



# Abstracts

## Researching Migration in Europe – empirical research, theoretical and methodological challenges

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# **Analogies and the myth of permanence in the ‘repatriation’ from the Former Soviet Union to Greece and Germany**

Christin Heß

## **Abstract**

Like several migrant groups in contemporary Europe, ethnic German and ethnic Greek return migrants from the Former Soviet Union have been studied in national contexts alone. My research, a first attempt at a systematic comparative study, has shown that they display a surprising number of similarities in their responses to integration in their ‘historical homelands’, modern Greece and Germany. My paper identifies reasons for their analogous approaches, arguing that their ‘Soviet’/‘post-Soviet’ identity plays an imperative role. Analogies exist in terms of migrants’ spatial distribution as well as their struggles to find employment equivalent to their previous qualifications. On the other hand, these two migratory movements, when looked at comparatively, highlight that there are good reasons for us to re-conceptualise the idea of a ‘permanent repatriation from the Soviet Union’ in the post-1987 European context. Migrants in both countries demonstrate that the often assumed finality of their (re-?) settlement is interspersed with elements of circular movement, creating truly transnational spaces, for example between Kazakhstan and Germany, or between Georgia and Northern Greece. My paper adopts a twofold structure. In the first part, it introduces parallels in the way these migrants approach their spatial and occupational settlement. In the second part, migrants’ narratives are used to exemplify how the notion of the finality of their ‘homecoming’ needs to be revisited, especially in the face of a very new phenomenon: migrants returning permanently to areas of the Former Soviet Union. The paper draws on recently completed fieldwork in Russian language among ‘repatriates’ in both countries, framed by interviews with policy makers. It responds to calls in migration research to transcend the singularities of national case studies in order to enhance our understanding what separates general from particular tendencies of migrant integration, particularly in the European context. Conducting this study has re-emphasised common methodological issues, such as pursuing ‘truthfulness’ in migrants’ narratives or the adjustment of data collection concepts to varying national settings, taking account of their particularities while maintaining an overall cohesion in the general research design.

## **Short biographical notes**

Christin Hess is a doctoral researcher at the University of Bath in the UK, close to the submission of her Ph.D. thesis, which compares the integration of Soviet Greeks and Soviet Germans in their ‘historical homelands’. First findings were published in *Europe-Asia Studies* in 2008. She completed a M.A. degree in Contemporary European Studies at the Universities of Bath (UK), Charles University Prague and the University of Siena. Her undergraduate study background was in Politics with Russian and East European Studies. Building on this, her interests have taken her further into migration where questions of ethnicity and transnational comparisons have always interested her most. Her current research interests focus on national histories of thought impacting on notions of nationhood and citizenship, migration cultures and migrant identity. She teaches at undergraduate and postgraduate level at the University of Bath and is tutor and mentor to politics MA students. She speaks Russian, English and German and is trying her best with Greek.

# **Migration & Memory: Presentation of a young research field and of selected findings in the Austrian context**

Christiane Hintermann

## **Abstract**

Both migration and memory are subjects that attract a great deal of scientific interest. However, bringing the two topics together in one research approach is still very much a minority concern. Questions such as 'Is migration history part of the post-World-War II narrative in Europe?' or 'How is the rich migration history of Europe remembered in the public national histories of different European countries?' have not been given much attention from the scientific community, and have not played a prominent role when it comes to public and political debates on migration and integration issues in Europe, so far. This is different for example from the discourse in traditional immigration countries like the USA where the historical consciousness is built on the notion to be an immigration society.

Central to my reflections in the presentation is the question, how immigration societies narrate their (im)migration history, how they (re)construct and negotiate their (im)migration past. The research is based in the general assumption that the very rich (im)migration history of Europe is underrepresented in historiography as well as in the collective memories of European nation states. In the first part of the presentation I will give a more theoretical introduction on the interrelations of migration, memory and history. In the second part the approach will be exemplified by presenting results from a study on the representations of (im)migration history and immigrants in Austrian school textbooks (in the subjects of history and geography) since the 1970s and in selected migration exhibitions that have been shown in Austria: the "Gastarbajteri" exhibition in the *Wien Museum* displayed in 2004 and the exhibition "Migration. A trip through time in Europe" in the *Museum Arbeitswelt* (Museum of the World of Work) in Steyr (Upper Austria) displayed 2003-2004. The study has been undertaken within the frame of the research field "Migration & Memory" at the *Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institute for European History and Public Spheres* in Vienna in cooperation with *Malmö University* in Sweden.

## **Short biographical notes**

Christiane Hintermann, migration researcher and geographer, is key researcher at the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for European History and Public Spheres in Vienna and lecturer at the Institute for Geography and Regional Research at the University of Vienna. She has been engaged in migration research since the middle of the 1990s and is the author of a number of articles and contributions in anthologies. Her current research focus is the question how migration is remembered, how migration narratives are (re)constructed and how migrants are represented in Austria.

# **The Curse of Cain**

## **On the Conceptual History of Migration in Early Modern Thought**

Stefan Donecker

### **Abstract**

The proposed paper intends to provide a diachronic perspective on migration as a theoretical concept in science and scholarship. Most contemporary overviews on the development of migration studies trace the history of the discipline no further back than the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This approach, however, neglects the fact that also preceding generations of academics and savants reflected theoretically on human mobility, tried to formulate laws of migration and deduced ethical implications from human wanderings. To early modern scholars, human migration was indeed a crucial phenomenon that had determined the course of history – from the first wanderings of the Noachids after the deluge to the barbarian migrations that shattered the Roman Empire, and up to the present. It is the aim of this paper to survey the theoretical considerations on migration that were formulated between the late 15<sup>th</sup> and the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. In particular, I intend to document the ambivalence of mobility in early modern thought: migration was seen both as a corrupting influence that caused man to lapse into barbarism, and as an indication for the valour, bravery and piety of colonisers and conquerors. Through such an analysis, I hope to provide insights on the “conceptual prehistory” of a crucially important and extremely problematic term in modern political discourse. In other words: If 16<sup>th</sup> century scholars denounced migration as the “Curse of Cain”, does such a condemnation, in any way, relate to or anticipate present-day images, stereotypes and perceptions of migrants?

