: Catrin Lundström and Sayaka Osanami Törngren

Catrin Lundström – "Gender, Whiteness and Privilege: some implications for Migration Studies"
The concept of *white migration* could be read as an oxymoron, as the migrant is rarely thought of as white and white people tend not to be seen as migrants. This paper provides a theoretical discussion linking transnational migration studies and critical whiteness studies, suggesting that there is a discursive gap between privileged white migrant subjects – experiencing a lack of discrimination (or a positive one) – and non-white (im)migrants – who are defined by discrimination. In this gap, I ask what whiteness do for

migration and how migration impact transnational constructs of whiteness. The theoretical arguments is built on empirical data from 69 in-depth interviews with Swedish migrant women and men in the US, Singapore and Spain. The paper further shows how the study of gendered white migration calls for a need to study both oppression and domination – and the intersection between them. In sum, the paper puts forward that a transnational approach to white migrations could pose different questions and add new knowledge to both (i) transnational migration studies, which have mainly focused on the disadvantages of migration rather than the possible opportunities embedded in migration, and to (ii) critical studies of whiteness, which have mainly centered on single national racial hierarchies, particularly so in the US and the UK.

Keywords: whiteness, migration, transnationalism, privilege, intersectionality, Swedishness

Tobias Hübinette – "Racial stereotypes and Swedish whiteness: A case study of an antiracism in crisis"

In recent years, several heated debates have taken place in the public sphere in Sweden regarding the presence of different racial stereotypes in language and in performances, images and films. For example, during the spring of 2011, a scandal erupted at Lund University when a group of white students in Blackface, chained and half-naked, performed a slave auction at a dinner party. In the debate that followed, a majority of the white Swedish voices defended the students as an expression of a non-racist liberated humour while on the other hand several non-white Swedes pointed out that such an event can only take place in a country which is deeply segregated and which refuses to see itself as being racist.

In the autumn of 2011 racial stereotypes of Asians were discussed, and throughout 2012 at least a dozen discussions regarding stereotypes of Africans, Moslems and other minorities have taken place, and practically all of them have ended in similar heavily polarized camps along racial lines where the vast majority of white Swedes claim that they cannot see that such stereotypes can be racist in contemporary Sweden, and that they need to be preserved as they are a part of the history and the cultural heritage.

By looking at some of these recent, current and still on-going public debates concerning racial stereotypes and inspired by the theoretical concept of hegemonic whiteness, this article tries to understand the needs and desires behind them, as well as the relations between the stereotypes and Swedish whiteness and Swedish antiracism. Why do so many white Swedes want to use, practice, defend and preserve racial stereotypes in the name of antiracism, in spite of the critique coming from Swedes of colour who explicitly express that they feel offended and humiliated by them? What is at stake and what is felt to be under attack? At the end, the article argues that the recent explosion of public debates concerning racial stereotypes in Sweden can be conceptualized as a case study of an antiracism in crisis.

Fataneh Farahani – "At the intersections of local and global constructions of masculinities"

In my research on diasporic femininities, masculinities and sexualities, I examine Iranian born men and women's self-presentation and understanding of their bodies and sexual desire in different diasporic spaces.

My main question is what constitutes the desirable heterosexual feminine/masculine 'Iranian' subject in different locations. I eexamine how men and women experience their sexuality through gendered/classed/raced positions in different contexts. In doing so, I explore how and in what ways gender and sexuality are constitutive to migratory process and the other way around.

Here, I will mainly focus on (re)presentation of masculinity and sexuality of Iranian men living in Sydney, Stockholm and London. Firstly, I will discuss how different diasporic context construct different types of masculinities. By analyzing how the dichotomization of 'we and them' arises in different locations, I study not only what prejudices the Iranian-born men face on a daily basis, but also how the stereotypes are used to differentiate Iranian men from 'liberated and equal seeking' Western men in different context. Secondly, I study how masculinity is linked to the local as well as global constructions of race and whiteness. By focusing on intersecting factors that shape diasporic Iranian masculine subjects(s) and reflecting over different hierarchies within diaspora, I demonstrate how understandings of race (and whiteness privileges) are forced to be reworked in diaspora. Iranian born men with different ethnic background experience different racialising practices in diaspora (as they did in Iran) and thereby they (dis)relate to the *collective hegemonic whiteness* differently. A variety of intersecting factors such as age, class, sexuality, lighter skin, educations level, language ability, occupation, look, wealth and social and cultural capital, among others, have an impact on how one could feel closer to 'normative' masculinity and collective whiteness and 'pass' in order to occupy a position of privilege.

Nina Trige Andersen and Lene Myong – From immigration stop to intimizations of migration: Cross-reading the histories of labor migration and transnational adoption in Denmark, 1973-2013.
In 2013 the Danish organization Adoption & Samfund [Adoption & Society] ran a classified ad from an adoptive parent who was looking to facilitate a temporary au pair permit for a woman from Ethiopia. The woman was the older sister of the adoptive parent's adopted child, also from Ethiopia. In its own spectacularly pragmatic way the ad suggests the possibility of reuniting two siblings trough assembling two different regulatory regimes – au pair work and transnational adoption – targeting contemporary forms of intimate migration from The Global South to Denmark.

In 1973 the Danish government issued a full stop on immigration; since then access to Denmark has been gated by numerous demands leaving open four primary options of (prolonged) residence permit for non-European citizens: Marriage, family reunification, transnational adoption, and domestic work. In the 1970s the latter became a strategy used by female migrants, who were already working in Denmark, but could not otherwise prolong their residency unless they married a Danish citizen. In the 1980s a growing number of migrants entered Denmark through marriage or family reunification, and in the 1990s the opening of the au pair program to third country nationals led to a boom in 'au pair'-migration particularly from

Southeast Asia. The phenomenon of transnational adoption, which took of in the late 1960s, primarily from East and Southeast Asian countries, coincides with these types of intimate migrations.

This paper attempts a tentative cross-reading of transnational adoption, marriage- and domestic worker/au pair-migration from the immigration stop in 1973 to the rupture of and aftermath of the Masho-case in 2012, where scandals involving transnational adoptions from Ethiopia ripped the image of transnational adoption as a philanthropic, multicultural enterprise. The paper does not suggest causality or sameness between these forms of migration, rather, it seeks to analyze the intimization of migration, and the biopolitical processes which privilege specific forms of migration, while illegalizing others.

Paula Mählck – "Academic Mobility at the intersection of development aid and research policy: Bodies as discursive geographies of (im)possible research excellence. "

Increased mobility of academic researchers is a dominant global policy demand and it is evident that academic staff is recognized as key players in an increasingly competitive global knowledge-economy (European Commission 2012). Despite the fact that there is a growing attention among many governments, studies on the scale, direction, driving forces and rationale behind mobility and career choices of Ph.D. graduates are comparably few in number and limited in scope (Hoffmann 2008). Longitudinal studies and qualitative aspects of mobility and career development with focus on low-income countries are almost non-existent (Tremblay, 2009). This paper focus on academic mobility among PhD holders from Mozambique who have participated in a Swedish development aid supported program for research training. At the core is analysing how mobility impact on academic work in different geopolitical places (Sweden, Mozambique and South Africa) and how these processes are mediated by intersections of gender and race. Data consists of a survey sent to all participants in the program (1990- 2013) and semi -structured face to face interviews with selected researchers. In this paper I rely on previous research on gender in higher education, feminist labour migration research and theory into post-colonial knowledge relations. Of particular importance are the concepts of translocational intersectionality (Anthias 2012) and theory into the field of feminist body-spaces which are used to theorise experiences of bodies being out of place (Puwar 2004). The results from my research show that women academics have experienced more discrimination than their male counterparts and a strong prevalence of experiences of discrimination based on skin-colour while in Sweden and South Africa (Fellesson and Mählck 2014). In this context I suggest the concept of *Embodied Discursive Geographies* as a way forward when theorising academic mobility and spacio-temporal relations of inequality in Higher Education.

Rashmi Singla – "The White side of (ethnically) 'mixed' Denmark"

The migration research in Nordic countries almost overlooks a category - ethnically mixed families, which challenge notions of 'us' and 'others', dichotomy between Whit and non- White. The recent globalisation has led to increase in their numbers through rise in marriages across national and ethnic borders, visible as well

as invisible. In such families the motivation, struggles, especially *consciousness of the white spouses* related to exclusion processes of the mixed children, despite their own whiteness related privileged position (Twine, 2010) have rarely been explicit analytical concepts in academic explorations.

This paper deals with particularly challenges related to these White spouse at multiple levels , including subjective as well as external aspects. It is primarily based on an empirical project conducted in Denmark (Singla,2014 forthcoming). The project focuses on the *visible ethnically different* families (Phoenix, 2011), where the couples are formed across the 'colour' divisions- one partner is native ,White Danish, while the other originated from South Asia (India, Pakistan).

The interdisciplinary theoretical framework of the project combining social cultural psychology with life course perspective, transnationalism is presented. It is used to investigate different ways of experiencing and negotiating dynamics between ethnic groups especially regarding the racial literacy among their children The main methodological issues involved in qualitative research interviews are also delineated.

Salinent results focusing not only on the difficulties of interethnic relationships and parenting mixed children, but also on positive aspects of *cultural mixing* and *racial literacy* are covered. One consequence of overlooking white spouses' contested belongings is ignoring and hardly addressing their potential resources and conflicts, leading to lack of specialised psychosocial services for promotion of their mental health and providing relevant intervention. Therefore some implications for the white spouse/ parent and other mixed family members, policy related issues and psychosocial services are presented in the last part.

Workshop 25. *"Who makes the perfect migrant?"* Workshop Organizers: Linda Dyrlid, Turid Sætermo, Jens Olgard Dalseth Røyrvik and Olav Eggebø

Devyani Prabhat – "Losing the Privilege of the Most Perfect: Citizenship Stripping in Britain After 9/11/2001."

Most of the people who have lost British citizenship in recent years are naturalized migrants from countries which permit dual nationality. Through an analysis of reported cases before the Special Immigration Appeals Commission (SIAC) in the UK, this paper tries to analyze what qualities are undesirable in a citizen and therefore could lead to loss of citizenship. How are these connected to race and ethnicity in the heightened national security framework of laws and regulations post September 11 2001? What does this reveal about expectations of conduct (desirable attributes as well as behavior) from migrants who become citizens? Most significantly, if there are higher expectations from naturalized citizens than from those who are born as citizens what is the message for integration into mainstream British citizenship?

By analyzing the various tiers of British citizenship which are now available to different kinds of migrants this paper addresses the workshop theme of who makes the perfect migrant from the other end of the issue—who is not perfect and is in fact at risk of expulsion even after having been found initially eligible for inclusion in British society. Court judgments reveal a vision of the 'desirable' migrant who makes the perfect citizen—who contributes to a 'community of value' (Anderson, 2013) and does not cost the state any additional investment of resources.

Ana María Aragonés – Competition by the global talent. A comparative study from 8 countries.
The recent financial crisis has caused an unprecedented increase in the unemployment rates in the developed world. The migrant workers were the first affected by this economic downturn due to the pressures in the labor markets; However, the highly skilled migrants were not affected to the same extent because these countries seek to boost economic activity through knowledge economy. Knowledge economy is critical in development in technology and innovations. And because these countries are facing demographic as well as educational problems. International talent migration is limited and because it will play and important role in overcoming the crisis, it can possibly generate a global competition for these group of migrants.

We have observed that the strategy to attract highly skilled migrants, is introducing changes in migration policies. Points system has been developed providing advantageous conditions for the more qualified migrants. To retain the must outstanding students who are training in developed countries mechanisms to ease the transit from a student visa to permanent residence has been developed. This is an advantageous situation for the developed countries, considering that a important portion of these foreign students are financed by the sending countries.

In this paper we analyze how 8 countries (Japan, United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark) are handling the highly skilled migration in response to the needs of their labor markets. These countries have structural difficulties in developing sufficient amount of highly skilled workers internally.

Turid Sætermo – "Conditional invitations"
There is a clear trend that Western states are shaping their migration policies and strategies to attract the 'right kind of immigrants' to address labor market needs and demographic concerns (Barber 2008). Many migration regimes now operate with dual track practices that encourage and streamline mobility for certain individuals and build new or higher fences for others (cf. Faist 2013). Migrants are divided in two categories: a majority of unwanted and unsolicited migrants whose mobility is sought restricted, and migrants that are invited in based on expectations of a beneficial social and economic integration.

