



On the Move – Exploring Contemporary Dynamics of Migration

U4 Cluster Conference Social Sciences, Economics and Law (SSEL)

Abstract Book

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Panel 1: Regulating labour migration

Chair: Joakim Palme

Robin Busse

The labour market integration of new arrivals as a key challenge

Panel 1: Regulating labour migration

Chair of Business Education and Human Resource Development, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, GER

The influx of migrants will critically affect the German labour market. Between 2015 and 2016, 1.164.269 applications for asylum were registered in Germany. 56 % of 978.459 decisions on asylum applications were accepted [1]. For many of the recently arrived migrants, displacement will become a long-term reality. This raises essential issues with regard to integrating migrants into education, vocational training and labour markets. Adapting migrants' skills to the requirements of the German labour market is crucial for a successful integration. 441.946 of the asylum applicants in 2015/2016 already is of working age (25-50 years). Major challenges in this context include the lack of higher education or vocational training among the arrived immigrants. Studies indicate that two-third of the refugees had not completed a university degree or vocational training [3]. While a completed vocational training is required to access many areas of the German labour market, general school degrees are crucial to access the market of vocational education and training (VET). This makes it inevitable to provide education and vocational training for the just under 300.000 asylum applicants aged between 18-25 years [1].

This article examines the consequences of the influx of refugees for the German labour market as well as for the general migrant population. First, we look at the endowment with resources relevant to the integration of the recently arrived immigrants into the labour market. Secondly, we consider their opportunities available for certain occupational fields and available in the vocational training market. In this context, we discuss the effectivity of the prevocational programs developed over the last two years in different Federal States for the integration of refugees into vocational training. Finally, we stress necessary consequences for the development of the VET system in order to ensure the success of integration.

[1] BAMF. 2016. Aktuelle Zahlen zu Asyl 2016.

[2] Brücker, H., et al. 2016. BAMF Brief Analysis Edition 5/2016.

Marc De Vos

Labour market integration of refugees: learning from the Belgian experience

Panel 1: Regulating labour migration

Ghent University

As in many other Western European countries, Belgium has been the destination country for a historic wave of asylum seekers in 2015-16. Among policy makers and stakeholders alike, a common sense of purpose and urgency was formulated to ensure rapid labour market participation by recognized refugees. This interdisciplinary paper makes an interim assessment of labour market outcomes and realities in this regard. It first combines all available data to establish the labour market profiles of asylum seekers, assessing their overall suitability for immediate labour market participation in Belgium as very poor at the outset. It then analyses the domestic legal framework of (i) refugee status recognition and (ii) labour market transition, identifying institutional barriers for 'activation'. Finally, it uses the available research to identify comparative 'best practices' and formulate recommendations for improvements in the policy and regulatory framework for labour market inclusion for refugees. Throughout, the article relies on the most contemporary data and research available, notably from Eurofound, the OECD, the European Commission's Mutual Learning Programme, and the Centre for Economic Policy Research.

Emily Diab

The Economic Migrant in Law

Panel 1: Regulating labour migration

Juridiska fakulteten, Uppsala Universitet

A dichotomy has developed within migration and refugee studies in which the refugee and the 'economic migrant' are portrayed as opposites. The dichotomy draws on the belief that the refugee is forced to migrate on objective grounds whereas the 'economic migrant' is motivated by the free will to migrate for economic purposes. Arguably, this is a false dichotomy seeing that the various factors that motivate people to migrate often overlap – so called 'mixed migration'. An analysis rooted in this false dichotomy, in which a person's subjective intention lays the ground for who is to be considered an 'economic migrant', is misleading in that it assumes an objective analysis can be made of migrants' personal motives and inner experience. Rather, a broader criteria is required, namely whether there is an economic dimension to the migration in question.

Such a broader criterion has allowed me to identify multiple categories of migrants that I argue should be understood as 'economic migrants'. By examining how these various categories are created and shaped in and through law, the role of the lawmaker and other external actors as well as the rhetoric underlying these legal constructions will be made visible.

Lutz Gschwind

Economic convergence or welfare trap? A comparative study on income trajectories of first-generation immigrants in the European welfare states

Panel 1: Regulating labour migration

Uppsala University

Rising cross-border migration has become an urgent challenge for solidarity and collective responsibility in Europe. The growing number of scholarly contributions on the relationship between public welfare and immigration reflects this development. However, many studies concentrate on the fiscal burden of migration and the potential rise in distributional conflicts. Migrants as recipients of social benefits and services seem to play less of a role. This paper addresses the research gap with an analytical framework for the study of migrants' social citizenship together with preliminary results from empirical analyses using household-level income data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). The findings show that income gaps between the foreign- and native-born are particularly large in countries with comprehensive welfare states, even when controlling for individual- and household-level characteristics. However, immigrants improve their relative position in the distribution of both market- and state-mediated income substantially over time. These results indicate that generous social benefits and services act as facilitators for economic convergence rather than as a welfare trap.

Anna Vigdis Gustavsson

Undocumented workers and the Swedish labour unions

Panel 1: Regulating labour migration

Uppsala University, Faculty of Theology, Uppsala, Sweden

The situation for undocumented migrants in Sweden is becoming ever more critical with an increasing number of people on the labour market without working permits and ruthless exploitation of the same group. Research have indicated that undocumented migrants' situation on the Swedish labour market is the main proof that there is a growing informal, and non-regulated market for labour. [1] The issue is connected with a globalized labour market that request cheap and flexible labour. This give rise to a precarious situation as undocumented migrants at the same time has little or no political rights or voice. [2] This goes to the core of the fundamental right to have rights.

The question regarding undocumented workers' rights has also become an important but complex issue for Swedish labour unions. Even though it's legal for the unions to use specific union strategies to improve conditions for workers without work permit there is an ambivalence regarding this issue. This paper wish to explore the reasoning and strategies among Swedish unions approach to undocumented workers' conditions on the Swedish labour market as well as their political influence over formal and informal institutions, the ability to form associations and the NGO's role in providing and catering for the right to have rights when nation state fails to do so.

[1] Neergaard, A et.al. 2000, in: Politiskt inflytande, Lund, Sweden, p.162

[2] Moksnes, H. 2016, in: Sager, M et.al (eds), Irreguljär migration i Sverige: rättigheter, vardagserfarenheter, motstånd och statliga kategoriseringar, Göteborg, Sweden, pp.211-215

Ida Lidegran

Newly arrived academics and Swedish introductory education and labour market

Panel 1: Regulating labour migration

Uppsala University, Department of Education

A growing number of preparatory programmes have been established throughout the country. These often combine introductory lectures, language instruction, and individual counselling with on job training. A typical programme is Korta vägen (The Short track), which is in focus of our sociology of education study.

Korta vägen includes lectures about Sweden, Swedish classes and professional practice. Our ambition is to cover different dimensions of the multifaceted programme. What expectations do the participants have? What assets do the participants bring from their country of origin and how are these assets valued in the Swedish educational system and on the Swedish labour market? What image of Sweden is given in the study plan? Furthermore, by drawing on the sociology of Pierre Bourdieu, we inquire into the transmission of educational capital and cultural capital across national borders. An asset in one country may not be valued in another. Certain skills and competences might function as resource only in very restricted areas of the new labour market, whereas other characteristics even might be regarded as an obstacle for entrance.

The empirical material consists mainly of 50 interviews with participants at the training establishment Korta vägen in Uppsala, Eskilstuna and Nyköping.

The preliminary results suggest that the inherited and acquired resources the newly arrived bring from their countries of origin are of great importance for the outcome of the meeting with the educational programmes such as Korta vägen and the entrance to the Swedish labour market. The cultural distance between the country of origin and Sweden weigh heavy in the process.

Felicitas Nowak-Lehmann

Migration and labor market integration: facts and figures

Panel 1: Regulating labour migration

University of Goettingen, Department of Economics, Goettingen, Germany

International migration is not a new phenomenon. In fact, immigration from lower-income to higher-income countries has actually followed a quite steady path with a roughly constant rate during the last 50 years. There have certainly been year-to-year fluctuations and the combination of sending and receiving countries has changed somewhat over time, but a sustained and common trend is clear over the long run. As to the integration of immigrants into the labor market in destination countries, immigrants are shown to be more likely than the native born to be both over- and undereducated. Occupational outcomes of immigrants can be attributed to both sorting and self-selection of immigrants. The reward that immigrants receive for their human capital varies across origin and destination countries, is also due both to selection and sorting. As to refugees, available evidence clearly confirms that refugees are one of the most vulnerable groups when it comes to labor market integration. On average, in the European Union, the employment rate of refugees lags behind that of labor migrants and natives by about 10 percentage points.