### **Short biographical notes**

Stefan Donecker, born 1977 in Munich, studied history and Scandinavian studies at the University of Vienna and is currently enrolled in the Ph.D. programme at the European University Institute in Florence. Research focus: Intellectual and conceptual history of the early modern period; North-eastern European history, Baltic Sea region studies.

**Immigrants and "immigrants"**  
**The case of British permanent residents in rural France**  
Biorn Ivemark

**Abstract**

Often likened to tourists, populations like the British on the French countryside are rarely seen as the immigrants they often legally are. Socio-economically positioned in the broad spectrum between the disadvantaged immigrant populations from the third world and the 'transnational elites' that populate the world cities, this theoretically important group of migrants helps emphasize some unwarranted presuppositions and blind spots in migration research which can help tailor new questions and perspectives in the field. Using a qualitative case study of permanently settled Britons in a small area of the Vendée region in western France, and triangulating the findings with previous community studies, surveys, and government reports, I show that the experiences of these migrants integrating in the French countryside, despite their large numbers, varied class backgrounds, differential labor market experiences, poor language skills and often marked by withdrawal into their ethnic community, are overall very positive. Moreover, the generally unproblematic assimilation of their offspring points to the importance of nationality and to these groups' overall socio-economic and cultural advantages over other immigrant groups. But it also highlights the role of racial invisibility as a vector of social and cultural integration in an ideologically color-blind society where race is usually downplayed as an important variable in immigrant incorporation, be it politically or in the social scientific community.

I show that analyzing the British permanent residents on the French countryside as immigrants helps highlight several political presuppositions and biases in the populations studied but also in the construction of the sociological concepts used to analyze them, be it in France or other European countries. More broadly, this approach emphasizes the role of national-historical heritages and political ideologies in framing migratory issues studied by social scientists, and points to the need of subjecting them to critical analysis.

**Short biographical notes**

Biorn Ivemark holds a B.A. from Stockholm University, Sweden and an M.A. in sociology from the University of Nantes, France. He is a now PhD student at the department of sociology of the University of British Columbia since September 2008, where he is working as a research assistant while preparing his thesis on Senegalese immigrants in Paris and Montreal under the supervision of Dr. Wendy D. Roth.

## *integration revisited*

### **On the Dynamics and Context Dependency of Individual Integration Processes Examples drawn from First Generation Migrants in Vienna**

Rossalina Latcheva and Barbara Herzog-Punzenberger

#### **Abstract**

In this article we develop a model of integration processes with which we try to meet some of the challenges of the current theoretical discussion. Essentialism and homogeneity concerning ethnic groups as well as linearity and unidirectionality of the integration process are among the most important challenges. Our aim was to connect objective data and subjective perspectives analysing the intersection between migrants' own perceptions of their "migration project", objective traces of their biographies and societal opportunity structures. The model stresses the dynamic, contextual and interactional nature of integration processes and consists of four components. Within each of the components three distinct phases can be observed. The first component points to the changes in economic and living conditions. The second comprises of the legal and political dimension. The third one is about processes of social mobility and status transitions. The fourth dimension comprehends belonging, identification and emotional bonds. The model is based on qualitative interviews with 30 individuals from the two biggest guest-worker groups in Austria originally recruited during the 1960ies and 1970ies from Ex-Yugoslavia and Turkey.

#### **Short biographical notes**

Rossalina Latcheva has been a research assistant since 2010 (chair of Prof. Davidov) and since 2003 lecturer at University of Vienna. She studied sociology at University of Vienna, completed postgraduate studies of sociology at IHS (Institut für Höhere Studien) in Vienna and her PhD in 2010 at the Justus-Liebig-University Gießen. She was senior researcher at the IHS and the ZSI (Zentrum für Soziale Innovation) in Vienna. Research foci: Migration and Integration, national and European identity, ethnical demarcation, authoritarianism and democratic potential in Central and Southeastern Europe, multivariate data analysis.

Barbara Herzog-Punzenberger studied social and cultural anthropology at the University of Vienna. She earned a postgraduate degree in political science at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Vienna in 1998. Since then she has been working in migration research in various settings. From 2000 to 2002 she held a position as research officer at the International Center for Migration Policy Development in Vienna, subsequently she was guest researcher at the University of Calgary in Canada. Since 2004 she is responsible for the Austrian part of TIES, an international comparative project on the descendants of guestworkers in Europe, located at the Austrian Academy of Sciences. She has also been responsible for the Austrian country report in the international OECD study "Migrant education".

# **Unravelling the incongruities besetting Post-Accession Roma, compared with other migrants: As viewed via a Social Capital lens.**