Drawing on my research among Venezuelan immigrants in Montreal, Canada, this paper present some empirical responses to the conditional invitations extended to these latter migrants. Their

migration processes comprised strategic decisions related to the opening and closing of opportunities in the complex and shifting migration policies. Applying for a permanent residence permit has come to resemble the application for a job, where applicants must demonstrate that they are ideal candidates, based on a flawless, well-documented background, a right set of skills and competences, a convincing personal performance and motivation. This paper explores how migrants maneuver in this landscape. I will also look at how information travels back to migrants-in-waiting and influences the way they stage their migration journeys.

I argue that there has been a shift in Canada's migration strategies, from opening the arms towards 'promising migrants' to restricting access to 'ready-made perfect migrants'. This can be seen for example through the policy change that transformed language-learning from post-migration integration tool to a prerequisite for visa obtainment. The paper will point to some possible consequences of this, for example that the expectations of self-driven integration may create situations where experiences of belonging are linked to the way the role of 'perfect immigrant' is embraced.

Linda Dyrlid – "Everybody seems to have their own "Pole" now". Polish work migrants encountering stereotypes in Norway.

According to Castles and Miller the "most distinctive about immigrant employment is clustering or concentration in particular jobs, industries and economic sectors" (2003: 182). Also in Norway, in the wake of large scale migration following EU enlargement, features including increased ethnic segmentation and labour-market inequalities between native and immigrant workers have been described (Friberg 2013:6). Amongst Polish migrants, the largest group of immigrants in Norway, the majority still tends to be employed in limited segments of the labour market.

Crossing national borders (often) implies new possibilities and limitations on the labour market. However, such movement might also have implications for the individual concerning the construction of identities. I understand identity as a relational phenomenon that "refers to what people conceive themselves to be in a specific context" (Kosic 2006: 247). For migrants, work identity and self-presentation might undergo significant changes related to migration.

This presentation will be based on my own research among Polish migrant workers in Norway. I will focus on the migrants subjective and personal experiences, as well as draw on a minor media analysis concerning the image of Polish migrants in Norwegian newspapers. The aim with this approach is trying to grasp what qualities and qualifications the Norwegian media attributes to the Polish migrants, and hence reflect on what work positions is perceived as "suitable". This will give an idea of discursively constructed subject positions (Moore 1994, Rugkåsa 2012) for Polish migrants in Norway. However, my main focus will be on the voices of the migrants and their way of meeting the perceived expectations, possibilities and limitations. I will point to some possible patterns and strategies in the migrants' ways of

dealing with the rather narrow categories/stereotypes, and discuss the connection between the subject positions and an identity construction based on certain kind of moral and ethics related to work.

Olav Eggebø – "The expectation of a perfect migrant"

This paper focuses on the daily expectations migrants have to handle during their life in exile. Many migrants experience that even if they leave their home and settle in a new country they do not leave their obligations. Their exile life is in many ways structured by expectations from their friends and family at "home". Anticipations of remittances are especially common.

Many emigrants have borrowed money to afford their journey abroad and several have to pay interest as well, and during the first years in a new country a large part of their paycheck have to be sent home to just pay off their financial debts.

This paper will highlight how migrants have to manage obligations and expectations at the same time they try to settle down in in a new and foreign country. I will also show how migrants' family relations influence their economic and social life.

Joseph Nathaniel Ballan – "The Migrant Sensorium: An Approach to Narratives of Migration."

In a recent essay I have used the concept of the "migrant sensorium" to explain certain features of the fictional, essayistic, and autobiographical writings of Herta Müller, the 2009 Nobel laureate in Literature, who fled her native Romania for Germany in 1987. Müller's aesthetic of the "quotidian surreal," in those writings where she deals with migration, indexes an experience of the migratory as constituted by both mobility and a sense of being riveted to a more familiar, if not an originary, "elsewhere." Speaking of her own experience of immigration, she writes, "when I try to understand Germany, I unavoidably come up against myself…I am forced to *simultaneously* come up against myself here and in the country I left behind." This simultaneity, taken together with the ongoing presence of the past (experience of the country of origin) in the constitution of the perception of present realities, is one of the defining traits of the migrant sensorium and specifically of its temporality, for Müller.

Her writing is especially interested in the different ways in which *Selbstverständlichkeit* (the property of being self-evident; taken-for-grantedness) gets formed and disrupted. In my reading of the relevant texts, Müller poses the migrant sensorium *as a question*: not as a universal experience common to all migration narratives, but as a set of concerns having to do with how sensory intimacy or familiarity with a world of everyday objects – both here and there, at home and in foreign surroundings – is generated, disturbed, frustrated, and, perhaps, restored. In this respect, her interpretation of migration, as a human experience, has applicability beyond the limits of any one particular situation of border crossing. In the

proposed paper, I summarize this concept as I read it in Müller, before testing its usefulness in the interpretation of *other* narratives of migration.

Workshop 26. "Marriage migration and family formation practices among ethnic minorities in the Nordic countries". Workshop Organizers: Rikke Wagner, Aycan Celikaksoy and Vibeke Jakobsen

Rikke Wagner – Family life across borders: strategies and obstacles to integration
Restrictive rules for family unification are in place in a range of European countries today. In response, many are mobilizing their EU citizenship to bring in a spouse from outside the Union. To ensure the free movement between member states EU regulation provides extensive protection of family life for mobile citizens enabling them to sidestep or contest national law. This paper discusses what such restrictive policies and migrant strategies entail for the economic, political and socio-cultural integration of transnational couples. It develops a dynamic, multi-dimensional analytics of integration beyond the nation-state. The merits of this approach are then illustrated through a heuristic case study based on narrative interviews with Danish-international couples in the border region of Oresund. I show that while restrictive domestic rules for entry can be a barrier to integration, EU citizenship can help to promote inclusion in existing and emerging polities.

Gabriel Pons Rotger – Quasi-experimental evidence on linked labor supply decisions of immigrant spouses
This paper investigates the impact of enforced participation at language training of the lastly arrived spouse on labor market outcomes of both reunited spouses several years after family reunion.
First, we find that the integration programme affects the labor supply of the resident spouse with respect the hypothetical situation where the immigrant family freely decides on the allocation of time. More concretely, the introduction programme decreases the labor supply of resident husbands, while it increases the participation of resident wives. At the same time, immigrant husbands reduce their labor supply because of the programme, particularly from the second year since migration, while the labor supply of immigrant wives is hardly affected by their participation at the introduction programme.

As resident wife-type families are much more credit constrained than resident husband-type families, we interpret such finding as evidence on family investment specialization (Long, 1980) in the case of families where an immigrant husband reunites to a resident wife, and on home production home production specialization at families where an immigrant wife reunites to a resident husbands (Apps and

Rees, 1988). Finally, we assess whether the introduction programme contributes to its aim of enhancing the self-sufficiency of the immigrant family, and we find evidence that the enforced participation during three years at the language has a negative impact on the participation and income of the resident husband, without enhancing the labor outcomes for the immigrant wife. We find that the programme has not effect on the long-term participation and income of resident wife-type families.

Vibeke Jakobsen – "Can young immigrants' partner choice be regulated? Evidence from a Danish reform restricting immigration of partners"

The 2002-reform of the Danish migration rules has set up significant barriers against transnational marriages, by e.g. making it almost impossible for immigrant youth to import a spouse before the age of 24. In this paper we use the 2002 reform to address the following question: *to what extent are the government able to regulate partner choice amongst young immigrants?* In the empirical analysis, we apply data from Danish administrative registers. We use competing risks duration models to jointly analyse partner choice and emigration behaviour before and after the reform. We include an extensive set of control variables to account for changes over time in cohort characteristics and marriage market characteristics. We find that the 2002 reform has resulted in a minor increase in the probability of finding a partner in Denmark. The main affect – however - has been a decrease in the probability of finding a partner abroad (and thereby a decrease in the probability of finding a partner at all). The reform has also caused an increased emigration, which we interpret as follows: some of the young immigrants insist upon a partner from the country of origin, even though this behaviour implies living in another country than Denmark.

Annika Elwert & Anna Tegunimataka – "Cohabitation Premiums in Denmark: Income effects in Immigrant-native Partnerships"

Previous research has shown that marriage wage premiums exist for married men. These can be explained by either a causal effect from being married in terms of specialization benefits or signaling effects or in terms of selection. Similarly, it has been found that intermarried men tend to have higher earnings than their single or endogamously married counterparts. Regarding marriages between immigrants and natives, intermarriage premiums take up a general marriage premium but add a positive effect for the immigrant spouse by being married to a native. Through their native spouses, immigrants get access to various resources such as language skills, information about institutions and customs, and gain access to native networks. Due to these spillover effects, intermarried immigrants should be more successful on the labor market and intermarriage between natives and immigrants can be seen as boost for economic integration. However, a positive relationship between intermarriage and economic integration can also be caused by selection of more able immigrants into marriages with natives.

In previous studies, spillover effects have only been studied from the time of marriage. However, theory suggests that human capital spillover even takes place in a period of cohabitation before marriage. We use a unique set of register data from Statistics Denmark, which gives the possibility of isolating cohabitating couples in order to analyze the mechanisms of this relationship. We attempt to establish a causal relationship between intermarriage/cohabitation and economic integration.

Aycan Celikaksoy – *"A closer look at the union formation behavior of the native born in Sweden."*

Family forming migration has been one of the important sources of migratory flows in most countries. This type of migration is related to issues regarding the source countries, migration policies as well as several questions regarding the destination country. Union formation patterns of individuals in the destination country are influenced by several factors such as individual, family and group characteristics as well as other contextual factors such as the characteristics of the marriage market. In addition, social cohesion and discrimination a society are also factors influencing the formation of networks and relationships as well as influencing the degree and the dimensions of assortative mating in a society. Furthermore, the relationship between individual and contextual factors and how this influences individuals' behavior in the marriage market can be important indicators for mechanisms behind the different forms of union formation patterns. This study analyzes family forming migration in relation to these questions as well as in comparison to other forms unions also taking into account the changes in the migration policies. Increasing ethnic diversity due to international migration raises questions regarding social cohesion within the destination countries not only between migrants and natives but across several groups defined both by ethnicity and generation. Thus, such an analysis of detailed union formation patterns of native born individuals with a foreign background, where different forms of both intra and intermarriages are defined, contributes to our understanding of the workings of the marriage market. This paper contributes to the literature by scrutinizing union formation behavior of the native born focusing on individual and structural factors at the level of the ethnic group, as well as focusing on how measures at these two different levels interact in influencing the formation of various union types. High quality data at the individual level, from Statistics Sweden, for the whole population of interest is utilized. Individuals are matched to their parents, partners and parents in law to define several categories of in-group, out-group and interethnic marriage types. These union types are analyzed to explain the mechanisms behind individual versus structural influences.

Anja Bredal and Axel West Pedersen – "Changing patterns of family migration – comparing Norway and Denmark"

In this paper we explore how variation in the regulatory framework and other social changes influence the scope of migration flows related to family formation among non-western immigrants and their descendants. Non-western immigrants in Europe often tend to marry and bring home a

spouse from their country of origin. This tendency of transnational marriages has previously been found to be surprisingly stable also among second-generation immigrants. In Denmark, a tightening of the legal conditions for marriage migration from third countries has been associated with a decline in transnational marriages among non-western immigrants and their offspring. However, in Norway, where the legal conditions for marriage immigration appear to have remained more

liberal, recent statistical reports suggest rather similar trends.

A comparison of the marriage patterns of non-western immigrants in the presumably similar cases of Norway and Denmark offers opportunities for distinguishing a possible effect of variation in the regulatory framework from other relevant forces that might impact on marriage

patterns in the relevant target group and the associated migration flows. To explore this we compare our analysis of Norwegian register data with previous studies by the Danish National Centre for Social Research (SFI) adding qualitative interview data on marriage trends among Norwegian-Pakistani and Norwegian-Turkish young people and parents. Is a tightening of the conditions for marriage migration in line with the Danish reform of 2002 a necessary and sufficient condition

to achieve a significant reduction in the propensity of first- and second-generation immigrants to import spouses from the country of origin?