Martin Ruhs

Changing status': The impact of acquiring unrestricted work authorization on the labour market outcomes and welfare use of East European migrants in the UK

Panel 1: Regulating labour migration

Oxford University

When Romania and Bulgaria (the so-called "A2 countries") joined the European Union in 2007, the UK imposed temporary restrictions on the employment and welfare entitlements of A2 citizens that lasted until 1st January 2014. This paper analyses the impact of the removal of these restrictions on the labour market outcomes and use of welfare benefits of A2 migrants. Applying difference-in-difference analysis to data from the UK's Labour Force Survey, we find that acquiring unrestricted work authorization had a significant negative impact on A2 migrants' propensity to work as self-employed. At the same time, we do not find any discernible effects of acquiring full work rights on A2 migrants' other labour market outcomes or their receipt of a range of welfare benefits. The paper discusses potential explanations for these results.

Panel 2: Migration Rights & Arbitrary Law-Making

Chair: Patricia Mindus and Guilherme Marques-Pedro

Francesca Asta

Judicial review on asylum seekers detention in Italy: the “ponte galeria” case study

Panel 2: Migration Rights & Arbitrary Law-Making

Università degli Studi di Roma Tre, Rome, Italy

This proposal focuses on the results of an empirical research on juridical decisions regarding asylum seekers detained in the Rome identification and expulsion centre of Ponte Galeria. The study is based on the analysis of 100 detention proceedings issued in 2015 by the Ordinary Tribunal^[1] (Tribunale Civile), and collected in the frame of the research project “Observatory on the judicial review on migrants’ rights”^[2]. The presentation discusses the discretionary and arbitrariness profiles in adjudications, with particular regard to asylum seekers procedural rights and the role of the judge in conducting the hearings. In this kind of proceedings, governed by summary procedural rules, the powers of the judge are quite extensive and affect the judgement outcome. As recently observed by Larry May, procedural rights are important not only for their instrumental role in avoiding arbitrariness, but also for their intrinsic value, since they directly influence the juridical status of subjects. In fact, the possibility to claim procedural rights is a fundamental expression of the legal capacity of the person.

[1] The Tribunal is the competent authority for the detention of asylum seekers.

[2] The research started in 2013 and is still on-going, the project involves several University departments, <http://giudicedipace.giur.uniroma3.it/>.

Veronika Flegar

Clarifying the Emerging Notion of Vulnerability in Migration-related Human Rights Reasoning

Panel 2; Migration Rights & Arbitrary Law-Making

University of Groningen

The concept of vulnerability is increasingly introduced in international human rights law as a relevant aspect to be taken into account in the context of migration. One example of this is the work of the United Nations (UN) Treaty Bodies which often refer to vulnerable groups in their General Comments and Concluding Observations that deal with human rights risks for migrants or refugees. However, the list of these vulnerable groups is endless and the underlying notion of vulnerability in itself lacks a clear legal definition. This is problematic because it decreases the predictability of human rights protection and leads to arbitrariness in the selection of the persons whose human rights must be protected. In order to increase legal certainty in migration-related human rights reasoning, this study therefore provides a systematic analysis of the use of the concept of vulnerability by the UN Treaty Bodies in human rights issues related to migration. Specifically, the research project answers the question of how the UN Treaty Bodies conceptualize vulnerability in their reasoning regarding the protection of migrants and refugees. This is done through i) clarifying the issue area in which vulnerability is referred to, ii) identifying the factors which are recognized as contributing to vulnerability and iii) highlighting the theoretical notion of vulnerability which seems to underlie this reasoning. These insights are hoped to contribute to a clearer understanding of the notion of vulnerability in migration-related human rights reasoning

Lucia Leontiev

Migration in de facto states: a legal approach

Panel 2: Migration Rights & Arbitrary Law-Making

University Paris Ouest Nanterre la Defense/Uppsala University (research stay)

This article analyzes the migration of the population from and towards de facto States. Usually, international migration is defined as crossing the borders of an internationally recognized State. In practice it can attest another type of migration, which has as well an international character, but is linked to the crossing of borders of unrecognized States. This is the case of people from Abkhazia (Georgia), Transnistria (Moldova), South Ossetia and Northern Cyprus (TRNC), etc. Thus, having such cases as example, this contribution examines the phenomenon of migration in de facto States, by analyzing the migratory policies and the relevant national and international regulations. In this regard, the article looks into the status of de facto States in the international legal order and the challenges that their existence imply for human rights. The article concludes by underlying the necessity to rethink the status of non-state territorial entities in order to ensure the opposability of the international human rights and migration law to these regimes.

Keywords: de facto State, migration, human rights

Marietta Messmer

Neoliberalizing state responsibilities: Effects of an increasing privatization of U.S. border security

Panel 2: Migration Rights & Arbitrary Law-Making

Department of American Studies, University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Since the 1990s, the United States has started to manage irregular migration by what can be termed the partial outsourcing of border security, and the private detention industry plays an increasingly central role in this context. In 2012, the Department of Homeland Security detained a record number of 477,000 non-citizens, including unauthorized border crossers, asylum seekers, and victims of human trafficking. Officially, such prisoners are considered “administrative detainees” rather than criminals, but because mandatory detention regulations do not exist yet for private institutions, detainees often find themselves subject to arbitrary rules and regulations that would be unacceptable in state or federal prisons: they are denied access to an immigration judge, to legal counsel and consulates, or to appropriate healthcare or mental health services.

My goal in this presentation will be to examine the complex legal, social, and economic effects that the outsourcing of immigration management to private contractors has on Central American irregular migrants and asylum seekers in the U.S. I will demonstrate how private contractors in the U.S. profit from a convergence of media, political, and economic interests as well as from specific legal loopholes that exempt private detention centers from the degree of oversight that is mandatory for state or federal prisons. In practice, as I want to argue, the outsourcing of border security redefines the parameters of state control by increasing the government’s reach over vulnerable non-citizen populations while at the same time decreasing the government’s direct liability and accountability, in this way creating a “rights vacuum” or a “legal black hole” for irregular migrants and refugees.

Gijsbert Vonk

Raising new barriers for non-economic EU mobile citizens

Panel 2: Migration Rights & Arbitrary Law-Making

Rijksuniversiteit Groningen

EU law offers citizens of the member states access to residence and labour markets and protects them against the loss of social security rights and discrimination on grounds of nationality in the field of all sorts of social and fiscal advantages. However, the relevant EU provisions are less generous for the non-economic migrants, defined as persons who do not migrate for work and who are have 'insufficient resources of their own'. By reason of the many grey areas which exist in between ECJ case law on European citizenship and the hard texts of secondary EU law, states have considerable leeway to interpret EU law according to their own national interests. Recent CJEU case law concerning access to social protection of non-economic mobile citizens has taken a distinct restrictive term. A sequence of cases: *Dano* (C-333/13), *Alimanovic* (C-67-14) and *García-Nieto* (C-299/14), highlighted thresholds applying in Residence Directive 38/2004 for non-economic migrants without insufficient resources of their own. The restrictive approach climaxed in the high profile infringement case of the Commission versus the UK (C-308/14) which was delivered on the eve of the Brexit referendum. This new case law has created leeway for the member states to raise new obstacles for non-economic mobile citizens in their national law and practices. Some countries have immediately jumped to the occasion to make use of this new discretion offered by EU law. The purpose of this paper is to describe how member states, in particular Germany, the Netherlands and the UK, have made use of the recent turn in EU case law, by raising legal barriers and obstacles for the right to residence and access to social protection and to analyse what the consequences are of such policies for the non-economic mobile citizens involved.

Panel 3: Migration and health: Entanglements of Bodies and Cultures

Chair: Gabriele Griffin

Jonna Arousell

Gender Equality and/or Respect for Cultural Diversity? Ideological tensions in Swedish contraceptive counselling

Panel 3: Migration and health: Entanglements of Bodies and Cultures
Department of Women's and Children's Health, Uppsala University

Sweden stands out as an interesting example of potential cross-cultural tensions in reproductive healthcare. On the one hand, most people in Sweden agree upon that gender equality between men and women is a universal value that should apply to everyone. On the other hand, however, people in Sweden report a high level of respect for cultural diversity, emphasizing people's 'right to be different'. The question is: How do healthcare providers deal with gender equality aspects in encounters with non-Western patients, of which many have migrated from countries expressing less support for gender equality? Is it possible to ideologically promote gender equality and at the same time show respect and understanding for people's diverse life patterns - no matter how gender unequal they might be?

Our conference contribution seeks to give an empirically grounded exploration of these theoretically complex questions. Through interviews with healthcare providers in Sweden, we will demonstrate that gender equality values pertained their strategies in encounters with non-Western women. This is not necessarily undesirable; yet, we argue that a high level of ideological persuasion upon women may negatively influence their experience of the encounter, as well as preventing providers from looking differently at the 'problem' at stake.