Teresa Staniewicz

## **Abstract**

This material is drawn mainly from recent research undertaken for an EU agency (Fundamental Rights Agency - FRA) in conjunction with several other Roma/Polish migrant-related projects undertaken at the Centre for Rights, Equality and Diversity [CRED], at the University of Warwick, UK. The paper focuses on narrativising the differing patterns of migratory experience of two ethnically distinct Post-Accession migrant groups, Roma and Poles. It examines the strategies utilised, obstacles faced, impact on local communities and in/access to local labour markets, as well as examining the hidden social costs of migration. This analysis is intentionally contextualised; set within the geopolitical and cultural contexts of each group, it explores the contingent nature of existing social / cultural capital. The detailed personal experiences, illustrated via personal narratives, exemplify the situational realities – that social capital can be seen as both an enhanced provider [as in the case of Polish migrants], or an inhibitor [as in the case of Roma], of equitable access to civil society. In the case of the former, there is much material on the successful social networking of Polish migrants, adopting new forms of networking such as virtual networks (utilising blogs, websites and other media), signalling the need to reconceptualise migration in the 21st Century. This has resulted in such social networks and associational relationships generating, for some, substantial social capital in the form of resources that these Poles have utilised to promote self growth and opportunity. In contrast, Roma have experienced barriers, inhibiting comparable equitable access to civil society. Social capital is generally grounded within social interaction and civil engagement. These newly migrating Roma can be seen to have low levels of social capital formation, despite strong bonds within their existing communities. It is hoped that the content of this paper, indicating just some of the diverse kinds of movement into ‘borderless spaces’ which become contested spaces, will also stimulate some thought on the specific needs of Roma communities, when viewed within the context of migrants, some of whom still retain a sub-cultural sense of selfhood as ‘refugee’, despite their countries of domicile acceding to the EU. For some groups, the complexities surrounding uprooting remain as difficult in these ‘borderless’ times, as they did 40-50 yrs ago.

## **Short biographical notes**

Teresa Staniewicz role at the University of Warwick, is as Project Manager of the UK National Focal Point [UK NFP] for the EU Fundamental Rights Agency [FRA], based in Vienna. This is a statutory body serving the EU, EC and European Parliament, and its main function is to collate data and conduct research informing European policy on all matters associated with racism and xenophobia. Managing the UK-arm of its RAXEN Project means that her reports feed directly into high-level European policy debates and research networks. I am also the Centre Manager for CRED [Centre for Rights, Equality and Diversity]. Her areas of interest and specialities are broadly: the intersectionality of health, ethnicity (and cultural maintenance); identity construction in white minority ethnic communities (such as the Roma); forced migration; the formation of demographic datasets of 'hidden' minority communities. She is currently developing comparisons between post-WWII Polish (Polonian) communities and their cultural maintenance over time, and those more recently arrived Post-Accession Poles.

# **Rise and Decline of Different Immigrant Groups in the Labour Market: the case of Portugal**

Sonia Pereira

## **Abstract**

Since the mid 1960s Portugal has received a continuous inflow of African immigrants from Portuguese Speaking African Countries, or PALOP (Cape Verde, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and S. Tomé e Príncipe). These immigrants worked mainly in low-skilled occupations in construction, domestic services and cleaning. Roughly around the turn of the century Portugal's immigrant population more than doubled with the sudden arrival of qualified immigrants from Eastern Europe (Ukraine, Moldova and Romania) and with a boost in immigration from Brazil, again largely of low skilled workers. An important proportion of the newly arrived immigrants entered the labour market in the economic activities that were also the main employers of already established immigrants. The new immigrant inflow changed the hiring options available to employers and indeed PALOP immigrants began complaining that preference was being given to Eastern Europeans and Brazilians in the labour market. The ways in which different immigrant groups/ethnic minorities and cohorts move in and up the labour market has been subject to much academic attention in North-America. However in the European context this is an issue that would need further research and attention. In the framework of the recent inflow of immigrants from Eastern to Western Europe the following questions are, at least potentially, relevant: how do different immigrant groups and cohorts enter and progress in the labour market? How do 'old' traditional immigrant groups (for example from former colonies) compare with the recent European immigrants in terms of labour market outcomes? How are discrimination mechanisms being shaped by new immigration inflows? What is the impact of the newly arrived on the labour market position of established immigrants? My paper will address the changes in employment that have resulted from the new immigrant inflows in construction, cleaning and domestic work in Portugal as well as the position of these different immigrant groups in the labour market, also taking into account gender differences.

## **Short biographical notes**

Sonia Pereira completed her PhD in Human Geography in 2009 at the University of Lisbon, Portugal, with a thesis entitled: "Which place for workers of African origin in the Portuguese labour market? Analysis of the Impact of New Immigration Flows". She has an MA in Migration Studies from the University of Sussex and a Bsc in Economics from the Technical University of Lisbon. She is a member of IMISCOE, a research network on International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion and is interested in pursuing research on migration issues particularly related to processes of labour market incorporation, development of migration systems and discrimination.

# Returning migrants. Scenarios, patterns and expectations in North Albania

Cristiana Paladini

## Abstract

This work, which is the result of an ongoing research in Albania, aims to investigate the migrants as relevant actors placed in a circular process of social transformation, that affects places of arrival, but also territories of departure and return. The intent is to investigate the migration - as a "fait social total" – focusing on the experience of "return" to the origin territories and the implications that this experience entails on the people and on their social contexts. Although it is difficult to find official data, in Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean countries the phenomena of temporal or permanent returns have to be considered as an emerging development opportunity in terms of skills acquired and relations established. Moreover it could influence the economic growth both of the migrant, of his country, of the social network that supported him during the period abroad. On matter of fact the European Union had repeatedly underlined the migrant's key role and the need to strengthen this process in order to speed up the development in the Mediterranean area. At the same time, however, actual expulsion policies in connection with the effects of the economic crisis on the labor market do not sustain paths of return. Under these conditions the migrants returning home risk to weight on their families and communities and exacerbate a state of "double absence", common to those who are ending the migration experience. The reflection will be supported by an observation ongoing in North Albania, a country whose recent history, economy and social life organization, are strongly linked to migration. The preliminary results of a two years research - conducted in an area particularly susceptible to circular migration to and from Italy - will be presented.

The work, in its first phase, will be carried out through the methodological tool of "life stories" and "in depth" interviews in order to identify common trends and to outline some aspects related to the path of the migration experience, the skills acquired, the expectations, the potential impact on the community.