Workshop 28. "Migrant irregularity in Sweden". Workshop Organizers: Maja Sager and Klara Öberg

Klara öberg – "Social networks among irregular migrants and asylum seekers. About deportability and informal economy. A case study from Gothenburg".

This paper is based on a fieldwork in Gothenburg, Sweden among men who are either asylum seekers or irregular migrants. The focus is on my informants' participation in social networks in the informal employment market. The paper examines deportability and legal status as factors that shape social relations and transactions with employers and brokers.

It further argues the importance of a local perspective on the meanings of legal status and that these meanings might be localized rather within the state's general neo-liberal economic developments such as moving towards increasing precarity and informalization of work etc. One such example can be related to the economic crisis in the early 1990's when Sweden shifted into becoming a country of small business owners and where particularly unemployed

immigrants where targeted and pushed into self-employment.

Also processes such as the growing service market and the use of subcontractors overall in society not only very concretely but also intimately create hierarchies and links to the informal economy. Rather than discussing the issue of asylum seekers and irregular migrants' work in the informal sector as belonging to an "ethnic economy" and an external, underground phenomenon I focus on how legal status and deportability in the inter-ethnic relations of the informal employment sector create the social relations as the conditions of work for the persons who are at very bottom of an economic chain.

Anna Lundberg and Mikael Spång – "In the world".

The *polis*, Hannah Arendt (1958: X) stressed, is both a bounded place where speech and action can be combined and that space which may come into being in novel places, that which to some extent people carry with them. We may see these two understandings of the polis as mutually related but also as existing in tension with each other, something that also comes out when Arendt (1951: chapter 9.2) discussed the right to have rights. This may mean to be included in an existing polity but also the creation of another political space, the inauguration of politics also outside of the established place of politics. This mutual relation but also tension between the two notions of where and how politics appears is of interest when highlightening politics of, by and on behalf of undocumented migrants.

We discuss the political action of, by and on behalf of undocumented migrants in this article from the twofold perspective provided by Arendt. Our empirical focus is on recent political activities in the city of Malmö in Sweden.

Annette Rosengren – "An empiric based study on irregular migrants from Afghanistan in Grecce and Sweden"

A social and cultural empiric long-term study (based on ethnological field methods) about irregular refugees and migrants made during 2011 until today. It starts in Athens, Greece, one of the main entrances for people asking for protection in the EU, and where the needs of the refugees are met with almost totally no economic resources in combination with what has grown to a widely existing Greek xenophobia. The empiric study in Athens started to continue in Sweden 2013 in smaller scale. Unfortunately it partly ends up in Kabul due to Swedish deportations of Afghans.

Having been the largest country for producing refugees during many years refugees in Greece are often from Afghanistan. With different success they try to conquer Fortress Europe and use Greece as a transit country to other EU-countries. Most refugees from Afghanistan in Sweden have passed Greece and Athens and travelled irregularly, when we meet in Sweden we can discuss Athens as a city for irregular migrants.

I will put together my experiences from this Athens (recently published in my book "Springa på vatten. Transit Grekland", Swedish language. Carlsson 2014) with some interviews, chats and

observations in Sweden with asylum seekers from Afghanistan and the fact that Sweden reject so many of them. My text is based on empiric studies, reports, books, internet messages and contacts to networks for refugees. It holds a critical argumentation about the EU migrant- and border policy. From Afghanistan I will use empiric material about which inhuman reality deported easily meet in Kabul. The study also argues that we need much more empiric long-term studies about life after deportations.

Maja Sager – *"Migrant in/visibility. Shifting subjectivities in the everyday life of migrant irregularity in Sweden".*

This paper explores some of the shifts and tensions between irregular migrants' invisibility and visibility as political subjects, in the everyday experience of irregularity and, to some extent, in representations in media and political debate on migrants' rights. The background to the analysis is a clearly discernible shift over the last ten years in the way in which the Swedish welfare state manages irregular migrants and refused asylum seekers. Irregular migrants have moved from being a rather invisible category in the laws, regulations, and political debates on social policy and social rights to being partly included in these discourses. This development is paradoxical, as parallel to the movement towards increased visibility as a category in social policy irregular migrants are subjected to restrictive migration and asylum policies and increasingly repressive practices of detention and deportation. So, whilst migrants have gained increased visibility as actors in migrant advocacy movements and some (limited) social rights, their movement in urban space has become severely curtailed by the increased and intensified activities of the Migration Board and the Border Police in the area of detention and deportation.

Drawing on ethnographic material from research with irregular migrants and advocacy groups in a Swedish urban setting, the paper explores these shifts and tensions between different forms of visibility and invisibility on different levels. Central to the analysis is to reflect upon the forms of political subjectivities that are enabled and/or claimed through these shifts. Literature that explores the potential of irregularity beyond citizenship and 'under the radar' of the state in terms of 'autonomy of migration' is used as a starting point for a discussion on resistance strategies in everyday irregularity and in migration rights movements.

Vanna Nordling – *"Negotiating citizenship through social work practice"*

Irregular migration is a key issue across European welfare states and the agency of different migrant groups has been increasingly studied over the last couple of years as a contribution to analyses of how ideas of citizenship and belonging are being challenged and negotiated. The purpose of this paper is to draw attention

to the acts performed by welfare state employees, social workers in particular, who are giving support to irregular migrants, an issue less explored within much current research.

In order to study how citizenship is being negotiated at street level within the Swedish welfare state, interviews have been completed with social workers who in different ways cross their professional boundaries in order to support irregular migrants. Their acts can be understood as a social work transcending borders, putting the needs of vulnerable groups before strict obedience to laws and professional guidelines. Their work is often performed 'outside' of the welfare state institutions or in 'a grey area' of what is formally within their commission – existing in a realm somewhere between activism and professional ethics. In such encounters between social workers and irregular migrants a room to negotiate citizenship is being constructed and practices deployed.

The social workers claim rights on behalf of a group that formally has little access to social rights, and their acts can be understood as *acts of citizenship* (Isin 2008). Although not creating structural change, the acts are important to many individuals at an everyday level. The acts can also be seen as reactions to a welfare state that does not give protection to all of its inhabitants and, in extension, to the fact that social rights often are tied to citizenship or permanent residence in a nation state.

Åsa Smith and Henry Ascher – "Not seen or heard: Research with undocumented refugee children"
Concerns about disadvantaged children's vulnerabilities have been used as ethical reasons not to include them directly in research. Looking at the case of undocumented refugee children, who are by all definitions on the very margin of the welfare state and human rights, we argue that their vulnerabilities rather are reasons in favour of including them in research. First, the current lack of research data regarding their health and wellbeing means a hiatus in the knowledge base for social and structural change. Second, children with huge family secrets tend to downplay their own emotional and material needs, and develop mechanisms not to attract attention to their actual situation. The silence in research on childhoods spent "in hiding", leads to further vulnerability and marginalisation on both structural and agency levels. However, conventional research methodology and rationale that substitute adults for children (especially younger children) as informants and without explicit intensions of social change and empowerment, gain little ground in understanding the children's social worlds and promote their interests. Children's coping strategies entail secrecy, self-preservation, and protecting adults and siblings around them. These intricate strategies are unlikely to come forth in short-term and top-down research designs. To begin to solicit their social worlds, methodologies need to develop in active partnership with the children. Such methods increase the empowerment of the children involved, who otherwise commonly live under very restricted conditions for personal agency. Thus active partnership in research also has a potential to support the health and wellbeing of these children. Providing realistic opportunities to be 'seen' and 'heard' in policy discussions, in leisure and the arts, provide good conditions for ethical research conduct.

Workshop 30. *"'Health' among ethnic minority school children, high school youth, and families in Denmark".* **Workshop Organizers: Kathrine Vitus**

Kia Ditlevsen & Annemette Nielsen – "Health care professionals interacting with migrant families: Challenges in assessing the needs for prevention and treatment"

Overweight is an increasing problem among children in the Western World. International research identifies a possible overrepresentation among children in migrant families of non-western origin, and the importance of early interventions targeted overweight toddlers. This paper investigates the promotion of healthy life styles in migrant families with small children (aged 3-5 years) and the challenges concerning the cooperation between parents and health care professionals.

The presentation will address the state of action of early overweight interventions in the Danish health care system; the health care professionals' approaches towards migrant families with non-western ethnic minority background; their perspectives on the families' ability to change lifestyle; and the differences among health care agents' perceptions of the cooperation with these families and their own role. Finally it will discuss the need for universal welfare interventions in order to promote healthy lifestyles for this particular group.

The paper is based on a qualitative study exploring health care interventions targeted overweight toddlers and the everyday health practices in families with non-Western ethnic minority background. A grounded theory approach is adopted in this explorative study, which is based on observations and qualitative semi-structured interviews with a number of Danish health care professionals (general practitioners and health care nurses) and families with migrant/refugee background.

Mette Kirstine Tørslev – "Being healthy and doing health: children's embodied experiences of healthiness and wellbeing in school."

The Danish Public School (Folkeskolen) plays a central role to promote children's health and wellbeing. First, 'health' is a compulsory topic of the educational programme and subjected to 'Common Objectives'. Second, public schools constitute the ground of numerous health promoting initiatives and campaigns targeting children and youth. During the past decade, the health promoting task has turned increasingly visible due to public and political concerns of children's physical and mental state of health. As 'health' and 'wellbeing' (implicitly and/or explicitly) permeate school life it is relevant to look into how these concepts are understood and practised by school children and to consider children's intersecting diversity (e.g. ethnicity, gender, age). This paper explores how pre- and early adolescent children perceive, experience and interpret health, healthiness and wellbeing in a school context, focusing on how ethnicity intersects health perceptions and embodied experiences of 'being healthy'.

The paper examines how perceptions of the 'healthy body' is constructed and reconstructed in everyday school life; how the discursive and institutional setting, social relations and positionings, engage these (re)constructions; and how body images are produced and reproduced hereby affecting sense of health and wellbeing.

The study is based on ethnographic fieldwork in two primary school classes (56 students) during two periods: three months when the classes were in 5th grade, and two months when the classes were in 7th grade. Methods include: Participant observation, interviews, group interviews and various creative/visual methods. Interviews are transcribed, openly coded and analysed in NVivo. The analysis draws on anthropological and sociological theories of childhood, body and health.

Kathrine Vitus – "Body economies: gender and ethnicity in young people's ways of becoming healthy through affect"

Health frames discussions of young people's bodies and well-being in Denmark and other Western cultures (Crawford,1987; Featherstone 1982, 2010). In Denmark, there is generally heightened focus on the health status of ethnic minorities, as they do worse in statistics, and consequently ethnic minority young people are considered more at risk of developing poor health. However, few studies show how young peoples' embodiment of health relates to ethnic background. In this paper, I study the embodied experience of health and unhealthiness through the concept of affect (Deleuze 1988). In a Deleuzeian perspective, the body is not an object (or subject), but a process, continuously becoming through its relations to things and other bodies, and through its ability to be affected. Bodies become through its capabilities (what they can do) which is mediated by affects. Affect form body economies, in terms of e.g. living in or distended between different affective bodily forces (such as limitation/spending, power/life, and control/creativity). Drawing on high school student's photos, photo-interviews and collective memory work, I analyze how young peoples' body economies and ways of becoming affectively through health and unhealthiness is gendered and relates to ethnic background.

Workshop 31. *"Rituals of Migration".* **Workshop organizers: Marianne Holm Pedersen and Mikkel Rytter**

Mikkel Rytter and Marianne Holm Pedersen – "Rituals and migration: Some introductory remarks"
Rituals and ritualization are important in many aspects of migrants' social lives. Rituals may mark transitions in individual life trajectories or family cycles (e.g. birth, marriage, death) and they can be used to negotiate proper social relations, e.g. across gender and generation. They may be performed at times of crises and as means to counter evil influences, conduct exorcisms or enhance one's luck and possibility, for instance in relation to obtaining 'visas' or employment. However, rituals can also be important means to settle in and appropriate new places and environments and when carried out as public performances they may serve as a political tool in struggles for recognition. Rituals are even created and utilized by the nation-state when for instance foreigners are 'naturalized' as citizens. In this introduction we outline some of the themes to be discussed in this workshop and we raise questions regarding the roles, performances, functions, aesthetics and politics of ritual in processes of transnational migration.