Hannah Bradby

Patient and provider expectations of health and social care services: accommodation, resistance, exacerbation.

Panel 3: Migration and health: Entanglements of Bodies and Cultures
Sociology Department, Uppsala University

This paper reports considers how meeting the health and social care needs of an ageing and diversifying population plays out in different forms of welfare state. In particular, we are interested in the culture of the national and local health and welfare systems and how expectations, as expressed by service users and service providers, can be disrupted (positively and negatively) by dimensions of diversity.

In the Swedish context, where the ethos of cradle-to-grave welfare has persisted, despite the economic crisis of the 1990s, the body of service users and service providers has diversified. With one of the oldest populations in Europe, plus the arrival of significant numbers of people seeking refuge in 2015, expectations of health and social care providers have been subject to new demands. Health and social care staff who are not culturally Swedish and have variable language skills can disrupt collegiate and service user expectations. New arrivals with little linguistic/cultural knowledge are finding their way through the complex system with variable levels of support.

Clashes of expectation at the local level are being accommodated, resisted and exacerbated by service providers and patients in different moments, which we describe. A commitment to preventative health services and a vision of health through social participation can be used either to open up or to close down health-promoting activities to a wider range of users. Staff who can accommodate a range of expectations and diverse ways of gaining access among service users, make space to meet needs expressed in unorthodox ways and thereby potentially shift how the service works. How staff with limited Swedish language are accommodated and the responses of dissatisfied services users are important for identifying the groups whose needs remain unmet.

Birgitta Essén

Reproductive health outcomes among African migrant women in Sweden-myths and facts in relation to the practice of female genital cutting

Panel 3: Migration and health: Entanglements of Bodies and Cultures

Department of Women's and Children's Health/IMCH, Uppsala University

Background

Since the 80s, refugees have come to Sweden from Africa's Horn, an area with one of the highest maternal and neonatal death rates in the world. Also an area where the majority of women had undergone female genital cutting (FGC) as a child. Sweden was the first country in the West to outlaw the practice of FGC in 1982, and in 1999 the act also made it illegal for a Swedish resident to perform FGC abroad. The Swedish government has continuously put a lot of effort into prevention and management by means of writing guidelines, professional training activities for best health practices of women and children with FGC.

Method

We have explored in what way empirical data from a Swedish context is used in professional education and policy documents from Swedish health authorities on management of FGC since the 90ies. We focus on outcomes related to maternity care and youth health counselling.

Results

The evidence based knowledge from research on perinatal and maternal deaths audits had not been used in an appropriate way, basic medical knowledge on menstrual disorders was neglected and qualitative data on sexual health among cut young women was not acknowledged in the documents.

Conclusion

Swedish authorities have put a lot of effort to improve health outcomes among patients with FGC. However, evidence-based knowledge have been underused, increasing the risk for more harmful than helpful care for migrants-the opposite of its intention.

Malin Jordal

Reclaiming the body, becoming 'right': narratives on clitoral reconstructive surgery among migrant women in Sweden

Panel 3: Migration and health: Entanglements of Bodies and Cultures
Center for Gender Research, Uppsala University

Continued mass migration, advances in biotechnology, and the visibilization of minoritized communities raises new questions of bodily norms, well-being, and belonging. Migration to Europe from countries where female genital cutting (FGC) is prevalent has resulted in Sweden today being home to around 38 000 cut girls and women. Clitoral reconstruction, a surgical technique aiming at restoring the anatomy and function of the clitoris, is a new health care service recently introduced in Sweden as a direct effect of migratory moves. To date very little is known about women who opt for such surgery, what they hope for and what effects this surgery has. This project explores women's motives, expectations and experiences regarding this surgery. The presentation will draw on fifteen qualitative interviews with migrant women who seek and undergo clitoral reconstructive surgery in Sweden, and discuss the meaning of surgery on their gendered and sexual identity, bodily experiences, and sense of belonging.

Elin C. Larsson

Induced abortion among women with a foreign background- a cross-sectional study in Stockholm, Sweden

Panel 3: Migration and health: Entanglements of Bodies and Cultures
Dep. of Women's and Children's Health/IMCH, Uppsala University

Background: Several European studies have shown that immigrants are more likely to have an induced abortion as compared to nonimmigrants. Preventing unwanted pregnancies would help reduce abortion rates, and knowledge regarding the risk-factors associated with abortion is key to reduce unwanted pregnancy and contraceptive failure/non-use. The aim of this study was to examine risk factors and contraceptive uptake among women with a foreign-background. **Methods:** A cross sectional study conducted in eight abortion clinics in Stockholm County during January-April 2015. The eight clinics conduct more than 90% of all abortions in the County. Inclusion criteria were all pregnant women 18 years or older, seeking abortion care. Exclusion criteria were individuals under 18, not decided about having an abortion and women who had travelled to Sweden to have an abortion. A total of 787 women were included in the study and interviewed using a standardized questionnaire. When needed a professional interpreter was used.

Results: In this study 66.6% of participants were nonimmigrants, 23.3% were foreign born and 10% were second-generation immigrants. Proportions were significantly different from the general population. There was a significant higher incidence of abortion among second-generation immigrants. Immigrant women were older as compared to non-immigrant women. However, immigrant status was not a significant predictor for having a repeat abortion. Immigrant women from certain countries were overrepresented among women seeking abortion care and did not correspond to the proportion in the general population. In addition, contraceptive use ever in life, and at time of conception was lower among immigrant women as compared to non-immigrant women. **Conclusions:** Contrary to previous European research immigrants were less likely to have an induced abortion as compared to nonimmigrants, but the study suggests that second generation immigrants are presenting for induced abortion in higher numbers. More research is needed to understand the reasons for this and why access to contraceptives is lower among immigrant women.

Doris Leibetseder

Mobilized Reproduction: Queer and Transgender People's Use of Assisted Reproductive Technologies

Panel 3: Migration and health: Entanglements of Bodies and Cultures

Faculty at the Centre for Gender Research, Uppsala University

In this paper I shall present a part of an allied queer-feminist and transgender ethics of reproduction. I look at Assisted Reproductive Technologies and how they raise challenges for transgender and queer people. My focus lies on the ways in which these technologies confront queer and people with normative expectations concerning their biological sex, gender, sexuality, kinship relations and their right to procreate and how this leads to medical migration. This presentation gives an overview of current legislation and policies of LGBTQI rights and access to Assisted Reproductive Technologies in various European countries, and therefore the challenges LGBTQI people have to face and how migration plays an important role in their use of Assisted Reproductive Technologies.

Yana Litins'ka

Suicides prevention: Human rights obligations with respect to asylum seekers

Panel 3: Migration and health: Entanglements of Bodies and Cultures

Department of Law, Uppsala University, Sweden

Abundant scientific evidence suggests that there is a correlation between migration and the development of mental health problems. The latter can have various manifestations, including a higher risk of suicide among the population. Recently, a number of suicides or suicide attempts among asylum seekers has been documented. In particular, high suicide rates were observed among unaccompanied children.

In my presentation I will reflect upon the legal obligations, imposed by the international human rights treaties and concerning the suicide prevention and protection of life. I will analyse the means by which the states can and should fulfil these obligations. I will also focus specifically on the accessibility and acceptability of the voluntary mental health care for the vulnerable persons, as well as the risks posed by the compulsory mental health treatment.

Soorej Jose Puthooppambal

Quality of life among immigrants in Swedish immigration detention centres: A cross-sectional questionnaire study

Panel 3: Migration and health: Entanglements of Bodies and Cultures
Dept. of Women's and Children's Health, Uppsala University, Sweden

Background: Detention of immigrants negatively affects their health and well-being. Quality of life (QOL) is a broad concept incorporating the self-evaluation of one's own health and well-being that can provide an understanding of the health and well-being of immigrant detainees. The aim of this study was to estimate QOL among immigrant detainees in Sweden and to assess its relationship with the services provided in detention centres and with the duration of detention.

Design: All immigrants in all existing Swedish detention centres (N=193) were invited to participate in the study (n=127). In this cross-sectional study, QOL was measured using the WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire, which was administered by the first author. The questionnaire contained 4 additional questions measuring participants' satisfaction with the services provided in detention. Associations between QOL domain scores and service satisfaction scores were assessed using regression analysis. The Spearman's rank correlation coefficient was calculated to measure the degree of association between the duration of detention and QOL scores.

Results: The mean QOL domain scores (out of 100) were 47.0, 57.5, 41.9, and 60.5 for the environmental, physical, psychological, and social domains, respectively. The level of support detainees received from detention staff was significantly positively associated with detainees' physical (adjusted 3.93, confidence interval [CI] 0.06-7.80) and psychological (adjusted 5.72, CI 1.77-9.66) domain scores. There was also significant positive association between detainees' satisfaction with the care they received from detention staff and the domain scores. The general health score in the WHOQOL-BREF was significantly associated with the detainees' ability to understand the Swedish or English languages. Although not statistically significant, a longer duration of detention was negatively correlated with QOL scores.