## Short biographical notes

Cristiana Paladini is Doctor of Social Science and Migrants Studies - (PHD in Communication Science), assistant professor in Sociology (Lumsa University , collaborates with University of Rome La Sapienza and European University of Rome. Her research work and publications are focused on migration studies, European integration process and civil society. Actually she lives in Albania, where she is carrying out a research on Eastern European Countries and migration.

## **Consequences of post-enlargement migration. Perspective of a sending area**

Krystyna Iglicka

### **Abstract**

This paper analyses profit and loss account of the most recent wave of job migrations from Poland, and reflects on its consequences. The author points to these consequences from macro, mezo and micro perspective. Among advantages of the migration outflow one should mention: decrease of unemployment rate, stable flow of remittances and mitigation of the level of poverty. However, migration was also a factor accounting for a real reduction in the population of Poland. The phenomenon of massive migration of young and educated job seekers results, in the long run, in the drainage of skills and in the human capital reduction. There are also social costs of the outflow such as: disruption of families and the phenomenon of 'double marginalisation'. According to Iglicka it seems to be right to say that the massive proportions of post 2004 outflow have resulted in its negative consequences outweighing its advantages. In the final result, however, a lot shall depend on what percentage of today's migrants will return to Poland, what their equipment in the form of the relevant job experience and skills will be, and how they will schedule their returns.

### **Short biographical notes**

Krystyna Iglicka is an economist and a social demographer. Professor at the Lazarski School of Commerce and Law. Polish government expert on migration policy. Her research area include changes in fertility patterns during the demographic transition, strategies and mechanisms of emigration in the CEE region, labour mobility, East-West European migration, immigration and integration models, EU immigration policy, patterns of return migration, brain-drain and mobility of highly skilled labour. Krystyna Iglicka has got her M.Sc (in Economics) in 1988 (University of Warsaw), Ph.D (in Economics) in 1993 (Warsaw School of Economics) and Habilitated Doctor degree in Economics (University of Warsaw) in 2003. In the same year she has obtained a Professor position at the L.K. Academy of Management. She was a Fulbright Fellow at the Department of Sociology (University of Pennsylvania) in 1999-2000 and a Polish Science Foundation, British Academy and Foreign and Commonwealth Office Fellow at the University of London, 1996-1999. She was also a Dekaban Foundation Fellow at the University of Glasgow in 1996. In the period 2002-2003 she was a Deputy Director of the Institute for Social Studies at the University of Warsaw. Professor Iglicka taught at various Polish universities and also at University College London (UK), University of Glasgow (UK) and University of Birmingham (UK). She gave occasional lectures at i.e. London School of Economics (LSE), University Louven la Neuve, University of Sussex, Universida Autonomia da Barcelona, University of Pennsylvania, University of Michigan, Kent State University, University of Minnesota, University of Mannheim. She has served as consultant or expert to various international organisations e.g. European Commission, International Organisation for Migration, OECD, and Poland's government departments.

# Central Asian Immigrants in Moscow Realities revealed by their own words

Norio Horie, Sergei Ryazantsev

## Abstract

Moscow is one of the largest magnetic metropolitan city attracting migrant workers. Most of them are the most vulnerable members of the entire global community. There are many pitfalls which can render them illegal in Moscow. There are people who become illegal without realizing it, people who consciously become illegal, people who do not understand the legal bureaucratic procedures or find them to be too much trouble and consequently become illegal. On the other hand there are people who are fortunate enough to become legal through the kindness of an employer or host, or who are lucky enough to attain legal status as a result of personal connections, etc. In many cases, the difference between being legal or illegal is something that is determined by the merest opportunity or piece of good fortune. We conducted qualitative research interviews for twenty Central Asian migrant workers in Moscow. They revealed what kind of pitfalls they face in crossing borders, in working place, and in their daily life in Moscow. For people who migrate across the border to work in Moscow, the most important aspects of their experience are the problems faced when crossing the border, problems relating to work, and problems faced in everyday life. Russian officials at borders and on streets take advantage of migrant workers' vulnerable status and swarm after their money, and the fact that there is business to be made by agents intervening in the border control procedures, in the registration procedures, or in the work permit application procedures. Of the Central Asian immigrants who took part in our study there were those who did not know how to apply for and obtain a work permit; those who did not know whether it was necessary to possess one; those who applied through an intermediary agent, but were not able to judge whether this was legal or not; and those who wanted to one, but never got round to dealing with the complicated application process, because they had not experienced any problems through not owning one. These are the people who fall in the narrow space between regular and irregular. These facts demonstrate that there are blind spots in Russia's border control and foreign labor management. What is required in order to create Russia's better governance of migration is to consider how to reflect the voices of the migrant workers who find themselves trapped inside her complex and contradictory systems.

## Short biographical notes

Norio Horie, Professor, Deputy Director of Center of Far East Studies, University of Toyama (Japan). He studies labor market institutions, human resource management, foreign labor migration issues in Russia and the CIS countries. He is author of about 100 scientific publications and the project leader of the research project "Central Asian Migration Management and International Cooperation" by the Ministry of Education (Japan). He also conducts the project "Potentials of Russian Far East economic development: economic relations in border regions between Russia and China" supported by Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

Sergey V. Ryazantsev, Doctor of Economics, Professor, Head of the Center of Social Demography and Economic Sociology of the Institute of Socio-Political Researches of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Sphere of scientific interests is social-economic and demographic aspects of migratory processes in Russia and foreign countries. He is author of more than 300 scientific publications, head and participant of the research projects executed for Ministry of health and social development of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, ILO, IOM, UNFPA and other organizations.

# Freedom of Movement in the EU: a passport to progress and education?

Christiane Wirth Forsberg

## Abstract

'Free movement' is a key constitutive element of European citizenship. Under the umbrella of citizenship, 'mobility' in the EU, offers individuals and states progress, freedom and opportunity for economic development. In this way, the union of European States has given rhetorical and legal meaning to the movement of individuals (cf Cresswell 2006). However, mobility at the same time can be perceived as a disruptive force both by individuals as well as by the state.