Marta Wozniak – "Big fat Assyrian/Syriac weddings: The role of marriage traditions and customs in shaping the identity of the Middle Eastern Christian immigrants in Sweden"
My paper deals with the wedding rituals of Assyrian and Syriac Orthodox immigrants in Sweden. Among these Middle Eastern Christians who come mostly from Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq, and number around 120 000, marriage is viewed very seriously – as a permanent union of spouses and their families. Traditionally, parents were responsible to arrange preferably endogamous marriages within the patrilineal kinship for their children. They stipulated the process of collecting relatives from abroad as the young people born and/or grown up in Sweden were married to their relatives living in other European countries or in the Middle East. Nowadays, marriages within the Assyrian and Syriac groups are still favored.

Everyday life for Assyrians/Syriacs in Sweden revolves around large social occasions: weddings, baptisms, funerals, parties for Christmas and Easter, which can gather up to six hundred guests. An Assyrian/Syriac wedding customarily lasted a week and consisted of different rituals for each day, such as 'the blanket ritual', 'the washing of the groom', 'm'pulata d'chalo' – bride leaving for church from her parent's house, 'burakha' – blessing by the priest, putting on henna. Today, Assyrian/Syriac weddings in the diaspora last for one or two days and are less formalised than they used to be, although they still differ notably from the native Swedes' marriage ceremonies.

The purpose of my paper is to discover how Assyrian/Syriac wedding rituals, which have been evolving in Sweden, shape the modern Assyrian/Syriac identity, connect and reconnect the members of

this ethno-religious group(s) and single them out from the receiving society – religiously, socially, and even aesthetically. The research is based on findings from fieldwork conducted in Spring 2014 as part of the "Defining and Identifying Middle Eastern Christian Communities in Europe" project which compares migrant experiences of Middle Eastern Christians in the UK, Denmark and Sweden.

Sara Cathrine Lei Sparre and Lise Paulsen Galal - "Incense and Holy Bread: Middle Eastern Christians and their ritual encounters with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark"

In Denmark, Christian immigrants from the Middle East encounter a Christian church very different from the churches to which they belong. After the first relief having arrived in a Christian country, Middle Eastern congregations are on a very practical level confronted with their differences vis-à-vis the Danish Church and its congregations, for example, when borrowing the local Church for services or asking for ordination within the Danish Church. The encounters are not only ritually narrated, but do also influence ritual practices, meaning and regulation.

In this paper we want to explore how Middle Eastern Christian congregations negotiate their ritual practices and values in encounters with and dependence on the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Denmark. Analytically our focus is on constructions of difference and sameness through ritual practices as well as ascription of meaning and ontological value to specific rituals. This paper is based on fieldwork and survey findings from early 2014 and is part of a larger cross-disciplinary study of Christians of Egyptian, Iraqi and Assyrian background in Denmark and their religious identity formation as immigrants.

Anne Sigfrid Grønseth – "Migrating rituals: Negotiations of otherness among Tamils in Norway"

When Tamils move and migrate, traditional rituals are involved in processes of transformations as they travel and mediate between places and times. Such changes imply that the rituals lose some familiar values and meanings and gain new ones. From this view, the paper explores rituals not as what they are in themselves, but as interactors in ongoing relationships. Thus, it does not 'read' the ritual as a text, but rather examines how it interacts with those present. It is the ritual's 'liveliness' which is at issue; how it is part of, enacts in and creates behaviours, practices, feelings and sensations. Ethnographically, the paper explores how Tamil refugees experience and negotiate their identity as other in social spaces within and between Tamil and Norwegian contexts. It presents a case study of how a Tamil community in the mid-1990s conducted a funerary rite in northern Norway. Despite a lack of kinship and caste relations, a Hindu temple and Hindu priest, the Tamil community succeeded in staging a funeral that included significant Tamil-Hindu elements. Constructing the ceremony, the Tamils negotiated Tamil identity and practices in meetings with the local municipality, health and social workers as well as representatives from the Church. The case-study reveals the negotiation of identities as the Tamils sought to perform a funereal ritual that might provide comfort and

conciliation to the Tamil community and family members left behind, while also calculating the risk of exposing an exotic Tamilness that might add to otherness and social stigma in relation to the Norwegian community. Exploring such links rituals can be understood as having the power to connect Tamils to significant relations and places from the familiar past, to provide precarious feelings of protection and well-being in the present and new place of re-settlement, and to offer hope for a prosperous future.

Mikkel Rytter – "Back to the Future: Rituals and Religious Mobility among Danish-Pakistani Sufi-brothers"

Pakistani migrant families in Denmark are embedded in a transnational social field stretched out between the rural villages in Punjab, they left in the 1960s and 1970s, and their new residency in Copenhagen. The transnational connections have been based on communication, economical investments, house building, holidays and arranged marriages. However, the upcoming generation, born and raised in Denmark, often has an ambivalent relationship to the homeland of their parents. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in a Sufi tariqa, this paper explores how the ritual of 'zikr Allah' provides an opportunity to cultivate new connections to Pakistan beyond kinship networks and the village of origin. The paper further discuss how, why and with what outcome the Sufis travel to Pakistan in order to stay for shorter or longer periods of time at the lodge of their shaykh. Together, the ritual and the return visits constitute a kind of religious mobility and becoming out of which new identities are taking form - in this life and beyond.

Marianne Q. Fibiger – "The negotiating of a ritual among Sri Lankan Tamil Hindus in Denmark – the balance between keeping up tradition and adapting it to a new setting"

In May 2007 a new Sri Lankan Tamil Hindu temple for the goddess Apirāmi (i.e. Parvati) temple was consecrated in Brande, a medium-sized town in Jutland, Denmark. It was a big event for the members of the congregation. They had been waiting for this moment for more than a year and had collected money to make it happen. The new temple was built on the premises of the old Apirāmi temple, which was a rebuilt old barn, too small and too cold in winter for the growing community, which now not only counted Sri Lankan Tamil Hindus in Denmark but also Sri Lankan Tamil Hindus from neighboring countries, Norway and Germany, as well as from Canada, England, Switzerland and even from Sri Lanka, who visited the temple occasionally as a sort of tirthayatra (pilgrimage).

The building of the new temple and its consecration or better reconsecration was not only a convenient time for moving the old cult to the new premises, it was also an important turning point for the establishment and further development of this growing śākta cult in Denmark centered on the worship of the śākta medium Lalitha, where especially the rituals she conducted herself, but also the rituals that was conducted by the devotees, when Lalitha was the medium for the goddess was negotiated once again. Rituals

as being the primary tradition bearer (Rappaport, 1997) was both refined and reshaped in a way so it could communicate meaning for both first and second generation of Sri Lankan Tamil Hindu devotees. This paper will show how this negotiation has taken place during the establishment of a local situated but global known Mātā-devī cult.

Gautam Ghosh – "Converting Forced Migration into Voluntary Association through Ritual"

This paper, conceived at the intersection of cultural anthropology and social theory, will examine how the experience of forced migration is ritualized, long after the fact, into forms of "voluntary association." The particular context is the 1947 Partition of British colonial India into India and Pakistan respectively, and its on-going aftermath in the present. The Partition forced people to choose between living in their home and living in their nation, thereby precipitating one of the largest and fastest migrations in human history. The paper examines the ways that middle-class, upper-caste Bengali migrants in Kolkata (Calcutta) represent their past experience of forced migration through contemporary voluntary associations under the rubric of "reunions." "Voluntary associations" are often theorized as a pillar of secular "civil society" in liberal nation-states. This paper argues, instead, that they can be seen as the ritualization of a (traumatic) experience – forced migration – which, for this group, does not easily assimilate into their own narrative of nationalism. The paper extends an argument adumbrated in an earlier piece that analyzed the "private" worship of household living deities in the context of this migration (G. Ghosh, The (Un)Braiding of Time in the 1947 Partition of British India," *Migration in History*, Rochester U Press, 2007). In extending the argument to the putatively "public" realm of voluntary associations, the proposed paper speaks, broadly, to both the ritualistic and ceremonial aspects of liberal nationalism in India. Further, the paper offers a unique standpoint of critique regarding key contemporary debates in political theology.

Workshop 32. *"Changing boundaries: Diversity and different positionalities of migrants in the Nordic countries"*. Workshop Organizers: Unnur Dis Skaptadottir, Asa Gudny Asgiersdottir and Anna Wojtynska

Susanne Søholt and Aadne Aasland – "International policies opposing local interests: Strategies for inclusion of Russians in a border municipality in Norway"
Access to relevant workforce is vital for rural communities. In contrast to other parts of Europe undergoing economic recession, many Norwegian municipalities experience economic growth and a need for new people. Since around the mid-2000, the border municipality of Sør-Varanger has been enjoying economic growth, and an increasing optimism for the future. At the same time the municipality is experiencing

negative unemployment, expressed by the fact that circular workers are filling the gap. Despite a strong local preference for Russians, they are not allowed entry to take part in the regular labour market. Russians are so-called third country nationals when it comes to entry conditions. The introduction of limited border pass has not changed Russians' opportunities to enter Norway as labour immigrants.

The forming and implementation of local immigration and integration practices are framed by the municipality's geo-political position, international and national immigrant regulations and integration policies as well as economic development and. In the paper we will describe and analyse the local and to some extent national strategies to overcome the international immigrant regulations excluding Russians entry to the labour market in Sør-Varanger. These include individual strategies, bridging between people and institutions, businesses and trade relations and how the municipality contribute to include Russian immigrants in the local community. Norwegian-Russian links and mobility are also facilitated by the highly profiled and state supported Barents collaboration. We will show how the Russian presence influences the local community despite the fact that Russian nationals only account for about 3.5 per cent of the registered population, while 300 000 crossed the border for short visits.

Anitta Kynsilehto – "Navigating administrative systems in Finland: Foreign-born persons' experiences of authorized belonging"
People who move to Finland for different reasons for a longer time are required to register their stay at the municipal registration office. This registration is linked with the access to social rights as a resident in a given municipality, though the access calls for additional steps within the administrative system and depends on the person's migration status and nationality (EU/TCN). Drawing on interviews with migrants and refugees settled in Finland, this paper focuses on foreign-born persons' experiences of getting registered at local municipality offices and within the wider administrative system. Their changing positionalities are highlighted in order to show how a system that is believed to be principally universal is indeed highly conjunctural, depending not only on migration status but also on the person's contacts and information received from different interlocutors. The interviews have been collected as a part of the ongoing research project 'Mobile People: Challenges to Population Statistics and Population Forecasts'.

Johanne Hansen Kobberstad – "Between Competence Fulfilment and Pragmatism – Refugees and Norwegian Welfare State Advisers Negotiating (Dis)Qualification"
In this paper I will explore diverse negotiations of (dis)qualification taking place in meetings between 'competent' refugees participating in the state regulated Norwegian Introductory Scheme (Intro) and their government-employed advisers. By 'competent' refugees, I mean Intro participants who possess formal education, work experience, and other non-formal qualifications upon their arrival in Norway.

All newly-arrived refugees are entitled as well as obliged to attend Intro comprising Norwegian language and social studies directed at qualifying them for employment or further education. Currently I am conducting participant observation at meetings between refugees and their Intro advisers, trying to grasp how the (dis)qualification is acted out.

Mulinari, Keskinen, Irni and Tuori (2009) introduce the concept *colonial complicity* – processes where colonial notions are 'integrated' into what is conceived of as 'traditional' culture in the Nordic countries. The concept refers to how Nordic welfare systems create certain categories of people, like e.g. immigrants (2009:1-2, 4).

My preliminary findings indicate that there are several discrepancies in advisers' presentations of what opportunities are available to the participants in terms of education and/or employment. Furthermore, many participants appear to experience a dilemma between the wish to use their competence and the need to become economically self-sufficient as fast as possible. I claim that both the discrepancies and the dilemma reflect a conflict between the much valued 'Norwegian' notion of equality (Gullestad 2002), and real-life discriminatory practices where competent refugees experience that – with few exceptions – unskilled and low-skilled jobs are the only options available to them. By exploring the conflict I will employ the concept of colonial complicity to investigate ethnic minority – majority relations, and how notions of 'race', class, and gender may influence the process of (dis)qualification in a Norwegian welfare state service.