Conclusion: Immigrant detainees report low QOL. Services provided at the centres, especially the support received from detention staff, is positively associated with their QOL. A review of detention guidelines addressing language barriers, staff training, and duration of detention is highly recommended

Josefin Wångdahl

Experiences of the Health Examination for Asylum Seeker- - Focus Group Discussions with Arabic and Somali Speaking Refugees in Sweden

Panel 3: Migration and health: Entanglements of Bodies and Cultures

Uppsala universitet, Department of Public Health and Caring Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden

Objective: The aim of this study was to explore the experiences of the health examination among Arabic and Somali speaking refugees in Sweden.

Methods: Seven focus group discussions were conducted with 28 Arabic and Somali speaking men and women that participated in a health examination for asylum seekers. Data were analyzed by latent content analysis.

Results: One overarching theme - beneficial and detrimental – and three categories were found. The category of 'gives some good' describes the examination as something that 'gives support and relief' and 'cares on a personal level'. The category of 'causes feelings of insecurity' describes the examination as something that 'lacks clarity' and that 'does not give protection.' The category 'causes feelings of disappointment' views the examination as something that 'does not fulfill the image of a health examination' and 'does not focus on the individual level.'

Conclusion: The health examination for asylum seekers can be experienced as beneficial and detrimental at the same time. To have more satisfied participants, it is crucial that organizations that carry out health examinations for asylum seekers become more health literate.

Josefin Wångdahl

Health literacy and refugees' experiences of the health examination for asylum seekers – a Swedish cross-sectional study

Panel 3: Migration and health: Entanglements of Bodies and Cultures

Uppsala universitet, Department of Public Health and Caring Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden

Objective: The purposes of the study were to investigate refugees' experiences of communication during their health examination for asylum seekers and their assessments of the usefulness of that examination. A further objective was to investigate whether health literacy is associated with those experiences.

Methods: A Swedish cross-sectional study was performed in 2013, among 455 adult refugees speaking Arabic, Dari, Somali or English. Health literacy was measured using the S-FHL scale and the HLS-EU-Q16. Experiences of communication and assessments of the usefulness of health examination were measured using several questions. Uni- and multivariate statistical methods were used to investigate group differences regarding health literacy levels.

Results: A considerable proportion of the respondents had poor experiences of the communication and reported low usefulness of the health examination. Refugees with inadequate comprehensive health literacy experienced more communication problems and assessed the examination as less useful, compared to those with better comprehensive health literacy.

Conclusion: Low level of comprehensive health literacy could act as a barrier in fulfilling the purposes of the health examination for asylum seekers.

Eva Åkerman

Healthcare-seeking behaviour among Thai-born women in Sweden: A qualitative study

Panel 3: Migration and health: Entanglements of Bodies and Cultures

Uppsala University, Department of Public Health and Caring Sciences

Thailand is one of the most common countries of origin among immigrants in Sweden and Thai immigrants comprise the immigrant group most frequently diagnosed with HIV. Little is known about their healthcare-seeking behaviour and views on HIV prevention. This study explored Thai women's healthcare-seeking behaviour in relation to sexual and reproductive health and their views on HIV prevention. Nineteen in-depth interviews were conducted with Thai-born women in the Stockholm area. Three themes were identified: (1) poor access to healthcare in Sweden, preferring to seek care in Thailand; (2) partners playing a key role in women's access to healthcare; (3) no perceived risk of HIV, but a positive attitude towards prevention. Despite expressing sexual and reproductive healthcare needs, most women had not sought this type of care, except for the cervical cancer screening programme to which they had been invited. Identified barriers for poor access to healthcare were lack of knowledge about the healthcare system and language difficulties. To achieve 'healthcare on equal terms', programmes and interventions must meet Thai women's healthcare needs and consider what factors influence their care-seeking behaviour. Integrating HIV prevention and contraceptive counselling into the cervical screening programme might be one way to improve access.

Panel 4. Unaccompanied Children and Health

Chair: Anna-Sara Lind

Magdalena Bjerneld

What has happened during the last two decades? A follow up study of unaccompanied girls from Somalia in Sweden

Panel 4: Unaccompanied Children and Health
Uppsala University, Dep. of Women's and Children's Health

Purpose – Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children (UASC) from Somalia is one of the largest groups of UASC in Sweden. The aim of this follow-up study is to describe how a group of unaccompanied Somali girls experienced their reception and integration into the Swedish society during the last two decades.

Design/methodology/approach – Semi structured interviews were conducted with 12 Somali women, who came to Sweden as UASC in the '90s. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the data.

Findings – The women came from stable families in Somalia, which was perceived important for their successful integration into the Swedish society. UASC need support from various adults in the host country to succeed. Such individuals could be understanding and knowledgeable staff that can support the children through the initial period, fellow countrymen and volunteers who can guide them in the host country, and the public who can show them empathy. Staff working with UASC should have good knowledge about the life of UASC in their home countries. Former UASC should be seen as resourceful persons who can manage and help newcomers as well as being informants to authorities in a new country.

Ilse Derluyn

Longitudinal study on the psychosocial wellbeing of unaccompanied refugee minors

Panel 4: Unaccompanied Children and Health

Ghent University, Centre for the Social Study of Migration and Refugees, Belgium

Background: Research on ‘unaccompanied refugee minors’ (UM) – young refugees separated from their parents – has often focused on past traumatic experiences and consequent psychological problems. As a result, little is known about the impact of other aspects of their lives, in particular current stressful living circumstances onto their mental health. Further, little knowledge is available on how their mental health and the impacting stressors change over time. This study therefore aims at investigating the development of UM’s psychosocial well-being and the related stressors, with specific attention to the group of Afghan UM.

Methods: Hundred thirteen UM, of which fifty-two Afghan UM, participate in a 1,5 year follow-up study (2010-2012). At three measurement moments (at arrival in Belgium, after six months and after 1,5 year), they completed self-report questionnaires on psychosocial well-being and daily stressors (Hopkins Symptoms Checklist- 37A, Stressful Life Events, Reaction of Adolescents to Traumatic Stress).

Results: Most UM experienced a high number of traumatic experiences and report a persistent impaired psychosocial wellbeing (e.g., severe symptoms at arrival and after six months for PTSD = 48 - 55%). Further, different daily stressors (social, material, legal,...) are being experienced over time, jeopardizing their psychosocial well-being, sometimes even more than the past traumatic experiences, especially after longer time. Nevertheless, UM report relatively high feelings of agency (feel to have the power to solve problems, to change things in life, to make own choices in life and to realize aspirations).

Discussion: An increased consciousness of the impaired psychosocial well-being and daily stressors is highly needed. Migration policies should create access to psychosocial support for all UM in all phases of their trajectories in the host countries, and social workers should be facilitated to work actively with UMs’ wellbeing. Yet, these aspects are only valuable when basic living conditions are fulfilled.

Tommie Forslund

Child attachment and forced migration

Panel 4: Unaccompanied Children and Health

Uppsala University, Department of Psychology

Child attachment quality, denoting children's ability to use their caregiver as a secure base for exploration of the environment and as a safe haven for comfort, has been found mainly determined by caregiver sensitivity and predictive of psychological development in many populations through influencing social cognition and learning [1,2]. Attachment theory has also proven practically useful, for example in caregiver sensitivity interventions and by informing health care policies [3]. Forced migration exposes refugee children and their families to severe pre- and post-flight stressors [4], with psychiatric problems such as PTSD, depression and anxiety common in refugee caregivers [5]. Drawing from attachment research in other populations this may have highly disruptive effects on caregiver sensitivity, and decreased responsiveness and withdrawal have indeed been reported [6]. As such, refugee children may be at elevated risk for insecure attachment, in turn putting them at risk for later maladaptive development. However, knowledge on attachment quality among refugee children is markedly scarce, possibly impeding efficiency of social work and tailored interventions [6]. The aim of the proposed presentation is therefore to highlight the need for research on attachment in refugee children and their caregivers.

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Linda Pfister

Justifying refugee children's rights in precedents

Panel 4: Unaccompanied Children and Health

Department of Scandinavian Languages, Uppsala University

Sweden has committed itself to ensure that child rights always are at the heart of asylum processes. However, children's appeals against negative decisions are frequently rejected [2]. My research aims to study how the 'the best interests of the child' have been justified linguistically in the precedents of the Swedish Migration Court during the past ten years. Focus is on providing a social explanatory model, since precedents (re)create power relations between asylum seekers and state authorities. For this purpose, my study is based on social semiotics, a theory about how language is a potential for realizing meaning in different types of texts and contexts [1]. As language not only reflects but also creates social reality, systemic-functionally orientated methods are used to analyze what meaning is constructed in the interaction between language and context. Which interests emerge when 'the best interests of the child' are justified? It is argued that decision-makers' role as actors in applicable law has to be stressed in order to enable critical scrutiny of objectivity claims and legitimation strategies in the migration process.