In this paper, I will explore three inter-related aspects of mobility of Eastern European nationals in the UK. I will use a life-course framework to analyse geographical mobility (national and international), residential mobility, and occupational mobility. Drawing on large scale data sets and a case study of A8 nationals in Southport, UK, I will highlight the commonalities and linkages between these different forms of mobility. I hypothesise that lived realities of mobility are very different from the mobility of lofty EU discourse as they are not backed up by local organisational structures and that in practice mobility is an individual escape strategy. Five years after 2004 EU enlargement, the majority of occupational and residential movements of A8 nationals in the UK are 'sideways' rather than upwards.

This paper forms part of my PhD "Mobile Citizens: Living the European Dream?" in which I explore how mobility and citizenship undermine and reinforce each other in the context of Eastern European nationals in the UK.

## Short biographical notes

Christiane Forsberg-Wirth is in the third year of her PhD at the University of Oxford. Her thesis 'Mobile Citizens: Living the European Dream?' explores how mobility and citizenship undermine and reinforce each other in the context of Eastern European nationals in the UK. Her PhD project is supervised by Bridget Anderson and Linda McDowell. She holds a center-linked ESRC studentship at the Center on Migration Policy and Society, COMPAS at the University of Oxford. Before starting her DPhil studies in Oxford in 2006, she worked for the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Geneva and the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), a pan-European network of refugee-assisting non-governmental organisations. She received her MA from Bonn University, Germany in 2003.

# **The Other Side of Irregular Migration: A Legal Perspective on addressing the pull factor**

Elaine Dewhurst

## **Abstract**

In the fight against irregular immigration in the EU, governments of EU Member States have focused primarily on penalisation policies (which create offences for the immigrant and the employer), the implementation of stricter border controls and the introduction of stringent detection, detention and deportation policies. However, very few States have introduced policies aimed at reducing the major “pull” factor that entices irregular immigrants into the European Union - the availability of work in the irregular market and the willingness of employers to risk penalisation in order to increase their profit margins. The decision to hire irregular workers is based upon simple mathematics – the profit gained from such employment far exceeds the risk and cost of penalisation (profit > risk). But what if the profit was reduced to equal to, or less than, the risk (profit = risk / profit < risk)? Would employers still be willing to hire such workers? Would this reduce the “pull” of irregular migrants to the EU? How can this be achieved? One strategy that this paper will proffer as a method of reducing the profits of employers hiring irregular immigrants is the provision of equal employment rights to irregular immigrants (such as the right to equal pay). This paper will identify three distinct policy approaches adopted by States towards this issue:

1. The “*non-protection*” approach: This is based on a theoretical assumption that to allow a worker to enforce what is essentially an “illegal” contract would be contrary to public policy.
2. The “*protection with consequences*” approach: The rationale behind this approach would appear to be based on a recognition that such workers are entitled to the protections of the law but should not be immune from the consequences of working illegally in a state.
3. The “*protection*” approach: The rationale behind this particular approach appears to be twofold: firstly, it is unfair to allow an employer to profit at the expense of an employee and secondly, such an approach can reduce the “pull” of irregular immigrants as it makes them a risky and expensive option for an employer.

This paper will examine these policy approaches and the movement of the European Union towards the “protection” approach in its recent migration policies. It will analyse the benefits, the potential difficulties and the practical implications of these approaches and will make recommendations for the development of EU migration policy in addressing the “pull” factors involved in irregular migration.

## **Short biographical notes**

Elaine Dewhurst, Dublin City University (DCU) completed her BCL in 2004 and was awarded her PhD in March 2009 on “The Obstacles Faced by Migrant Workers to Achieving Equality with Irish Nationals in Employment in Ireland” by University College Cork. In 2004, she was awarded the EJ Phelan Fellowship in International Law by the National University of Ireland. From 2006 - 2009, she worked in the Law Society of Ireland as a Course Executive and, subsequently, in the role of Parliamentary and Law Reform Executive. In August 2009, she took up the position of lecturer in law at Dublin City University. Her research interests include immigration law, international and European law and human rights. She has published articles and presented papers at national and international conferences and has completed research for the EU Fundamental Rights Agency on the area of irregular migration.

# **Seeking Refuge in Turkey: The Formal and Informal Implications of Turkish Asylum System**

Cavidan Soykan

## **Abstract**

Turkey has never had an asylum law in its history, and it has been known as a migrant-sending country for a long time. However, being at the periphery of the European Union recently caused a growing number of irregular migrants to come to Turkey in transit. Aiming at seeking asylum or work in one of the member states of the European Union, some of these migrants prefer to stay “illegal” while they are in Turkey. In 2008, the Turkish military forces caught more than 50,000 irregular migrants. However, the new asylum applications also peaked with a number in excess of 8,000 in the same year. Due to restrictive immigration and asylum policies and the strict border management of the European Union, most of the asylum seekers heading to Europe are compelled to apply for protection in Turkey. Although Turkey is party to the 1951 Geneva Convention, asylum seekers can only receive temporary protection when they are recognised as refugee within the Turkish system. This is because of the Turkey’s geographical limitation in the 1951 Geneva Convention that only offers protection to the European asylum seekers under the international law.

Turkey suffers in both ways; by having a great number of irregular migrants passing through the country every year and by having an enormous pressure on its deficient asylum system with the new asylum applications. But the real victims of these restrictive and deficient policies are the genuine asylum seekers. They either become invisible within the mixed migratory flows or cannot seek asylum in the country, which they want. They change their routes with their status. The lack of integration prospects in Turkey can also make registered asylum seekers vulnerable to the smugglers who offer “easy” but dangerous routes to Europe.