Unnur Dís Skaptadóttir and Ása Guðný Ásgeirsdóttir – "Lived realities of changing borders"

The position of migrants moving to Iceland has been very different depending on whether they are migrating from the European Economic Area (EEA) or from outside the EEA. As of May 2006 when the Icelandic border opened to people coming from new member states of the EU the borders more or less closed to others, making it difficult to enter the country except as a spouse or as specialist on a temporary permit held by an employer. This has created different and hierarchical positions among immigrants, especially disadvantaging those coming from non-western countries. Although the majority of immigrants in Iceland come from Europe, and people from Asia are relatively few in numbers, they have come to signify the "immigrant other" (*nýbúi*). This development clearly has gendered dimensions; women are more likely to arrive in Iceland for reasons of marriage than before and their dependency on the spouse has increased. There has been a tendency in Iceland to generalize about women from different Asian countries, depicting them as caring, subordinate and sexual whereas Asian men are more or less invisible. This paper will examine how the recent changes affect the experiences of the Nepali people and Filipinos who have moved to Iceland in the last two decades. The experiences of these two groups differ in many ways but are similar with regards to their insecurities concerning labor rights and permits, as well as in the case of family reunion. Moreover, we currently observe a more strict enforcement of laws and regulations regarding their entrance and their rights than before.

Workshop 34. *"Researching migration – methodological and practical challenges in migration and integration research".* **Workshop Organizers: Ruth Emerek and Trine Lund Thomsen**

Johanne Søndergaard and Harry B.G. Ganzeboom – "MIPi: A better index for comparing family reunification policies across Europe"

This study develops a new index to measure family reunification policies across 33 countries. Using a implicative scaling model, policy indicators are selected from the Migrant Integration Policy Index database (MIPEX) to create an measurement instrument that is truly uni-dimensional and sensitive to actual policy changes. The new index, the MIPi, singles out language requirements as the core policy instruments of limiting family reunion. The study shows that the new index is consistent with expectations on policy developments in European countries since 2008. In particular, the new index shows that while countries on average become more restrictive, the variation between countries in policy positions has actually increased, and singles out Denmark and the Netherlands as leaders in the "race to the bottom". Moreover, the new index predicts changes in actual family reunion migration between 2008 and 2012, unlike the existing index created from the database.

Keywords: migration policy index; family reunification; family migration trends; MIPEX

Astrid Ouahyb Sundsbø – "Lost in Transition": Missing the Theoretical Justification for the Empirical Analysis of "Immigrants'" Residence.

In urban sociology, it is assumed that the social structure of the city is reflecting processes of social and spatial distancing between different social groups (an assumption founded by Simmel 1903 and the researchers of the *Chicago School,* see Park 1924; Park 1926). For this reason, urban researchers observe and analyze the distribution of population groups with an immigrant background in urban space ("ethnic segregation") (see for instance Van Kempen and Özüekren 1998; Musterd 2005).

This paper criticizes the way in which "ethnic segregation" is conceptualized. It is stated that the current concept cannot fulfil its theoretical justifications. The key argument line: Data on immigrant background from state institutions are not reliable indicators for ethnic belonging, as people are not asked which group they have affiliations with (this is though essential for defining "ethnic groups"; see i.e. Barth 1969; Westin 1999).

       Thus there is a lack of theoretical legitimation for the term "ethnic segregation" to describe the unequal geographical distribution of immigrants and non-immigrants throughout the urban space. From the data used in the analysis it cannot be assumed that the segregation is caused by processes of social

distancing between different ethnic groups. For instance, it cannot be assumed that the concentration of certain immigrant groups in some parts of the city reflects preferences among immigrants for proximity to "people of their own kind", as it is not clear, whether the people observed define themselves as members of an immigrant group or as a member of the native population (many immigrants are born and socialized in the native society).

I therefore suggest a replacement for the term "ethnic segregation" as the current usage of the term contributes to the societal categorization of immigrants as "Others" (cf. Eriksen 1996; Gullestad 2002; Beck-Gernsheim 2004; Gressgård 2005).

Key words: Ethnic segregation, Integration, Interethnic Relationships, Processes of Social and Spatial distancing

Annemette Nielsen & Kia Merete Ditlevsen – "The importance of experienced relevance and consequences related to research participation in migration and integration research."
Internationally, research within the area of health sciences has always suffered from a failure to include certain population groups in quantitative as well as qualitative research. Such population groups include migrant and ethnic minority groups. This bias in inclusion of different population segments has consequences for the representativity and possibility of generalizing study results and consequently may result in policies being designed to meet the needs of only the most resourceful segments of society. The lack of insight in to the experiences, attitudes of practices of certain population groups hence also represents a democratic problem in terms of ensuring the socially inclusive character of policies.

This paper seeks to discuss how to better engage migrant populations and 'gatekeepers' around them in research. The paper takes its point of departure in three recent projects which have all had trouble recruiting participants in spite of efforts to anticipate and overcome barriers to participation. The projects applied both qualitative and quantitative methods and were all directed at obtaining contact to families with small children of immigrant descendant background from non-western countries. The areas of research were perception and practices related to food, eating and health behavior in every-day life. The paper presents the problems experienced in the projects from two main perspectives, namely the perceived relevance of participation as well among research subjects as among the gate keepers around them, and the consequences for these two parties involved in study participation.

We would like to present and discuss our experiences and 'lessons learned' from these studies with the other work shop participants.

Liv Bjerre – *"Irregular migration in Scandinavia – measurement and trends"*

Until recently, the phenomenon of irregular migration in Scandinavia has not been addressed, due to a perception of Scandinavia as not being target of irregular migration. Recent research and public debates, however, point to the presence of a significant size in the number of undocumented immigrants in Scandinavia, but so far, just one single study (Zhang 2008) has addressed the question of the number of irregular immigrants. Zhang estimated the total irregular resident population with non-EU origins in Norway to be 18,196 by 1.1.2006. Until now, no estimate of the irregular resident population in Sweden or Denmark has been published, and no estimates across time exist. To close this gap, this paper reviews existing estimation methods. Based on the review, a proxy based on asylum applications is proposed. Estimates of irregular migration in Norway, Sweden and Denmark are constructed, and for the first time trends in irregular immigration in Scandinavia are analysed. The paper hereby contributes to the research on the number of irregular migration needed to ensure the necessary level of knowledge in order to make sure that policy initiatives have the intended effects and to help alleviate exploited migrant's situation.

Ruth Emerek & Martin Aalborg Bak Jørgensen: Send more data please! But what do the data measure?

The demand for data has increased as migration and integration policies have become institutionalized throughout Europe (in particular). Policy-makers and governmental bodies at the European level have asked for comparative quantitative data for monitoring and evaluation of the effects of policies. The adoption of the 'Regulation on Community Statistics on Migration and International Protection' by the EU Member States was a leap forward in harmonizing data collection of immigration and asylum statistics. Today, there are several datasets available at the national and European levels.

Working with statistics however demands that we ask extremely fundamental questions such as: should we count, why should we count, and how should we count? (Callister *et al.*, 2009). In this article we engage in both the theoretical, methodological and empirical aspects of these questions. Focusing on the MIPEX and the EuroBarometer we ask firstly why should we count and measure integration and discrimination? Secondly, what is the purpose of such data? Thirdly we ask if the indices indeed measures what they set of to do and how are they being used?

Our assumption is that the proliferation of data and demand for comparable statistics both can be explained as a demand for European convergence in policy developments and initiatives and secondly is being used as normative tools to promote a specific policy-agenda and development. We argue that there is a challenge in seeking these aims as the indexes contains methodological shortcomings which may distort the conclusions which can be drawn based on these sets of data.

Workshop 35. *"Emotional mediations in post-immigration societies".* **Workshop Organizers: Lasse Koefoed, Tatiana Matejskova and Kirsten Simonsen**

Radek Polkowski – "Pathways to citizenship (inclusion) and conflict (exclusion): employment relations in migrant workers' workplaces in Belfast, Edinburgh and Wroclaw."

The study explores inclusion in and exclusion from citizenship of migrant workers in three new immigrant destinations: Northern Ireland, Scotland and Poland. The investigation is driven by the three research questions. First of all, how do experiences of inclusion and exclusion in receiving countries interact with migrants' pre-migration experiences of inclusion and exclusion? In answering this question, the research explores how different aspects of citizenship - citizenship as exercise of civil, political and social rights; emotional citizenship (Ho 2009) and citizenship as membership in a community of value (Anderson 2013) - interact. Thus, it strives at contributing to the literature on citizenship by bringing these different conceptualizations together into a more integrated model. The third research question focuses on the role of local contexts of reception in shaping the interactions above.

The study makes several contributions to existing theory and literature. First of all, it contributes to Anderson's (2013) concept of community of value by exploring it from the bottom-up perspective of experiencing individuals and innovatively using emotions of shame and pride (Scheff 2000; 2003) as probes. Secondly, it adds to the literature on migration by exploring how pre-migration inclusion and exclusion impacts on inclusion and exclusion in a receiving country as well as by underscoring the role of emotion in migration processes more broadly. Thirdly, it contributes to sociological literature on shame by exploring its role in migration and citizenship. The role of work and employment occupies a prominent role in the entire analysis. In this way and also drawing on Sennett's (2004) analysis of liberal and neoliberal discourses on citizenship, adulthood and dependence, the study suggests ways in which changing political economy context in Europe (flexibility, deregulation of the labour market, growing labour market insecurities, and neoliberal welfare state reforms) may be making the experience of shame more widespread.

Nina Gren – "The Affects of Encounters between Newly Arrived Palestinian Refugees and the Swedish Employment Service"

In Sweden, the Swedish Public Employment Service (*Arbetsförmedlingen*) has the primary responsibility to help newly arrived refugees 'establish' themselves at the labour market since a few years back. This means that the meetings with the Employment Service can be crucial for if a person is considered too ill or traumatised to work, in need of language training or education to get employed, evaluations of foreign degrees and diplomas, in need of an internship or if there are actual employment opportunities. In the new regime, the Employment Service collaborates with a number of other authorities, such as the municipality in

charge of language schools and courses about Swedish society, the local social services, the Swedish Social Insurance Agency (*Försäkringskassan*) in charge of housing allowances, 'activity grants', parental leave benefits, sickness benefits etcetera. Here, I will examine field material from an on-going ethnographic fieldwork in the south of Sweden. I want to focus on the experiences of one particular informant, a single Palestinian man from Gaza in his late 20s, and the affects that arose from his encounters with staff at the Employment Service and other Swedish authorities. In his account, he emphasised his frustration and a sense of being stuck and controlled in a system he could not understand or overview. He had also recently been diagnosed with PTSD by a Swedish doctor, which made him reconsider his life and narrative of self. In this paper, I will discuss the affective powers of bureaucracies such as the Swedish Employment Service (Navaro-Yashin 2012) and how such affects are played out in refugee narratives (Eastmond 2007) and narratives and silences about of violence (Das 2007).

Kristina Grünenberg – "This bridge is just like the one in Visegrad; Dwelling, embodying and doing home across space. "
This paper addresses the ways in which a group of Bosnian households transformed space into place in the context of exile in Denmark. In the paper I argue, that the search for home for these particular Bosnian households, constituted affective practices, made up of relational and bodily experiences. Through these affective practices meaning and/or meaninglessness was attributed to the specific socio-spatial terrains, and localities which the households formed part of. I will furthermore argue that these terrains transcended national boundaries in ways, which shaped everyday lives.

The paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork directed at the everyday practices, through which Bosnians, gradually 'got a grip' on their new lives-in-the-making.

Workshop 36. *"Urban – activist – migrant?"* Workshop Organizers : Maja Povrzanovic Frykman and Christina Hansen

Kirandeep Summan – "Finding a voice for forced migrants in civil society; considering linguistic capital in the UK and Northern Ireland"
In understanding the networks and relations between civil society organisations and forced migrants it became apparent that there was an issue of linguistic othering. Linguistic competence and appropriation were considered, in order to understand complexities of the linguistic market and the distribution of power and resources that occurs as a result. The research explored the issues related to linguistic competence in the host language compared with other languages, perceptions of status of new migrants in wider society, roles within

civil society organisations and perceptions of professional use of language. It was concluded that whilst professionalisation is important for forced migrants to be included in civil society organisations, there are also embedded practices which marginalise them from decision-making processes. This implies a limit on migrant activism within host community civil society organisations.