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Panel 5: The Mediation of Refugeedom: Europe's Refugee Crisis Through Different Lenses

Chair: Nico Carpentier

Nico Carpentier

Remembering and forgetting Cyprus - Cultural trauma, the Cypriot refugee crisis and its memorialisations

Panel 5: The Mediation of Refugeedom: Europe's Refugee Crisis Through Different Lenses
Uppsala University

Cyprus is situated at a strategic location in the Mediterranean Sea, which has resulted in the island becoming a crossroads for a multitude of movements and currents. Even if there is a long history of tensions (and even violence) between Greek-Cypriots and Turkish-Cypriots, the 1960s and 1970s were characterised by a severe intensification of the violence between these two communities. Patrick (1976: 343) estimated that 25,000 Turkish-Cypriots abandoned their homes and fled to these enclaves in the 1960s. When, in July 1974, Turkey invaded Cyprus after a Greek-instigated coup, Turkey ended up occupying more than a third of the island, forcing 160,000 to 200,000 Greek-Cypriots to flee Northern Cyprus. From the south, between 40,000 and 50,000 Turkish-Cypriots fled to the north.

The 1960s and 1970s have caused an intense cultural trauma (Sztompka, 2000; Carpentier, 2015) for both communities, where a very large proportion of both populations became refugees in their own country. This Cypriot refugee problem – and the way it has been remembered by the own community, and the ways it has been forgotten by the ‘other’ side and by the rest of Europe – allows for a reflection on the long-term impact of refugeedom at the psychological, cultural and political level. The material that will be analysed in this paper are the commemorative statues and sites in the southern regions of Cyprus that thematise refugeedom and displacement. The paper is based on four months of ethnographic research in Cyprus - in line with Murchison’s (2010) positioning of ethnography - as part of a one-year research stay from October 2013 till September 2014. The discourse-theoretical analysis of the commemorative statues and sites will allow reflecting about a conflict that is not very well known in Europe, but that can teach us more about the human, cultural and political cost of refugeedom.

Vaia Doudaki

Discourses of identity, discourses of the Other

Panel 5: The Mediation of Refugeedom: Europe's Refugee Crisis Through Different Lenses

Uppsala University

Sweden has a long history of immigration and has been one of the most tolerant western countries towards immigrants. However, the anti-immigration extreme-right (political) discourse is gaining strength, also in Sweden, and news on immigrants and refugees committing violent crimes, and on Swedish groups assaulting and terrorizing immigrants and refugees, have alarmed and polarised the Swedish public opinion. There are indications that the Swedish society follows the international trend where both heterogeneity and multiculturalism, as well as extremism and nationalism, are on the rise. These phenomena echo the tensions and contradictions generated by the ideals of the nation state and the articulations of national identity in multi-ethnic, multi-community societies (Wodak, 2015), where the defense of one's identity, contrasted with the identity of the Other (Carpentier, 2015; Tsagarousianou, 1997), becomes important to some, while others argue that identities are not fixed but dynamic.

The role of media in the construction and preservation of collective identities and the safeguarding of the nation state idea, through the presentation of images of the self and the other, has been discussed and debated by numerous scholars (Wodak et al., 2009; Anderson, 2006; Tsagarousianou, 1997). In addition, the media's key position in mediating the discursive struggles in which social and political actors fight over the determinants and definitions of main societal issues has attracted major scholarly interest (Hall et al. 1978; Doudaki, 2015). Within this context, this study attempts to examine, through discourse analysis, how the events and the public discussion on immigration and the refugee crisis are presented in and mediated by a popular online outlet, the Swedish edition of 'The Local' (www.thelocal.se). Special attention will be paid to how these representations reflect the discourses of the self, being compared to, juxtaposed to or opposed to (the discourses of) the other.

Cecilia Strand

The European refugee crises through the lens of “the others”

Panel 5: The Mediation of Refugeedom: Europe's Refugee Crisis Through Different Lenses

Uppsala University

In the midst of polarizing media discourses on the refugee crises in Europe, the following study analyses how the European refugee crises is reiterated in a non-European media, by analyzing the largest Ugandan newspaper The Daily Monitor including readers' comments throughout 2015. According to UNHCR, Uganda a developing country is the ninth largest recipient of refugees in the world and has in waves has taken in large groups of refugees from foremost Sudan and later South Sudan, Burundi and DRC. This study attempts from the vantage point of a developing country and non-European perspective understand the crises narratives dominating European policy and media coverage. The analysis of media texts and reader comments indicates an acceptance that the unexpected high number of refugees trying to enter the European Union challenge some core European Union principles on freedom of movement inside Schengen, as well as ideals and subscription to UN Human Rights standards. Besides identifying the clusters making up the coverage of the refugee crises, the analysis uncovers the textual building blocks of a much more insidious theme of non-Europeans as unwanted. This overarching theme could be tied into colonial discourses where the Others are understood as less valued humans, a problem-to-find-solutions-to, and whose knocking on the door of Europe is entirely unwanted. Although the Ugandan press reiterates the European Union's agonizing situation of clashing of on one hand ideals and self-image of being a bastion of Human Rights and on the other hand, everyday politics of carrying the financial burden of refugees in the midst of xenophobia trends across Europe, readers' comments simultaneously appears to welcome the dethroning of Europe from its half a century long self-proclaimed Human Rights supremacy.

Göran Svensson

Blaming the media. Cultures of criticism and accountability in discussions over refugees, immigration and integration

Panel 5: The Mediation of Refugeedom: Europe's Refugee Crisis Through Different Lenses
Uppsala University

The aim of the paper is to contribute to a better understanding of how issues of immigration, refugees and integration are used and reflected in controversies over journalism and its perceived roles for society.

During the last decade, harsh criticism aimed against traditional media in Sweden has emerged, evolving around issues of migration and integration. Traditional Swedish media are said to have downplayed or censored the problems of migration for many years. Media and journalism are considered to be disconnected from citizens and are labelled as politically correct. Journalism, journalists and media in general are sometimes also seen as actors in a conspiracy of the elites against the people. Critique on media and journalism in relation to this matter is often expressed in social media sites, such as Flashback, but also in more widely used social media, such as Facebook or Twitter. It can also be found in the comments on mainstream news media articles and in news sites.

In this paper, a selected number of discussion threads and posts from late 2015 and early 2016, published in the social media discussion site Flashback, are analysed, studying how the idea of political correctness of the mainstream media in Sweden is connected to issues of migration, integration and refugees and how this complex discourse comes to express criticism on journalism and the media. The analysis is done in two steps. First, the use of the term politically correct media is tracked and connected to issues of immigration, refugees and integration. Intensities and affect in these posts, and questions of trust and distrust are mapped. Second, the different cultures of criticism and accountability in these discussions, are then analysed, in terms of the tensions between these cultures, inside the discussion forum and outside the forum.

Panel 6: Migration and/or family!?

Chair: Jinske Verhellen

Cristina Bratu

Spillover effects of stricter immigration policies

Panel 6: Migration and/or family!?

Uppsala University

In this paper we aim to examine three questions:

1. How do stricter immigration policies in one country affect migration flows to a neighboring country? To answer this question, we will estimate the effect of a 2002 policy reform in Denmark - which tightened the rules concerning family reunification on the grounds of marriage - on immigration to Sweden for reunification purposes. Our preliminary results indicate that the Danish reform significantly increased immigration to Sweden.
2. What does the selection look like for those coming to Sweden due to the reform in Denmark? What are their socio-economic characteristics compared to those already residing in Sweden? What happens in the long run: do they stay in Sweden or do they emigrate? Preliminary results indicate that the majority stay in Sweden.
3. Are there cross-country interdependencies within Europe in the determination of immigration policies?

These questions are all part of recent policy discussion within Europe. To answer the first two questions, we will use GeoSweden, which is very rich register data covering the full Swedish population (compiled by Statistics Sweden). To answer the third question, we will use data from the DEMIG policy data base (collected by the International Migration Institute at University of Oxford).

Hester Kroeze

Retention of derivative residence rights for spouses of union citizens

Panel 6: Migration and/or family!?