By the help of in-depth interviews conducted with asylum seekers and refugees in different cities of Turkey, I will try to show how personal trajectories of migrants are affected by the policies and the human protection provided to them in Turkey. And at the same time, I will also attempt to analyse how the Turkish asylum system is challenged both by the growing number of asylum applications as a transit country and by the European Union policies as a candidate state.

## **Short biographical notes**

Cavidan Soykan is a PhD Candidate in the Department of Sociology at the University of Essex. She completed her BA and MA in Political Science at the University of Ankara. She is a doctoral affiliate at the Human Rights Centre of University of Essex, and she has been holding a position as a research fellow at the University of Ankara Human Rights Centre since 2005. She has been working mainly on human rights and (irregular) migration with a specific focus on asylum. She has published both in Turkish and English on human rights theory, Turkish asylum system and the European Union immigration and asylum policy. She has been part of the online journal project, Essex Human Rights Review since 2008.

# **The 2000 Belgian regularisation campaign: one amnesty for many routes of integration**

Marie Godin, Andrea Rea

## **Abstract**

Regularisation programmes have come to play an important role within the irregular/ clandestine waves of migration. Astonishingly, while these campaigns flourish, few researchers devoted their time studying their effectiveness. Far from being only a strategy by which tackle irregular migration, regularisation programmes have opened the way to a new kinds of socio-economic integration for migrants by providing residence and work permits. As a result, there is a need to provide scientifically analyzed data on the various impacts on the trajectories taken by some, especially at a time that sees political discussions on their *raison d'être* arise. This paper focus only on the Belgian case of 2000; the biggest regularisation campaign that the country ever knew and which granted papers to almost 50.000 people. We will consider this regularisation program as an 'observational window' allowing us to explore deeply at one specific moment of migrant trajectories how the social construction of gender may influence men and women differently in their 'strategy to stay' (Engbersen, 1999) but also in terms of socio-economic integration after regularisation took place. Men and women migrants come to rely on and to be involved in different type of social networks which lead to different societal incorporation. Inspired by Granovetter's concept of 'strong' and 'weak' ties (1983) as well as the notion of 'trust behaviour' as developed by Coleman (1990) we will shed some new light in the sociological understanding of the 'new regularised population'.

## **Short biographical notes**

Marie Godin is a researcher at the Research Group on Ethnicity, Racism, Migration and Exclusion (GERME) at the Université Libre de Bruxelles. She holds a Master in Social Science from the Université Libre de Bruxelles and a Master of Science in Forced Migration from the Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford University. Her expertise lies in the field of gender and migration, migration and development and undocumented migrants.

Andrea Rea is a Professor of Sociology at the Université Libre de Bruxelles. He is teaching sociology of migration at Master's-level. He is also the director of the Group of Study on Ethnicity, Racism, Migration and Exclusion (GERME) and his research focuses on integration and migration regimes, new migration to Belgium, immigrant ethnic minorities on the labour market and diversity policies.

# Climate migrants as new challenge for EU immigration and asylum policy

Vedran Horvat

## Abstract

As climate change is more and more recognised as generator of forced and environmental migration due to deprivation in variety of human rights, this paper will aim to present and discuss the current legislative and policy framework of the immigration and asylum policy in the European union countries with special focus on citizenship perspective of climate migrants. Climate migrants occur to be more and more present category of the migrants whose status and rights have to be addressed immediately and effectively. Taking into account principle of 'climate justice' paper will aim to discuss how climate policy can be successfully matched with immigration policy at the EU level. Moreover, it will investigate possibilities to which extent immigration policy can coordinated with the climate policy on the track of fair and just burden sharing. Paper will aim also to address security aspect from the perspective of climate discourse that brings adverse environmental and social impacts of climate change primarily in African countries much closer to the European security perspective. Discussing equal 'burden sharing' and 'adaptation to climate change' from the point of human security, paper will aim to deliver few proposals that can enhance security approach when tackling climate migrants status but also provide fair and just solution for the new category of the migrants that are usually victims of unfair global climate regime still not resolved in Copenhagen.

## Short biographical notes

Vedran Horvat (1976), B.A. in Sociology, M.A. in Human Rights. Author is head of the Croatian office of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, german green think tank agency since 2005. and former journalist for national and international newspapers and agencies. He published several articles on migration, civil society and climate change.

**Problematizing migration. The complex interplay of securitisation,  
culturalisation, and economisation in migration politics – the example of  
Austria 1945-2005**  
Kenneth Horvath

**Abstract**

As in most western European countries, the Austrian migration regime has seen important and complex developments over the past decades. The paper examines how the dominant problematisations of migration related issues - understood as more or less consensual understandings of what "the problem" is and what ways of dealing with it seem feasible and acceptable - have developed after WWII. The argument is based on quantitative as well as interpretive analyses of parliamentary material from 1945 to 2005 (debates and interpellations). One of the key aims of the paper is to identify ruptures and continuities in the political rationalities structuring migration politics, focusing on the complex interplay of processes of economisation, securitisation, and culturalisation. The findings are contextualised, discussing how shifts in the problematisation of migration are linked to actual changes in migration patterns and broad societal transformations. The paper thus contributes, from a historical perspective, to ongoing discussions on the nature and implications of recent developments of western European migration regimes.

**Short biographical notes**

Kenneth Horvath studied Sociology, Philosophy, and Statistics and the University of Vienna. He currently holds a position as research assistant and PhD-student at the Department of Methods in the Social Sciences. His primary research interests lies in changing forms of racism and recent developments of (western European) migration regimes and how these are linked to broad societal transformations.