The research used an exploratory approach based on Grounded Theory and elements of Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis approaches. The methods were adapted in light of cultural and ethical considerations. The approach created stressed the importance of inclusion of participants' communities within research design as well as theory.

Marginalisation occurs, it is concluded, as a result of Bourdieu's 'structuring structures'; the *habitus of vulnerability.* Habitus is both a result and cause of civil society organisations' actions which inadvertently have resulted in the exclusion and a form of 'linguistic exploitation' of forced migrants within organisational structures. Habitus has equally shaped the value associated with the linguistic capital of forced migrants, to the extent that forced migrants feel subjected to a process of linguistic, professional and personal devaluation. Finally, those excluded from dominant forms of linguistic capital are marginalised within civil society and left in silence in a state of symbolic suffering.

Christina Hansen – *"Political activism, new inclusive identities and changes of urban space: a study in Möllevången, Malmö"*

This paper will present my ongoing PhD project on political activism in Malmö, with the focus on three political leftist activist networks that address issues related to antiracism, migrants' rights, and segregation in the city. They are mostly located and active in the Möllevången district of Malmö, which is marked by a high presence of activists and frequent collective actions in public space as well as by the significant numbers of migrants of different origins and generations living in the district. I explore the conditions for and the consequences of political activism, with special regard to the creation of new inclusive identities and changes of urban space. Activism --- as a social phenomenon and a process that changes social relations --- is taken as the entry point to the study of how various identity markers (such as class, gender, ideology, generation and ethnicity) interplay in the creation of perceived "we---collectives". In this paper I will describe the activist networks that are in focus in my research and frame them against the background of social movement theories. Who are they, what do they do and what do they try to achieve? Drawing upon conceptual discussions of 'groups', 'movements' and 'networks', I attempt to tease out the proper categorical definitions pertinent to my case studies. Furthermore, I will analyse my preliminary empirical findings in relation to the question: "How are boundaries imagined, experienced, challenged or reconfirmed by urban activism?", with the specific focus on migrants and migration---related issues. Another question I will investigate is whether activists' virtual and transnational communication and acts of solidarity in public space create new spaces of inclusion.

Martin Joormann – "Activism against Migrants in Northern Europe: Agitation recently in Germany and Sweden"

Currently, anti-migrant activism is re-gaining strength in Northern Europe. Not only the reactionary backlash in formerly progressive migrant-receiving countries such as Denmark, or the racist mass murder on the Norwegian Island Utøya, but also violence against asylum seekers in Germany as well as the recent neo-Nazi attacks on anti-fascists in Sweden, are indicating a revival of agitation directed against a European North of ethnic and cultural diversity. Departing from the historical experience of the racist mass murder attempt in Rostock-Lichtenhagen in Germany 1992, examining the response of mainstream media and legislative is one way to approach the problematique. How the attempted killing of 'guest workers' (*Gastarbeiter*) and 'asylumers' (*Asylanten*) was discursively made into a hegemonic narrative around 'understanding' for racist violence as a legitimate reaction towards 'too generous immigration policies', is the background before which this contribution is approaching the contentious politics of migration in Northern Europe. Today, a recently founded anti-racist social movement organization, *Monitoring Agitation against Refugees in Germany* (MARR), aims at a comprehensive documentation of 'racist action' within the borders of the FRG. According to the figures of this newly established archive on anti-migrant violence in Germany, in particular the number of violent attacks on refugee housing has more than doubled from 24 incidents year 2012 to 58 in 2013. In Sweden, *Researchgruppen* represents such non-institutionalized research on racist extremism that is being conducted by actors outside administration or academia. Meanwhile, state-funded anti-racist research on activism against migrants is the exception. The paper at hand is motivated by this political and academic reality. Providing a first overview of agitation against migrants in the European North is possible by analyzing the contribution of anti-racist social movement organizations. This is done by focusing on Germany and Sweden, where racist violence is an issue of increasing sociopolitical importance.
Keywords: anti-migrant activism, Northern Europe, Germany and Sweden, racist agitation

Minna Seikkula – "Migrants and people of color as advocates for anti-racism in Finland"

Racism and resistance to racism are one of the topical issues in the public debate or the field of civil society in Finland. Both academics and activists in the field of anti-racism have emphasized the importance to perceive agency and participation of people in positions precarious in regard of racism.

In the paper I will present preliminary findings from my examination on resistance to racism from positions that the advocates themselves define vulnerable to racism, i.e. such as those of a migrants or people of color. Since there is no identifiable social movement or other civil society entity that would explicitly focus on this, I approach the topic by observing online advocacy by bloggers and other similar online contributors. I will discuss how the contested notion of racism is mobilized in this context, how anti-racist stands are articulated, and further how people who have chosen to blog about racism define the niche, vocabulary and actors of anti-racism.

The research is one part of my PhD project focusing on how challenging racism is made a matter of public debate and how advancing anti-racism is supported in the Finnish civil society. My research questions are related to articulations of anti-racist activism as non-parliamentary civic practices: what kind of discourses and means of action constitute challenging racism and how groups occupying different intersectional positions (do not) build alliances in their strive for anti-racism.

Workshop 37. *"Circular and/or permanent?"*. Workshop Organizers: Marie Sandberg, Niels Jul Nielsen and Trine Lund Thomsen

Niels Jul Nielsen and Marie Sandberg – "Between social dumping and social protection: The challenge and re-negotiation of creating 'orderly working conditions' among Polish circular migrants in the Copenhagen area, Denmark."

In a world increasingly challenged by neoliberal restructurings of labour markets within the global economy, labour organisation is continuously challenged. Based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted among Polish construction workers in Denmark, both at their place of work and in their homes in Denmark and Poland, this article traces the objective of creating 'orderly working conditions' at insecure and temporary workplaces. The relational analysis – going into work organisation and work/family dynamics – shows within the labour market how 'Polishness' is used as a brand (that the unions need to adjust to) connoting flexibility and availability, and that the composition of the migrant family significantly impacts how migratory practices are made feasible and desirable.

Marlene Spanger & Anne-Mette Kusk Jensen – Creating transnational families: Polish and Philippine migrant nurses in Denmark

Since 2007 the number of migrant nurses have been recruited to a number of Danish Hospitals both in Jutland and in the outer skirt of Copenhagen. In particular, between 2007 to 2010 Polish migrant nurses was one of larger groups of EU citizens seeking employment as nurses in in Denmark. According to the Danish Health and Medicines Authority there will be a shortage of professional care workers in the health-care sector in the near future.

This paper investigates the nexus of care and migration. Entering Denmark as professional nurses this paper analyses how different forms of care; be it professional care and familial private care affect the transnational lives of the Polish migrant nurses. The paper applies the theory of circular family migration

offered by Baldassar (2013, 2009), the theory of transnational social field (Levitt and Schiller 2004) and theory on global care (Yeates 2009; Raghuram 2012).

Focusing on the case of the Polish migrants working as professional nurses in Denmark, the paper outline what kind of opportunities and constrains the Danish migration and employment regime produces that relate to the different forms of caregiving provided by the Polish nurses. By doing so, the paper analyses how the nurses create and negotiates transnational family relations. The paper is based on a pilot fieldwork among migrant nurses in Denmark conducted during spring 2014.

Trine Lund Thomsen: EU Labour mobility and the right to decent work and life conditions.

This presentation explores how mobility and migration to the Danish labour market is constructed within a certain political frame and discourse of deservingness. Labour mobility and migration has increased immensely since the EU enlargement in 2004. Free movement within the EU has provided hyper flexible labour, working under all types of arrangements and conditions. Migratory movements (short or long termed) involve changes for mobile workers, as well as for exiting and recipient countries. These changes have spurred new challenges concerning labour market developments and welfare state provision and have impact on both reception and perception of labour migrants. Furthermore, most high-income EU countries have on the one hand great interest in developing a proactive immigration policy, reflecting their demand for skilled labour. On the other hand these countries also have incentives to limit the entry of EU citizens due to their extended rights to social welfare.

In this presentation I wish to focus on the social changes pertaining labour mobility, where not only the open borders of the enlarged Union, but also the social inclusion of mobile workers creates a still higher degree of diversity in society and at workplace. I want to discuss how labour mobility influence institutional frameworks and labour market and how this affects both national and non-national workers.

Mats Lindqvist – "Narratives of migrant workers from the East"

The flow of workers across national boundaries in the Baltic Sea region has increased significantly in recent decades, especially since all countries around the Baltic Sea - with the exception of Russia - have become members of EU. The final step was taken when Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were linked in 2004. In this paper I want to analyze the narratives about "migrant workers from the East" among some "Swedish" trade union activists in "Byggettan" in Stockholm, a construction workers union that became internationally recognized in connection with the so-called Vaxholm conflict in 2004. Additionally, I will compare these narratives with the content of an academic text written on behalf of BSLN (Baltic Sea Labour Network), which is investigating eastern migrants' situation in two major building projects in Stockholm and Malmö (2011).

This ethnographic micro analysis is conducted in a rapidly changing Swedish society, characterized by increasing deregulation of the market, international migration, declining membership numbers in trade unions. Todays´ "Swedish" working class is increasingly made up of workers with immigrant background and the traditional image of the "working-class" as a "white male industrial workers" doesn´t fit anymore. Media headlines tell the public that; "Every sixth LO members prefer the Sweden Democrats (an ethno-nationalist party)" (Sifo survey in November 2013) and "the Confederation of Unions (LO), which for two years has conducted a project against racism, is now launching a new drive to combat xenophobia at the workplace" (Dagens Opinion in November 2013). This paper is part of a larger research project aimed at examining opportunities and obstacles to build a transnational worker solidarity in the Baltic Sea region.

Marion Noack & Xenia Pilipenko: Transnationalism and engagement of temporary and permanent migrants in the country of origin - The case of the Georgian diaspora.

This paper is based on a qualitative study that deals with migration movements from Georgia to the EU, in particular to Germany and Greece, and Turkey. While the study aimed primarily to create a profile of the Georgian diaspora in these countries by focusing on their main characteristics and needs and their ties to Georgia, this conference paper will explore in detail different kinds of Georgian emigration patterns. A particular focus will be laid on circular and permanent migration as observed in the cases of Turkey and Germany, and especially why a certain type of migration is chosen over the other. Research on Georgian emigration has not yet addressed the question on whether a difference between temporary and permanent migrants exists as regards their sentiment of a communal Georgian belonging and how this sentiment could be transferred to and utilised for development processes in Georgia. The main assumption of this paper is that different labour and migration laws and requirements in addition to the geographic proximity of the destination country attract different groups of migrants and shape their situation in the destination country.

Workshop 38.*"Precariat, contestation and agency"* . Workshop Organizers: Martin Bak Jørgensen and Carl-Ulrich Schierup

Lisa Kings & Aleksandra Ålund – "Counteracting urban management regime: The rise of urban justice movements in Sweden"

Addressing segregation, racism and welfare transformation, a new form of grassroots mobilization among young adults is emerging in the peripheries of Swedish cities. The common denominator is that

they define themselves as urban justice movements– with place as the social ground for mobilization. The notion of *förorten* (suburbia), imagined and lived, is addressed in terms of collective identity and employed to raise consciousness on processes, seen to lead to inequality, discrimination and marginalization.

Following Gramsci and later theoretical developments in this tradition we set out to analyze the rise of urban justice movements in relation to contemporary urban policies in Sweden. We argue that Swedish urban policies during the last 20 years have created a *hegemonic urban management regime* underpinned by area based programs with a focus on network steering and new forms of partnership between civil society and public institutions. This has on one hand lead to an active local civil society primarily engaged in producing social welfare to meet the large needs in marginalized neighborhoods. On the other hand it has also contributed to a de-politicized and controlled local civil society. The compensatory and participatory orientation of urban policies in the form of "permanent projects" in marginalized neighborhoods have produced a *mystification* of the tensions in that contemporary city that obscures the underlying and intensified polarization and domination.