University of Ghent

Directive 2004/38 regulates the right of a European citizen to move and reside freely within the European Union, and to be accompanied by his spouse. When the Union citizen leaves their joint Member State of residence, the residence right of his spouse elapses, whilst in case of divorce the residence right can be maintained, even though the ex-spouse is not a family member in the sense of the Directive anymore. Consequently, spouses who break up but remain in the same country continue to fall within the scope of the Directive, whilst spouses who maintain their relationship but live in different Member States are deprived from its protection. This difference may be justified from the perspective of abolishing all barriers to free movement, but fails to acknowledge the importance of the Directive's other objectives, such as protection of the family, and protection of integrated third-country nationals. The research question is therefore: 'Under which circumstances can a Union citizen's spouse maintain his residence right in the host Member State after divorce or departure of the Union citizen, and to what extent are differences between those situations in accordance with the Directive's objectives?'

Jinske Verhellen

Refugee flows into Europe and cross-border portability of refugees' personal status

Panel 6: Migration and/or family!?

Ghent University

The EU Member States seem to have prioritised the reception of asylum seekers and the development of short-term assistance programmes. Yet strategies to tackle the long-term legal consequences of the refugee flows into Europe are less clear. This paper takes a closer look at one of the long-term legal concerns, namely the cross-border portability of refugees' personal status (age, parental status, marital status, etc.). The paper will discuss legal problems encountered by asylum seekers and refugees with regard to their personal status acquired in one country and transferred to another country. At present, insufficient research data exist on the interaction between international refugee law (relating to the rights and obligations of States regarding the protection of refugees) and private international law (dealing with private relationships in a cross-border context). The lack of empirical research is all the more worrying as the continuing flow of refugees into Europe will create multiple complex legal issues: How do people prove their family ties? How do asylum/migration authorities assess foreign documents that relate to the civil status of refugees? What if no (authentic) documents can be presented? These and many other crucial private international law questions remain – due to the short-term crisis management – underexposed.

Panel 7: Discourses and Politics of Return and Reintegration

Chair: Jesper Bjarnesen

Jesper Bjarnesen

Ambiguous returns and the (in)visibility of displacement

Panel 7: Discourses and Politics of Return and Reintegration

The Nordic Africa Institute

Whether formally categorized as refugees or not, migrants experience varying degrees of vulnerability and insecurity in relation to their mobilities. These vulnerabilities constitute subjective experiences of displacement and may be more pressing for groups of migrants who would be unlikely to be considered as formal refugees. Building on extended ethnographic fieldwork in Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire, this paper suggests an approach to subjective experiences of displacement that centers on the politics of visibility and invisibility. The paper considers the case of Burkinabe labour migrants in Côte d'Ivoire who were forced to return to Burkina Faso during the period 2000-2010, during which Côte d'Ivoire experienced a low-intensive armed conflict fueled by xenophobic rhetoric against perceived "strangers". Under these circumstances, migrant returns came to resemble refugee movements, characterized by disenfranchisement and distress, as well as a troubled path to resettlement "at home".

Even within families or households, the relative experience of displacement – as well as the implications for livelihood options and prospects for well-being – may differ significantly between individual family members in ways that are generally overlooked. First and foremost, the gendered dynamics of displacement may result in the empowerment or disempowerment of both men and women in the process of forced mobility. Similarly, experiences of displacement may differ significantly across generational lines, even within families. These dynamics of "internal" experiences of displacement within families or households tend to remain invisible to outside observers as well as to neighbours and even to family members themselves, hidden below the surface of family cohesion and respectability.

Emma Elfverson

Electoral violence and the local politics of re-integration: “negotiated democracy” in Nakuru and Mandera, Kenya

Panel 7: Discourses and Politics of Return and Reintegration
Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University

Following Kenya’s 2007 general elections, intense inter-communal violence erupted around the country. Peace returned following international intervention led by Kofi Annan and the negotiation of a new national political order, including a far-reaching constitutional reform that has been the topic of numerous academic analyses. However, very little research has focused on the local dynamics of facilitating return and reintegration following the violence, which pitted neighbours against each other and left grievances and mistrust that might easily re-erupt into violence. To facilitate re-integration and defuse tensions ahead of subsequent elections, violence-affected communities in several locations negotiated agreements on how to distribute ostensibly elected positions among themselves. These hybrid negotiation processes, involving customary community leaders and official authorities, have been termed “negotiated democracy” and have been credited with averting election-related violence in several locations. This paper focuses on two such cases – in Nakuru and Mandera – and explores the potential and limitations inherent in such local negotiation processes. What were the implications for return and re-integration? What are the formal and informal consequences of sidestepping a part of the democratic process? Who benefits from negotiated democracy, and what strategies are available to those who question it?

Bram Verelst

Returning from the Mountains: dynamics of de- and re-mobilization at the Congolese-Ugandan border

Panel 7: Discourses and Politics of Return and Reintegration
Ghent University

For 40 years, the Rwenzori region has been a space where almost continuous armed mobilization and insurgency took place. This persistent armed violence—of the Rwenzururu struggle (1962-1982), NRA (1982-84), NALU (1988-1994) and ADF (1996-2002) rebellions—has had a profound impact on the human geography and institutional structure of the Rwenzori region. While subsequent cycles of displacement and re-settlement have increased demographic and economic pressure in the region's lowlands, dynamics of mobilization and de-mobilization accompanied the political struggle for a traditional kingdom, which was finally recognised in 2009. The struggle for recognition of the Rwenzururu Kingdom—born out of a popular anti-colonial resistance movement—had therefore always been connected with broader regional dynamics of security and stability, more specifically in negotiating the permanent return and resettlement of ex-combatants, many of whom became re-integrated in the structure of the kingdom. However, rather than providing avenues to stability and peace, the Rwenzururu Kingdom has continued to be a site of political contestation and conflict in the borderland. In a context of territorial restructuring—through district creation—and rising competition over land and resources, other ethnic minority groups—frustrated with the Bakonzo-dominated Rwenzururu Kingdom—have enacted claims to self-organisation in kingdoms as well. A process of political and cultural fragmentation is thus being consolidated by an increase in cultural institutions, which increasingly have become to act as a material and symbolic signifier ('fetish') for present-day struggles for access to land, income and representation, as well as an instrument for the political and economic aspirations of local elites. This research project connects the context of kingdoms—as sites of contestation and mobilization—to the political process of return of the about 4.000 former combatants, many of which have been re-integrated in the structure (e.g. veterans groups, youth groups, administrative positions and security structure) of kingship. Return not only signifies the specific spatial-temporal process of de-mobilization, re-settlement and re-integration, but also an imaginary/discursive project ('utopia'), in which historical experiences of rebellion and armed resistance inform present-day struggles for, and claims to, authority, power and (territorial) control.

Jolien Tegenbos

The refugee and the returnee: change and continuity in Central-East Africa?

Panel 7: Discourses and Politics of Return and Reintegration

Ghent University

To this date, repatriation or 'going home' is the most preferred durable solution put forward by UNHCR and governments to end displacement by violent conflict. Yet, we know very little of the actual dynamics of 'return' in conflict-affected places and how returnees are part of (re)constituting societies. In addition, processes of displacement and violence often continue to be part of people's lives after returning 'home'. 'Return' is rarely a separate phase in the life cycle of conflict dynamics, especially in Central-East Africa, one of the world's most protracted situations of displacement. Can you separate the returnee from the refugee, the IDP or the combatant? Is what is left behind always situated in the 'national order of things'? This paper will discuss the state of the art concerning cycles of displacement, violence and return and consider starting points from which to move onwards.

Panel 9: The social and political preferences of refugees

Chair: Jonathan Hall

Daphna Canetti

Exposure to Violence and Support for the Ethos of Peace

Panel 9: The social and political preferences of refugees

University of Haifa

Campaigns of mass violence in Syria, Iraq and elsewhere displace large segments of war-affected populations beyond homeland national borders to neighboring states like Turkey and further afield to destination countries like Germany and Sweden. Public opinion research during war is nevertheless largely confined to states directly affected by conflict. As a result, we know very little about settlement country conditions and the processes that shape public opinion within the wider war-generated diaspora. This is a problem since refugee communities are believed to nurture collective traumas and a sense of victimization; i.e. the grievances that motivate terrorists, foreign fighters or refugee warriors. We address this problem by asking the question Does displacement to peaceful settlement countries encourage a peace ethos? Previous research has shown that exposure to violence results in greater support for the ethos of conflict. However, this relationship may be conditioned by heightened levels of mortality salience during war that make support for conflict ideology more likely. Others argue exposure to violence enables greater empathy for the suffering of others and outgroup altruism, although field evidence is lacking. We use displacement from the wars in Syria and Iraq to Turkey and Sweden to disentangle exposure to violence from the stressful conditions of the wartime environment. The indiscriminate nature of mass violence in Iraq and Syria alleviates many of the endogeneity and selection concerns about war exposure. We investigate the determinants of civilian support for a peace ethos during ongoing conflict in Iraq and Syria using three original community-based datasets of refugees living in Central (n=1600) and Southeastern Anatolia in Turkey (n=2700) as well as asylum centers in Southern Sweden (n=1000). The study breaks ground in examining how the effects of collective victimization vary as a function of settlement countries conditions. This has direct implications for restrictive asylum policies that prevent refugees from reaching Europe's shores.