**Immigration, Perceived Diversity, and Social Cohesion.**  
**The Impact of Perceived versus Statistical Diversities on Social Capital**  
Merlin Schäffer, Ruud Koopmans

**Abstract**

Over the last decades scholars from various disciplines have shown that ethnic diversity goes along with a decline in cooperation, social capital and support for public spending. Most scholars refer to theories such as Social Identity Theory, Contact Theory, or Group Threat Theory to explain their findings. These theories have in common that they emphasize individuals' perceptions of others as different and lead to biases towards their in-group and feelings of threat. But the perception of diversity has hardly been investigated so far. In this paper we will explore the impact of perceived ethnic, linguistic, value and norm, as well as religious diversity on two measures of social capital. We show that perceptions of diversity mediate effects of statistical diversity, but are also negatively associated with social capital, independently of any statistical levels of heterogeneity. Results from a very recent German telephone survey (conducted October 2009 to February 2010), with data of 7500 respondents are presented. The survey includes a sample of the general population as well as an oversample of immigrants in general and of people of Turkish descent in particular.

**Short biographical notes**

Merlin Schäffer, M.A., studied social sciences at Humboldt University Berlin, The Graduate Center at The City University of New York, and the University of Sussex. Since January 2009, he works as a researcher in the project "Ethnic Diversity, Social Trust, and Civic Engagement" at the Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB), research unit "Migration, Integration, Transnationalization".

Ruud Koopmans studied political science at the University of Amsterdam. He was a senior researcher at the Amsterdam School for Social Science Research (ASSR), at the Sociaal en Cultureel Planbureau in Rijswijk and at the Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB). Since 2003 he is a professor of sociology, chair in social conflict and change, at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam. Since April 2007 he is also the director of the research unit "Migration, Integration, Transnationalization" at the Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB). Department Migration, Integration, Transnationalization, Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB).

# **The boundaries of the social toleration – the attitudes of the Swedish people towards immigrants and integration.**

Irving Palm

## **Abstract**

Sweden stands out within Europe as a leading country when it comes to generous immigration policy and well-arranged integration of immigrants into the Swedish society. How do the Swedish people look at the integration of immigrants? Are there distinct boundaries for the social toleration? Are there tendencies to changes and are new boundaries being drawn up between different sections of the population?

In Europe Sweden is one of the countries which have the greatest part of immigrants in relation to the population. The relatively uniform culture has during some decades changed and become multicultural. In order to make it easier for immigrants to integrate into the Swedish society the state authority has taken different measures. Knowledge of languages and access to work are seen as key components in the process of integration. Several immigrants have all the same a weak position at the labour market and often get into a situation of being an outsider.

The yearly Ethnic Diversity Barometer which during 2009 has been complemented with a number of interviews shows that the greater part of the population in Sweden have positive experiences of having immigrants as fellow workers or schoolfellows. Immigrants should have the same rights and possibilities as the indigenous population. They should be encouraged to cultivate their culture but they should also adapt to the laws and the rules in the country.

It becomes however apparent that the social toleration towards immigrants has boundaries. These boundaries seem to change and vary. A great part of the population considers for example that the reception of immigrants needs to be limited and that the integration needs to be more effective. The drawing-up of the boundaries look different if it considers gender, age and education. Groupings with extremely negative attitudes towards immigrants are also found.

## **Short biographical notes**

Irving Palm, Department of Sociology, Uppsala University, Sweden is an associate professor in sociology and working together with professor Orlando Mella with the research project Measuring Attitudes to Ethnic Diversity in Sweden. He is also chairman for the research seminar International Migration and Ethnic Relations at the University of Uppsala.

## **Romanian migrants to Spain: in or outside the migrant networks - A matter of time?**

Monica Şerban, Bogdan Voicu

### **Abstract**

From its early beginning, literature on international migration has been emphasizing the importance of social networks for migration development. Most of the existing analysis focuses on the contribution of migrant networks in initiating and supporting the migration flow. Less attention is paid to the role of the emigrants themselves, which maintain such networks, after settling down in the destination country, through providing support for new waves of migrants. Our paper uses data collected in 2008 on a sample of 832 Romanians in Madrid area, as a good illustration of a network-based migration. We employ regression models to investigate the individual-level factors inducing variation in migrants' behavior of providing help to new migrants. The main hypothesis is that after a period of increasing in frequency, the longer their staying in the host society, migrants tend to be less helpful, even if they keep being connected to their immigrant fellows. The effect manifests even when controlling for the level of human and material capital, as well as for various indicators of sociability.

### **Short biographical notes**

Both authors are principal research fellows with Research Institute for the Quality of Life, Romanian Academy of Science.

Monica Şerban got her PhD in 2009, at the University of Bucharest, with a thesis on Romanian migration to Spain. Besides her main affiliation, she also holds a Reader position within the Department of Sociology of the University of Bucharest, where she is teaching a graduate course on Sociology of Migration. She is co-author of several books and papers dealing with migration theory and Romanian migration to Spain. Currently she is revising the manuscript of her author book on Romanian migration to Spain.

Bogdan Voicu, PhD (2004, University of Bucharest), is also Associate Professor with the "Lucian Blaga" University of Sibiu. His main research fields are sociology of values, social development/social change and sociology of education. Recent publications include books on "Pseudomodern Penuria of Postcommunism", and "Romanian social values: 1990-2005" (co-editor). Migration often crossed his interests. Part of his book on postcommunism is devoted to "Migration as life strategy during postcommunism".

Both authors are currently revising a common paper on "Emigrants involvement in associations across Europe". They have also managed a survey of the "Social values of Romanian international migrants" (2008), and are currently working on analyzing the data.