On this background, the emergence of urban justice movements is understood as a proactive attempt to create a potential *counter hegemony*. Firsthand negative experience of– and later active revulsion from– having participated in activities and issues related to the urban management regime and its production of mystification is a general feature of contemporary urban justice movements. We argue that this experience and the later proclaimed autonomy of the movements have been a key condition for a beginning of a *war of position* that merges local rootedness with wider structural-institutional conditionality.

Susi Meret and Elisabetta Della Corte – Actualities in the Italian Southern Question: Places of Resistance in a State of Exception

In the last decade, Italy has witnessed a rise and strengthening of various spaces of social and civil resistance and protest in the Italian South. These rebellions, spaces of dissent, organized protest, and opposition often include forms of mobilisation and involvement of the local communities, which react against the logics of a permanent 'state of exception' and against the deficits of the state. These spaces shape opposing logics based on new forms and alternative forms of solidarity, investing on forms of local self-government, and solutions to local problems, often in an attempt to give the 'dispossessed' a voice in society. These spaces of resistance and dissent have organized around various issues and needs, but it is particularly in relation to migration that we register increasing and diversely organized forms of mobilisation and dissent.

With the economic crisis, ever toughening migration and labour conditions, weak integration policies and an almost completely deregulated labor market, the files of the new 'precarious proletariat', which includes those traditionally on the margins, such as migrants, and those who until now lived under conditions of greater stability, protection and opportunity, have exponentially augmented. Particularly in the agricultural sector, several studies report about the enslaving conditions of the migrant workers; labour exploitation, ill-treatment, bad salary and insalubrious housing represent common living conditions for many of the labour migrants working seasonally as tomato, watermelons and orange pickers. Unwilling to report to the local authorities, because afraid to lose their jobs, permit of stay, or be sent out of the country for working irregularly, migrants cannot make their voices heard. In recent years, however, there have been cases where immigrants have mobilized against exploitation, discrimination and cases of racism and claimed their rights as citizens and workers, helped in this by some of the labor organisations, local communities and volunteers. We see these forms of dissent and reaction as interesting expressions and formulations of refused rights, which do not only affect the immigrant population, but also other precarious, dispossessed and subalterns in society. Do these claims find a wider support? How do they emerge and organize? What are the responses from the institutions, the official labor organisations and from society at large?

Our contribution aims at: mapping these new and still largely unknown spaces of resistance in the Italian South and at the same time approach these apparently fragmented and unrelated realities as new paradigms for a re-reading, rethinking and understanding of modern and in many ways obsolete modern categories related to political participation, activism and government at the light of the contemporary examples drawn from the Southern Question; all this departing from the Gramscian approach. Our method will be based on 'on- the –field' research, doing qualitative interviews. We will look at commonalities, differences and effects of mutual learning in the mobilisation and organization of these multilayered realities. In the period 10-10-13 and 17-10-2013 we will be filming different realities of dissent in the Southern Italian region of Calabria, producing a documentary video with having a divulgative purpose.

Carl-Ulrik Schierup and Aleksandra Ålund – A global migrant precariat - labour, citizenship and space for civil society

The article pursues a critical understanding of the dual signification of 'precarity'. 'The authors explore what 'precarity' as a concept may potentially offer studies of a changing contemporary political economy of migration. They discuss shifting trends in global migration and the rise of a neoliberal 'regulatory state', and put the question as to whether we may see tendencies towards convergence between 'South' and 'North', 'East' and 'West'. Based on a review of current research advances they discuss, with reference to the classical work of Karl Polanyi, potentials for a contemporary 'countermovement' contesting precarity among migrants. Bringing forth controversies and dilemmas in need of analysis, theoretical elaboration and empirical inquiry the authors ask 'what is the space for civil society in governance on migration?

Martin Bak Jørgensen – Precarity – what it is and isn't – towards a dynamic understanding of what it does

Guy Standing's description of the precariat has revitalized the debate on the precariat and what it is and more often – what it is not. Standing's grand characteristic met a harsh critique in parts of academia and leftist venues (eg. Breman; Frase; Seymour). The rejection of the precariat constituting a class was articulated before Standing's book in 2011 however (eg. Robinson; Neilson & Rossiter; Tsianos). Researchers investigating the Euro Mayday campaigns already in the mid-00s questioned the idea that the protesters protesting against precarisation (and later austerity) could be seen as constituting one unified social actor – and even less constituting a new class. The problem, as Neilson and Rossiter, define it is that too much is being put into the concept thereby depriving it of analytical power. It has become an empty signifier. This paper draws on understandings linking the notion of the precariat (and processes of precarisation) to praxis. It is performative and something taking place in everyday situations. Following Shukaitis (2013) the paper argues that rather than asking what it is it asks into what it does, 'what does precarity add to political analysis and strategy'. Secondly, the paper contends that precarity *does* refer to a structural condition but one that characterizes the economic condition as well as the social space. It characterizes not only employment conditions but the social system. Precarity is hence understood as a mode for analyzing economy and for rethinking heterogeneous identities and group formations. While precarity not is understood as constituting a class (in a structural sense) drawing on experiences from political activist perspectives makes precarity a point of departure for creating a common space for social struggles and for producing new political subjectivities.

Following a theoretical discussion of precarity, precariat and precarisation the paper takes up an empirical case and discusses how the processes of precarization play out in everyday life situations and the economic, legal and social system by discussing the case of Lampedusa in Hamburg. The case deals with Sub-Saharan African migrants who were forced to flee from Libya after the Nato invention and through Lampedusa and Italy have ended up in Hamburg. The migrant is often described as the emblem of the precariat – the precarious figure per se. The interlinks between migration and precarity offers a productive point of departure for analyzing social and economic conditions and attempts to create a common ground for struggle, agency and contestation moving beyond the migrant her/himself.

Anna Gavanas and Ines Calzada – Swedish retirement migrants to Spain and their service providers: distinction, precariousness and mobility

In Swedish public discourse, retirees born in the 1940s are considered a growing cohort of relatively wealthy consumers, with more cosmopolitan preferences and habits, and different demands compared to previous generations. Swedish retirees are part of a growing stream of Northern Europeans who migrate to Southern Europe to retire in the sun. This paper presents the preliminary results of an

ongoing research project on the conditions of Swedish retiree migrants in Spain and of the workers/entrepreneurs who provide care and services for them in the two main destinations for Swedish IRMs: the Southern Mainland Coast and the Canary Islands.

Our preliminary research shows that social networks, intermediaries and subcontractors are crucial to the organization of migration as well as for the provision of work and services in IRM destinations. In the private sector there are Swedish migrant workers, entrepreneurs and service providers offering the "trust" and "security" of a shared culture. In addition, there are Spanish workers hired by Swedish businesses as well as migrant workers from third countries. At the public and non-profit side, there are Spanish National Services, Town Council "foreign resident offices", voluntary interpreters, NGOs and charities surrounding the Swedish IRMs. Thus, Swedish IRMs, with little knowledge of Spanish language and institutions, are strongly dependent on intermediaries, which generates routines that counteract integration in the host community.

Spaniards and third-country migrants that provide services for Swedish IRMs have little direct contact with Swedish IRMs, partly due to language issues, and partly due to not being hired directly by them. They normally occupy low skilled jobs that are not considered acceptable by Swedish workers and entrepreneurs in the area, such as cleaning, gardening, security guarding, etc. Exploring the relations between streams of migrants who meet in Spain, and their intermediaries, this project explores issues of mobility, precariousness and the globalization of care/service, of crucial importance to welfare states and the future of work and retirement conditions in Europe.

Lotta Haikkola – Lacking control: young migrant clients, activation policies and employment offices
The paper looks at how precarious positions come into being during the encounters between young immigrant clients and employment office workers in Helsinki, Finland. The paper focuses on young immigrants who are in a transition phase from compulsory education to secondary education or employment. Immigrant young people are one of the target groups of labour market activation policies and the recent "Youth guarantee" in Finland. At the same time they face institutional racism and are increasingly pressured to pursue careers in what have become typical immigrant professions in Finland (e.g. practical nurses for women). Precarious positions are defined as individual conditions of underemployment, insecurity and lack of control. The main focus of the paper is young people's lack of control. The paper is based on participant observation during client-worker appointments.

The activation policies and sanctioning of violations to the activation measures dictate what happens during the appointment. This deprives young people of control of their immediate and long term future. During meetings, this lack of control manifests itself e.g. in sense of hurry to make decisions about future, suggestions to pursue different educational careers than previously,

unforeseen admissions to courses or other activation measures that often start within a few days, comments on the client's failure to fulfill some of the many of the activation/sanctioning requirements and the general "element of surprise": client is never sure where he ends up after the appointment. The process is framed by very limited range of educational sectors and careers presented for the young immigrant clients.

Marry-Anne Karlsen – Compassionate repression? Welfare to irregular migrants in Norway.
When and how does it become easier, or more difficult, to deny irregular migrants basic support such as food, shelter and health care? How can irregular migrants' exclusion from welfare be justified within a system supposedly based on equality and solidarity?

The norms which govern irregular migrants' access to welfare services, is often seen to oscillate between pity and control. In this paper I will explore how irregular migrants' precarious everyday life is politically and legally structured and legitimized in the Norwegian welfare state by situating migrants' narratives within a broader account of shifts in welfare policies. Theoretically, I will draw on Butler's notion of precarity (2009) and Fassin's concept of the moral economy (2005) to make two interlinked arguments.

First, by exploring everyday dimensions of exclusion, I wish to show how the experiences of "illegality" is shaped by a politics of differential exclusion creating an ever finer gradation in which also "illegal" lives are supported and maintained differently. The different allocation of rights and protection, and the selection mechanisms involved, testifies to the tension inherent in the politics of control and pity, but also reflects wider societal disputes regarding legitimate and illegitimate receivers of welfare. Second, though the question of deservingness is central to the way migrants' civic value is translated into care and protection, the intersection between moral questions of deservingness and juridical questions of rights, is not straightforward. For instance, while deservingness claims are often situationally specific, juridical discourse presumes blindness to individual peculiarities. Also, universalist welfare states are often considered a least-likely case for the deservingness frame to be effective. It is thus important to also account for the mechanisms that promote equality and inclusion, be it particularities of the welfare system, or the formality of juridical discourses.

Workshop 39. *"Open Europe or Fortress Europe? The paradigm of integration and equality for non-EU migrants".* **Workshop organizers: Sonia Morano-Foadi and Micaela Malena**

Samantha Velluti – "The Reception Conditions Directive, material reception conditions and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights"

Fair and efficient reception conditions for asylum-seekers during the examination of their application for international protection constitute an essential part of any asylum system in that they guarantee that applicants are prepared for both possible outcomes of the asylum procedure, either integration into the host society upon recognition or sustainable and dignified return after a full examination of their claim concludes that they are not in need of international protection. At the same time adequate reception conditions are a conduit for a fair and efficient asylum procedure.

The Recast Reception Conditions Directive (Directive 2013/33/EU) may be said to represent a significant improvement as regards the reception conditions, which Member States will be required to provide for those seeking international protection. However, the Recast Directive still envisages the possibility for Member States to reduce or withdraw material reception conditions and to grant less favourable treatment to asylum applicants compared to nationals in this respect, where it is "duly justified". This may potentially lead Member States to grant unacceptably low levels of material reception conditions as the extent to which treatment may be less favourable compared to nationals is not qualified and could well be below what is an adequate standard of living as required under the Directive itself.

This paper is set to critically examine the Reception Conditions Directive in the light of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and selected judgments of the Court of Justice of the European Union in order to assess whether the said Directive ensures an adequate and dignified standard of living conditions for those seeking international protection.