Sophia Hatz

Transitional justice legacies of collective targeting

Panel 9: The social and political preferences of refugees

Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University

This paper focuses on the consequences of exposure to ethnic violence for post-conflict transitional justice. Does collective suffering foster a desire for retribution, out of a need to address group-based grievances and perceived threats? Or does collective suffering generate positive personal transformations, increasing empathy towards out-groups and planting the seeds for restorative justice? We employ surveys with refugees from Syria and Iraq living in Turkey to investigate how direct and indirect exposure to violence against Syrian and Iraqi ethnic groups affects perceptions of threat, intergroup empathy, and preferences for retribution or restorative justice. We draw on psychological and evolutionary theories to shed light on the individual-level mechanisms from collective suffering to post-conflict justice. The paper has important implications for our understanding of the role of trauma in cycles of violence among ethnic groups.

Dogukan Cansin Karakus

Preferences for Transitional Justice: Testimony given by Displaced Iraqi and Syrian Refugees in Turkey
Panel 9. The social and political preferences of refugees
University of Goettingen

Transitional justice attempts to come to terms with past human right abuses and aims at reconciling the victims of conflicting parties. There is no proper information about the victims' preferences concerning transnational justice mechanisms. Why do victims prioritise retributive justice while others favour restorative justice for violent acts committed in the past? Is there any difference between gender, ethnic affiliation (Arabs, Kurds, Yazidis and Syrians) which is related to violence committed by the so-called Islamic State and the Assad regime? What factors determine victims' attitudes towards transitional justice? Addressing these questions we have recently undertaken some fieldwork in Turkey, which has led to a new empirical view. It underlines the field of transitional justice preferences of refugees who differentiate between gender and ethnic affiliation. Traumatic experiences of wartime violence determine transitional justice preferences in different ways, resulting in retributive vs. restorative justice measures. Corroborating evidence is provided in a 2016 Oct-Nov representative survey of 1,302 refugees conducted in the Midyat area (Turkey). The following aspects were examined in the survey: impact of displacement, returning to prewar homes, loss of property, loss of a loved one, physical injury, imprisonment and torture. In what way do they influence the victims' attitude towards transitional justice? Initial findings confirmed that women were associated with more pro retributive justice measures, whereas men pleaded for more for restorative justice measures. Attention should be paid to transnational justice preferences between gender and ethnic affiliation, as they might support lasting peace agreements in future Iraq and Syria.

Muzaffer Kutlay

What determines the political preferences of returnees: a case study of turks of Bulgaria

Panel 9: The social and political preferences of refugees

University of Kent, Canterbury, UK

The Turks of Bulgaria have a particular place in displacement scholarship. As the largest minority population in the country, they were subjected to ethnic cleansing in the 1980s, which coincided with the final phases of the Communist regime. The anti-Turkish sentiments culminated into a state-led systematic exclusion process, as a result of which, more than 340,000 minority Turks were forcefully migrated to Turkey in 1989. After the collapse of the Communist regime and the transition to democracy, almost 40 percent of them voluntarily returned to Bulgaria. The massive number of people that were subjected to forced migration and the subsequent sustainable return makes Bulgaria an outlier case in the literature. Drawing from forty-six semi-structured interviews, this study explores the factors that informed the voluntary return of Turkish refugees and parameters that determined their political preferences and voting behaviour in contemporary Bulgarian politics.

Daniel Neururer

The Distributional Preferences of Refugees from Iraq and Syria During the European Migrant Crisis:
Field Evidence from Turkey and Sweden

Panel 9: The social and political preferences of refugees

Department of Economics, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria

Almost nothing is known about the distributional preferences of refugees during the European migrant crisis. How do the distributional preferences of migrants from Iraq and Syria towards refugees with the same religion look like and do the distributional preferences change towards refugees with a different religion? Furthermore, do the distributional preferences change along the migration path through Europe? This paper addresses those questions with the help of lab in the field experiments that elicit refugees' distributional preferences in Turkey and Sweden. In our lab in the field experiments we use a simple and intuitive approach - the Equality Equivalence Test [1]. This test elicits benevolence in two domains of income allocations - the domain of advantageous inequality where the decision maker is ahead of another person, and the domain of disadvantageous inequality where the decision maker is behind. According to the revealed benevolence, neutrality or malevolence of the decision maker in the two domains, she or he is classified into a distributional preference type.

[1] Kerschbamer, R. 2015. "The geometry of distributional preferences and a non-parametric identification approach: The Equality Equivalence Test". *European Economic Review*, 76. p. 85-10

Erik Skoog

Social Preferences in the Wake of War and Displacement

Panel 9: The social and political preferences of refugees

Uppsala University

Trust and altruism are common measures of cooperation in well-functioning societies. The conditions that favour or disfavour such cooperation is an important avenue of economic and social research. Evolutionary approaches to the psychology of prejudice have yielded predictions for how context affects discrimination. Particularly, evolved systems have developed to utilize cues in the environment to identify when conspecifics are possible threats or coalition partners, and react accordingly. Low threats coupled with available outside opportunities (economic and social) should favour more cooperative behaviour and identification of outgroup members as possible coalition partners. Previous research has found that conflict tends to erode outgroup trust and altruism, whereas ingroup (or parochial) trust and altruism tends to be enhanced. However, most such studies have been conducted among the people remaining in the conflict area. Displaced persons, who find themselves far removed from the conflict, in an environment of low threat and high opportunity, may instead perceive outgroups as potential coalition partners, hence expressing increased trust and altruism. We test this hypothesis using an experimental design with a sample of refugees from Syria and Iraq currently residing in Sweden. Using trust games and dictator games, we measure parochialism and pro-sociality towards other individuals identified either as members or non-members of one's own religious group. The results of this field experiment are analyzed in conjunction with follow-up survey data measuring a rich set of individual background characteristics, including exposure to war violence and war-related losses, as well as measures of social and general trust. We draw out the implications of these findings for peacebuilding and the integration of war refugees.

Katharina Werner

Trauma and Trust – Refugees, War Exposure and Trust in Turkey

Panel 9: The social and political preferences of refugees

University of Passau, Germany

In response to the massive displacement caused by the wars in Iraq and Syria, Turkey implemented an open-door policy. Within the span of a few years, more than 4.8 million refugees entered the country. Turkey now faces the challenge of social and economic integration of these refugees. An important precondition for their integration is trust – a fundamental component of civic culture and democracy. Trust brings people closer together, fosters cooperation and enables them to resolve disputes. The refugees thus need to trust the Turkish people as well as the state and the justice system to find their place in Turkey. But trust involves vulnerability and the risk of being disappointed. Intuitively, one would thus expect that exposure to violence and destruction may have affected the refugees' propensity to trust other people and political institutions. It is therefore puzzling that the impact of war exposure on social and political trust among refugees has not received much attention in the existing literature.

The project investigates how conflict exposure affects trust among refugees from Syria and Iraq living in Turkey. We analyze surveys which we ran with 2150 refugees from Syria and Iraq living in Turkey during November-December 2016, in the midst of the current turmoils. Two types of trust are examined: generalized social trust and trust in the political institutions of the settlement country.

We base our hypotheses on the literature on the political and social effects of war violence. We hypothesize that refugees strongly exposed to violence exhibit greater trust than those lacking this exposure. This could be a result of posttraumatic growth, i.e. positive change that may occur after having overcome challenging life crises. This positive effect, however, will depend on the refugees' perception of being in a safe environment in the settlement country. The results have important implications for the social and political integration of refugees from war-torn countries.

Panel 11: Issues of Reception, Governance, Borders, and Polarization based on the 2015 Refugee Crisis

Chair: Önver Cetrez and Katherine Braun

Özge Biner Derdoy

Struggling with the Irrationality of Smugglers: Border Crossing Experiences of Undocumented Migrants

Panel 11: Issues of Reception, Governance, Borders, and Polarization based on the 2015 Refugee Crisis
L'école des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales

Undocumented border crossing can be a highly bureaucratic and painstaking process. It compels migrants to engage with different structures and agents of power such as smugglers, state(s), political parties, and migrants' own political and social networks. The intersection of these structures limits individual practices and movements. Yet, it simultaneously creates spaces in which people can negotiate their subject position and resist institutional and informal power. This article engages with recent perspectives in migration studies, which emphasize the need to conceptualize human smuggling by focusing on the interdependencies between different actors. The analysis developed here aims to explore the internal and external mechanisms of human smuggling process by focusing on multi-layered relations between smugglers and undocumented people and by placing these relationships within the analysis of a wider network of power and dependency. Drawing upon qualitative ethnographic fieldwork conducted with undocumented migrants in İzmir, located at the Turkish-Greek, and in Van, located at the Turkish-Iranian border, the article examines different stages of the smuggling process by focusing on the changing agency of migrants vis-à-vis their smugglers. It analyzes how physical and socio-political conditions of border crossing affect people's way of thinking, behaviour and engagement with different structures of power.