## **Biographies of the chairs of the sessions and the discussants**

**Berta Álvarez-Miranda** is Professor of Sociology at Complutense University. Educational Background: Ph.D., Political Science Juan March Institute, 1995; Ph.D., Political Science, Autonomous University of Madrid, 1994; M.A., Social Sciences, Center for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences, Juan March Institute, 1991; B.A., Political Science, Complutense University, 1989 Research/Teaching Specialization: Social structure of Spain, Muslims in Europe, security and human rights in Europe

**Katrine Fangen** has a magister artium degree as well as a doctoral degree in sociology. She has published extensively within the fields of youth research and migration research since the early 1990s. Among her books are 'Inclusion and Exclusion of Young Adult Migrants in Europe - Barriers and Bridges' published by Ashgate in 2010, 'A book on neo-Nazism' published by the Norwegian Universitetsforlaget, and the methodological reader: 'Participant observation', published by Fagbokforlaget. She has also been publishing in the following journals: Journal of Refugee Studies, Journal of Terrorism and Political Violence, Nordic Journal of Youth Research (3 articles), Acta Sociologica (2 articles) as well as articles in books published by Ashgate, Northwestern University Press, Adonis & Abbey etc. Her magister thesis was based on fieldwork in the former GDR (Eastern Germany) in 1990 and focused on perceptions of past, present and future among young people from 3 different political groups (anarchists, communists and neo-Nazis). Her doctoral thesis focused on Norwegian neo-Nazis, and since 1999 Fangen has been involved in migration research. Among her projects is a five year long study of Norwegian Somalis (published in several articles as well as in the book 'Theory and Practice', published by Gyldendal Akademisk). Since 2008, she has been coordinating the project EUMARGINS, which is funded by the EU's 7th framework program. The project focuses on inclusion and exclusion of young adult immigrants in seven European countries (Norway, Sweden, the UK, France, Italy, Spain and Estonia).

**Magdalena Nowicka** holds Bachelor of Arts degree in International Relations from the University of Warsaw, Poland (1999), a Master of Arts degree in Cultural Studies from the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland (2001) and a summa cum laude doctoral degree in Sociology from the Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich (2005). She was awarded a Bavarian Ministry of Sciences, Research and the Arts scholarship for postgraduate studies in Sociology in 2001/2002 and a German Sociological Association (DFG) postdoctoral scholarship for conducting research on Polish-German transnational migration at the University of Bamberg (2005/2007). She is the author of a number of scholarly articles and book chapters on mobility, cosmopolitanism, spatial relations and European integration. Magdalena Nowicka is Research Assistant at the Institute of Sociology in Munich since 2006 and Researcher at the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Religious and Ethnic Diversity in Göttingen as well as an elected member of the Young Academy at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and the German Academy of Science Leopoldina.

**Ludger Pries** holds a Chair for Sociology at Ruhr Universität Bochum and is speaker of the section of 'Migration and ethnic minorities' in the German Sociological Association. He taught and did research in Brazil, Mexico, Spain and the USA. He was visiting fellow at Universidade Federale de Minas Gerais/Belo Horizonte, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana and El Colegio de Mexico/Mexico-City, University of Pennsylvania/Philadelphia, Cornell University/Ithaca and Columbia University/New York. Ludger Pries studied Sociology and Social Science at the Universities of Bochum, Erlangen-Nürnberg and

Puebla/Mexiko. His research interests concentrate on Sociology of Organisations, Work and Labour Regulation, and migration in international comparison, especially transnationalisation, transnational migration and processes of social incorporation.

**Christoph Reinprecht** is Professor of Sociology at the University of Vienna. He is Director of the Study Programme Sociology and of the postgraduate Master in 'European Studies'; he is also member of the Scientific Board of the Research Platforms 'Migration and Integration Research' and 'Human Rights in the European Context' at the University of Vienna. Together with Hilde Weiss he is editor of 'sociologica', a sociological book series at Braumüller Verlag. Academic interests include migration and urban research, the analysis of social inequalities and social insecurity, and political sociology. Research activities are carried out on national and European levels, and in West Africa. He is currently looking at the intersection of migration and ageing, migration and memory, new forms of social insecurity, and at long-term social change in Vienna, particularly with regard to the role of municipal housing in urban neighbourhoods. Recent academic articles present own research findings on migration and aging (i.a. quality of life in face of social precarity; sources of successful aging; identity pluralism; intergenerational bonds and transmission; memory); social insecurity (forms and consequences of precarization); social dynamics in Viennese urban space; and on the transformation of social housing. He has also published several books, most recently about the ageing of immigrants in Vienna (Nach der Gastarbeit: Prekäres Altern in der Einwanderungsgesellschaft, Wien. Braumüller 2006), a book about social insecurity is forthcoming.

**Elisabeth Scheibelhofer** is a sociologist working in the areas of migration research, interpretative sociology and qualitative methods. She is a faculty member at the Department of Sociology at the University of Vienna. A selection of her publications encompasses the monograph "Migration und Individualisierung. Grundlegende Handlungsorientierungen bei Auswanderungen aus Westeuropa in die Vereinigten Staaten." (Frankfurt/M.: Peter Lang Verlag, 2003), "Understanding European Emigration in the Context of Modernization Processes - Contemporary Migration Biographies and Reflexive Modernity" published in "Current Sociology" (2009) and "Combining narration-based interviews with topical interviews: Methodological reflections on research practices" in the "International Journal of Social Research Methodology" (2008). Currently, she is finishing a book on "space-sensible methodologies in migration research (to be published in 2011 at VS Verlag in Wiesbaden with the title: "Raumsensible Migrationsforschung. Methodologische Überlegungen und ihre empirische Relevanz für die Migrationssoziologie").

**Catherine de Wenden** is senior research fellow at CNRS. She holds a Ph.D. in political science from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris (IEP). Regular consultant for the OECD, the European Commission, UNHCR, and the Council of Europe. Chair of the Research Committee on Migrations of the International Society of Sociology since 2002; member of the Commission Nationale de Déontologie de la Sécurité since 2003; member of the editorial boards of Hommes et migrations, Migrations et sociétés, and Esprit. Lawyer and political scientist. Her research focuses on the relationship between migrations and politics in France, migration flows, migration policies and citizenship in Europe and in the rest of the world. Co-leader of the CERI Transversal Project