Moritz Jesse – "Counterproductive Legislation and Policies Governing Economic Immigration – Everyone Loses, No one Wins"

A new openness about the targets of immigration policies is visible in Europe: Rather outspoken, governments seek to make their jurisdictions least attractive for not-wanted groups of immigrants, and attractive for wanted groups of immigrants. This is, of course, not a new phenomenon. The level of openness, with which these targets are announced, however, is new. The area of economic migration is a

good example for these tendencies. While many jurisdictions, including the EU, have legislation in place to attract highly skilled economic immigrants, all are less open or outright hostile to migration for purposes of low-skilled economic activity. Recently, such migration even of EU citizens was put in question by the UK, Dutch, and German governments. The current economic crises has pushed these tendencies and often added a nationalistic smack to the discussion. In this paper, I will look at the European laws in place governing access and residence for third-country nationals. I will investigate in how far measures put in place to facilitate the attraction of wanted economic immigrants, i.e. the European Blue Card, are undermined by measures intended to curb migration of not-wanted economic immigrants on the EU as well as national level. The hypothesis is that the latter have led to undercurrents and attitudes, which will eventually drive away wanted economic immigrants while not resulting in any reduction of 'unwanted' immigration. The fixation on policies and attempts reducing immigration will have to bear the costs of pushing potentially wanted economic immigrants away. Eventually, none of the proclaimed policy targets will be achieved while the legal situation of immigrants will have suffered.

Micaela Malena – "Integration policy at the EU level and the equality challenge"
A considerable amount of research has been conducted on the challenges of integrating migrants and refugees into European Member States. A disparity still remains in the Member States between the applicable legal rules and the reality faced by third-country nationals in their daily lives. And also, within the EU and national legislation differential treatment between EU citizens and third-country nationals significantly emerge, thus shaping a fragmented and potentially discriminatory and inconsistent framework.

The EU has been traditionally confronting the strong interaction between non-harmonized integration strategies, restrictive immigration policies and severe national control on access to citizenship. The current phase seems to follow a different direction, though: the integration model is apparently influenced by the new role of the Charter of Fundamental Rights after the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty.

This paper intends to outline - from the perspective of the fundamental principle of equality - the major recent developments of the European law and policy regarding the integration of third-country nationals, according to their status and related level of approximation to the status of Union citizens.

Sonia Morano-Foadi: Fragmentation of statuses: Problems and Paradoxes at the intersection between Citizenship, Migration and Human rights.
This paper engages with current debates on migration, integration, equality and human rights focusing on the tensions emerging in their interactions. Integration is a core objective within the EU migration and asylum

law and policy, with a view to granting third country nationals the effective enjoyment of the rights attached to their statuses and to improving equal treatment.

EU law should be able to guarantee a platform of common rights for all, citizens and TCNs. Legal residence rather than citizenship should be the basis to access entitlements and social goods.

By contrast, differential treatment between citizens and legally-residing TCNs is still the rule, which contradicts the aim of guaranteeing social cohesion and human rights' protection.

The interplay between integration and migration on the one hand, and integration and equality on the other, deserves consideration and raises a number of issues. Thus, the paper reflects on this complex relationship, offering a contextual analysis of the various layers of "citizenship" accorded to non-EU nationals legally resident within the EU borders. Then, inspired by empirical research, the paper explores and critiques the dual protection of human rights in Europe through an assessment of the approaches adopted by the two European Courts to non- EU citizens legally residing in the continent. It concludes highlighting tensions and synergies that emerge from the CJEU-ECtHR symbiosis and evoking a coherent European human rights system.

Karin de Vries: Equal treatment of third country nationals in the Long-term Residents Directive: removing all barriers for integration?

Under the Long-term Residents Directive, adopted by the EU Member States in 2003, third country nationals (TCNs) with long-term resident status in a Member State are entitled to equal treatment with that Member State's own nationals in a number of fields, including access to employment, social security and social assistance. This right to equal treatment represents an important commitment to the integration of TCNs in the EU, as it removes legal barriers for their participation in *inter alia* the labour markets and the welfare systems of the Member States, at least in the form of explicit exclusions on the grounds of nationality. However, laws limiting access to employment and welfare provisions for foreign nationals are not the only obstacles to the full participation of TCNs. This paper uses three case studies from the Netherlands to show how requirements other than nationality set limits to the integration of non-nationals. These case studies concern: 1) language requirements in employment, 2) the requirement of ordinary residence in the Dutch General Pensions Act and 3) the pending legislative proposal to add a language requirement to the Dutch Social Assistance Act. Starting from these three cases, the paper then explores to what extent the Long-term Residents Directive, as well as EU law in general, overcomes barriers to the participation of TCNs through the incorporation of a substantive concept of equality.

Workshop 40. "Sex, Money & Society" Workshop organizers: May-Len Skilbrei & Marlene Spanger

May-Len Skilbrei: Moving Desire. Multiple Lives and Desires in Border-Crossing Prostitution.

The starting point of the paper is that we need to supplement studies of the importance of structural inequalities and exploitation in the form of trafficking to border-crossing prostitution, with thinking about how migrants who sell sex talk about the migration and prostitution. Instead of fixing the identity of Eastern European women within a rich-Western-male/Poor-Eastern European dichotomy that often dominate Nordic debates on border-crossing prostitution, the paper attempts to look into how prostitution is formulated in terms of desire for women from Eastern Europe who sell sex to Nordic men based on ethnographic work among this group. The paper starts from the realisation that desire is central to subjectification, as desire is productive/affective; it moves people to act.

Presenting affect simply as feelings that produce effects, the paper looks into how the links between feelings and actions emerge in representations of border-crossing prostitution by women who themselves have migrated through/for prostitution. The various forms of desires that are taken up in my interviews with the women are not only a result of individual trajectories. They emerge in a context where also geopolitical and cultural changes take place and frames not only what is possible, but also what is desirable; history, place and people are coupled. The freedom to move that the Schengen agreement secure does not mean that the border has become insignificant. The paper particularly explores how the border creates desires that moves bodies: the desire to have sex with exotic others, the desire to capitalise on that desire in order to live the life one wants, and, not least, the desire to be someone else. Taking 'desire' as a starting point helps us understand what moves women to move for and through prostitution. Taking this perspective is not to downplay how migration and prostitution is linked to inequalities. It is rather a way of resisting the narrow range of subject positions available to women and the equation of circumstance and identity, and a way of exploring in what ways structures inform and interact with individual narratives of feelings and volitions.

Anne Kubai – "Ritually bound, sold and bought: Understanding the role of religious beliefs and practices in human trafficking and sexual bondage of African women in Sweden".

Trafficking of women and girls for purposes of sex trade is a growing global problem which links the origin and receiving countries. According to the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Global report on Trafficking in persons Nigerian Victims were found in 16 countries in Western and central Europe, making up 11% of all victims detected. Also citizens of Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone have been

identified as victims of trafficking in many European countries. This contribution argues that African traditional religion plays an important role in the trafficking of African women and girls for sexual trade. Trafficked African women and girls come from communities which are not secular, for instance in Nigeria where community is understood as "both a society as well as a unit of the visible and the invisible world of ancestors, divinities and souls of children yet to be born to the individual kin groups. The community to the Nigerians therefore represents the world of experience and the world of spirits". By using and manipulating such beliefs, which the media in Italy, the United Kingdom, Sweden and the Netherlands call 'folk religion or 'voodoo', traffickers, 'madams' and pimps hold trafficked women under firm control. Thus the women are forced to work as prostitutes and held in bondage. Besides those who work as prostitutes there are others who endure bondage and sexual slavery in different circumstances in Sweden because of "cultural pressure and expectations from families in countries of origin" and other terms and conditions of trafficking that seal individual pacts. This is reminiscent of slavery and slave trade of a by-gone era. This contribution is based on on-going research project called 'Captured in flight: experiences of violence among African women immigrants in Sweden'.

Sine Plambech: The Trafficking Industrial Complex: The Business of Sex, Deportation and Rescue among Nigerian Sex Worker Migrants.

This paper explores the economies interlinked by the migration of Nigerian sex workers. The literature and politics of sex work migration and human trafficking economies are commonly relegated to the realm of profits for criminal networks, often re-circulating the claim that trafficking is the "third largest" criminal economy after drugs and weapons. The question is if such an analysis is adequate and helpful in understanding the intersection of economy, sex work related migration and trafficking. Based on ethnographic fieldwork among Nigerian sex worker migrants I suggest that we have to examine multiple sites and link the otherwise isolated economies of migration facilitation, remittances, deportation and rescue economies in order to more fully understand the complexity of sex work migration economies. Drawing upon literature within transnational feminist analysis, critical trafficking studies, and migration industry research, I assert that the complexity of sex work related migration can be conceptualized through the model of a "trafficking industrial complex" thereby broadening our current understanding of the "economy of human trafficking".

Workshop 41. "Social media and processes of migration and integration".

Workshop organizer: Matti Välimäki

Matti Välimäki – "Parties and immigration in the media coverage before the breakthrough of the nationalist populist True Finns party in the 2011 parliamentary elections in Finland".
Immigration issues have been seen as one of the significant factors behind the impressive electoral success of the Finnish nationalist populist party True Finns in the 2011 parliamentary elections. The party gained 19 per cent of the total vote compared to 4 per cent it received in the 2007 parliamentary elections. In a survey executed right after the 2011 elections people who had voted for the True Finns considered the immigration policy the party stood for one of the main reasons to give their support for it.
This paper analyzes the ways party-related immigration issues were presented in the media coverage of the 2011 parliamentary elections. Paper looks at the standpoints of the main political parties in relation to immigration issues. Special focus is on True Finns and in the ways the party was located by journalists, by other parties and by party members themselves towards these themes in various printed articles and television broadcasts. The research material consists of the coverage of 14 daily papers, 2 tabloids, 3 magazines and 2 main television channels' evening news broadcasts and political television debate broadcasts in the period of three and half months before the elections.
The traditional standpoints of Finnish parties towards immigration issues and parties' ideological heritage are taken into consideration when analyzing these mediatized discussions. The themes of Finnish discussion are also put into the context of immigration debate in other Nordic countries and the rise of right-wing populist parties in Europe during the last few decades.

Christian Slaaen – "Participation and competence development among youth in multicultural places".
My phd-project aims to discover how young people handle their everyday life in different multicultural contexts. Fieldwork is conducted on two main arenas in Oslo: a youth-club run by voluntary youth themselves and an upper secondary school class. Both arenas are multicultural in the sense that the actual youth have minority and migrant background with parents from various countries. The research methods include participatory observation, in depth interviews and participatory filmmaking. The youth are engaged in a collaborative film project where the visual material is being used to produce knowledge about participation and competence development in social practices at school and the spare time. Researching social practices by the use of a video camera is proving to be a good way to explore the concept of place as

the camera captures everyday life in movement. By capturing processes of ongoing change with the camera, I explore how the youth are part of the process of place-making. I especially focus on how minority and migrant background is handled and made relevant by the youth in different places. In this context I look at how the youth develop and make use of different competences in their everyday life and reflect upon how competence development can be understood in relation to place and practice. In this paper I present empirical data from my fieldwork on how the youth are part of place-making processes and how competences are developed in and between places. I address competences that are important when it comes to interaction among youth. In this sense I pay attention to use of social media and popular culture. Smart phones play a vital role in almost all social interaction among the youth. The flow of images, text and videos brake physical boundaries and are part of connecting and changing places, people and practices in new ways. Through this approach I hope the shed some new light on how we can understand multicultural places – in movement.

Ilkin Mehrabov – "Hate talk towards migrants in Swedish online news comments: The case of TheLocal.se"

Recent years witnessed an explosion in increased user interactivity brought into online news environments due to the advances in digital technologies and convergence of various online and offline journalistic practices. This phenomenon already started to be explored by academics from different research spheres, but mainly in the form of quantitative studies, focusing very little, if at all, on the content of user comments and reader responses, leaving out the qualitative side of the problem.

In this sense the main aim of this paper is to explore the need to qualitatively study user comments in online newspaper articles and to connect such efforts with the research on transnational migrants and their ontological construction of feeling at home within the host countries. Article aims to do that by mainly engaging into an analysis of three news articles from *TheLocal*, online English-language based news portal, providing news articles about current situation in Sweden, and located at the web address http://www.thelocal.se. Selected news articles are related to the issues encountered by migrants living in Sweden almost on daily basis, and are interconnected with each other as the principal focus of all of them is the Migrationsverket, Swedish Migration Board, the first Swedish bureaucratic authority encountered by all migrants coming to Sweden. Article analyzes user comments by looking at the content of the comments and used rhetoric within them, trying to map out the general discourse run among the top commenters. As analysis clearly shows, a significant proportion of these comments can be included into the category of hate talk, as they openly call migrants names, 'invite' them to return back, or ask to stop 'milking the welfare system'.

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