Önver Cetrez & Valerie DeMarinis

Cultivating Resilience in the Midst of Hardship: Psychosocial health among Syrian Refugees in Istanbul

Panel 11: Issues of Reception, Governance, Borders, and Polarization based on the 2015 Refugee Crisis
Uppsala University

This study aimed at describing the general health situation among Assyrian-Syrian refugees (n = 171, 70.2% males, mean age 31.08) in Istanbul, during two separate time periods. Measures included The Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ), The Brief R-COPE, The General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE), The Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC), The Primary Care Post Traumatic Disorder Scale (PC-PTSD), together with a number of additional health items. The results showed that among the 52.4% of those who were found to have experienced some kind of trauma, 23.4% met the criteria for PTSD. Ratings of one's own physical health (< .001), one's own psychological health (< .05), and PHQ were statistically significant with PTSD. Females rated their own physical health (< .01) and own psychological health (< .01) worse than men. As a participation research act, we initiated the creation of a multi-function activity center with the refugees. The participants themselves evaluated the center's activities as being in a safe space that was very important for their lives. A paired-samples t-Test showed a significant increase from Time 1 to Time 2 for Positive R-COPE (< .08), a decrease for Negative R-COPE (< .05), and an increase for the GSE (< .05).

Joyce De Coninck

Rights-based Responsibility in the Operationalisation of Border Control - Human Rights in Troubled Waters?

Panel 11: Issues of Reception, Governance, Borders, and Polarization based on the 2015 Refugee Crisis
Ghent European Law Institute - Ghent University

The 2015 European Agenda on Migration underscores the need for the operationalisation of external border management, as a means to help curb the current crisis the external border is faced with. This tendency can similarly be perceived as a result of the increased operational powers bestowed upon the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the increased use of operational cooperation with third countries as exemplified by the highly controversial EU-Turkey Statement. However, the operationalisation of border management measures inevitably entails on-the-ground interaction with a particularly vulnerable group of individuals and renders the safeguarding of fundamental rights all the more relevant, as demonstrated by the increased mention of violations of the right to life, the prohibition of non-refoulement and the right to liberty in this context.

Within this vein, the question arises as to the responsibility for human rights violations following such operational action. Although Article 51 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights binds both EU institutions as well as Member States to a given level of human rights protection in the implementation of Union law, it fails to address how such responsibility is to be determined and allocated amongst Member States and the EU engaged in the operationalisation of migration control.

This contribution seeks to identify systemic difficulties that arise when applying the framework of primary and secondary rules on the determination of (international) responsibility for human rights violations by the EU in the realm of border control, as found in the Articles on the Responsibility of International Organisations (ARIO). It seeks to demonstrate the extent to which the current human rights architectural framework is no longer up to par with shifting modes of operational cooperation in this field, due to issues concerning the attribution of conduct and the identification of internationally wrongful acts committed by the EU.

Gwen Herkes

Victimization and illegal border crossing. A critical perspective on the EU policy and legislation on migration, human trafficking and human smuggling

Panel 11: Issues of Reception, Governance, Borders, and Polarization based on the 2015 Refugee Crisis
Ghent University

This paper will critically analyze the EU policy and regulation concerning migration, human trafficking and human smuggling on the victimization of human trafficked and smuggled persons. Due to the restricting migration policies, most of the refugees need the help of others to get into Europe. This results in a high exposure to crimes such as human trafficking and smuggling and therefore also increases the vulnerability of these migrants. This vulnerability contributes to their labelling as victims in the existing EU policy and legislation. Starting from a critical victimological framework, the labelling theory claims the victim-label is mostly determined by the choices of those in power. The EU framework uses two perspectives on victimization of human trafficked and smuggled persons. On the one hand - concerning human trafficking – a broad interpretation of victimization is used in which the abuse of the vulnerability of a trafficked person is the most important element. This victim fits the concept of the ideal victim [1] who is in need of compassion and is passively waiting to be rescued by the law enforcement services. On the other hand, the persons who do not live up to the expectations of this ideal victim-concept are not covered by the international compassion and protection that results from being labelled as a victim. For example, in the human smuggling policy, a double discourse on victimization is used due to the role and agency of the migrants themselves by engaging in the crime. Therefore it is suggested in this paper that the victim-label often serves other purposes than the claimed purposes of protecting human rights and international compassion.

[1] Christie, N. (1986). The ideal victim. In E. A. Fattah (Ed.), *From crime policy to victim policy* (pp. 17–30). New York: St. Martin's.

Jana Kuhnt

Secondary effects of the Syrian civil war: Displacement and social cohesion among youth in Jordan
Panel 11: Issues of Reception, Governance, Borders, and Polarization based on the 2015 Refugee Crisis
Chair for Development Economics, Georg-August-University of Goettingen, Germany

MENA countries hosting large numbers of refugees face immense challenges providing sufficient economic opportunities and access to basic services for their native population, and competition over tight resources fuels conflicts between host and refugee population. Jordan is hosting more than 650.000 Syrian refugees alone, who are highly concentrated in Jordan's most vulnerable communities. This creates social tensions that have the potential to generating secondary conflicts.

We analyse the effects of the persistent refugee crisis on social cohesion in Jordan. We study perceptions regarding different population groups in Jordan and seek to understand drivers of change in social cohesion among refugees and host youth. Our focus on youth is motivated by the current danger of creating lost generations and the notion that civic society involvement may be an alternative to radicalization and help to avoid further marginalization. We collect survey data using social media surveys targeting different regions and population sub-groups. While this survey type is associated with selection bias resulting from only reaching individuals who access social media, targeting different groups and complementing our analysis by secondary data allows us to perform insightful comparisons and generates novel insights into the effects of protracted refugee crisis on society's sense of togetherness.

Susanne Schmelter

Syrian Displacement and Humanitarian Government in Lebanon

Panel 11: Issues of Reception, Governance, Borders, and Polarization based on the 2015 Refugee Crisis
Goettingen University

This paper examines humanitarianism [1] as a part of the migration and border regime in Lebanon. It discusses in how far the methodological approach of the ethnographic regime analysis allows investigating and conceptualising conflicting dynamics such as negotiations within the humanitarian sector and the migration struggles of displaced Syrians in Lebanon. The extensive ethnographic research (between 2013 and 2016) includes interviews with representatives of humanitarian organisations as well as participant observation in informal social networks among Syrians. By exploring the relation between these institutionalised and individualised forms of dealing with displacement, the paper highlights that the migration struggles happen often within the logics of the humanitarian regime but also at its very margins and constitute as such a form of resistance to it.

[1] Didier Fassin. 2007. "Humanitarianism: A Nongovernmental Government." In *Nongovernmental Politics*, edited by Michel Feher. New York : Cambridge, Mass: Zone Books ; Distributed by MIT Press.

[2] Hess, Sabine, and Vassilis Tsianos. 2010. "Ethnographische Grenzregimeanalyse." In *Grenzregime : Diskurse, Praktiken, Institutionen in Europa*, edited by Sabine Hess and Bernd Kasperek, 243–64. Berlin: Assoziation A.

Suzanne Schot and Michelle Bruijn

Explaining violent behaviour against asylum-seekers among border police officers: a Macedonia and Serbia case study

Panel 11: Issues of Reception, Governance, Borders, and Polarization based on the 2015 Refugee Crisis
Faculty of Law, University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands

During the 2015 refugee crisis border police officers engaged in violent behavior against asylum-seekers travelling through transit countries to reach the European Union. In Macedonia and Serbia, the violence included beatings, violent assaults, and the use of excessive force in form of stun grenades, teargas, and rubber bullets. In this paper, we argue that border police officers as a group and their role in the execution of a State's border regime are important factors in explaining their violent behaviour. By consulting meso and macro criminological theories, we offer explanations for the violent behaviour among border police officers in Macedonia and Serbia. An enhanced understanding of external pressures, such as the organizational structure of the border police, group dynamics, and the legal and political responses allows us to comprehend the violence against asylum-seekers on a criminological level. Our synthesis of the literature indicates that the pressure of coping with the influx of refugees, the authorization to use coercive violence, and the isolated location of the borders in Macedonia and Serbia create different rules and morals, which subsequently leads to violent behaviour against asylum-seekers.