

The Migration Conference 2025 Abstracts



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Abstracts

compiled by
The Migration Conference Team



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1A Arts, Literature, Media 1

Moderator: Julie Ham, Brock University, Canada

790 Postmigration and Identity: A Comparative Study of British-Middle Eastern Narratives

Elena Violaris, University of Oxford, UK

This paper explores British-Middle Eastern ‘postmigrant’ literatures and cultures, where ‘postmigrant’ refers to individuals descended from migrants, encompassing second and third generation British citizens. As part of a broader project comparing the experiences of postmigrant communities with South Asian, Sub-Saharan African, and Caribbean backgrounds, this study focuses on the Middle Eastern diaspora. The methodology involves 25 original interviews with individuals born or raised in Britain with Lebanese, Turkish, Egyptian, Syrian, Palestinian, Jordanian, Jewish, Kurdish, Iraqi, and Iranian descent. In addition, the study examines contemporary literary fiction by and about postmigrants, including Isabella Hammad’s *Enter Ghost* (2021), Robin Yassin-Kassab’s *The Road from Damascus* (2008), and Jamal Mahjoub’s *Travelling with Djinns* (2003). These sources provide insights into which cultural traits are transmitted across generations and how they are adapted or discarded over time.

The findings of this study reveal several key patterns. First, the sources present a recurring motif of return, particularly as British-Middle Eastern communities are relatively recent in comparison with other diasporas in Britain (namely Caribbean and South Asian). However, interviews and novels suggest a tendency to conceptualise the homeland through a nostalgic lens when in the UK, while actual experiences of return can involve tension, cultural dissonance, and evolving perceptions of selfhood. Episodic engagements with the homeland, typically framed around visits to family, also contribute to a fluid and fragmented sense of identity.

Second, there is a negotiation of hybridity, with postmigrants balancing British cultural influences with inherited traditions, values, and religious affiliations. The findings suggest that hybridity is a dynamic process influenced by generational shifts, regional variations within the UK, and socio-political factors such as Islamophobia and racial profiling. Postmigrants often experience identity as a form of cultural code-switching, adapting self-presentation depending on social settings. This fluidity is reflected in fiction, where characters struggle to conform to essentialised notions of either Arabness or Britishness.

Another finding relates to the material transmission of culture, where food, music, and religious practices serve as anchors of cultural continuity, in addition to tangible artefacts such as family heirlooms and photographs. The interviews reveal that younger generations often engage with their heritage through digital platforms, using social media to explore and express hybrid identities, often

through particular forms of postmigrant humour.

Finally, the study underscores the political dimension of postmigration, with many interviewees expressing a heightened awareness of global Middle Eastern issues and their impact on diasporic identity. The ongoing geopolitical tensions in the Middle East contribute to a sense of diasporic solidarity, while simultaneously reinforcing feelings of otherness within British society. This tension is explored in postmigrant literature, where characters often confront issues of displacement, alienation, and political activism in their search for belonging.

Overall, this research contributes to the evolving discourse on postmigration by demonstrating how British-Middle Eastern communities navigate the complexities of cultural transmission, identity negotiation, and belonging, arguing that postmigration is a critical lens for understand generational differences in postmigrant cultural identities.

634 You Have Potential, But...

Jay Mar Albaos, KU Leuven and LUCA School of Arts, Belgium

"You Have Potential, But... is part of my doctoral project on precarity—on my personal journey as a colored, non-European person (at the time of writing this essay) based in Flemish Belgium. This exposition is my written way of thinking about precarity, as well as the lived experiences which revolve around it. I briefly discuss my research methods and tropes, then share autobiographical encounters within workplace contexts and personal experiences on “growth” and “diversity” within Flemish corporate world. This encounter will become the reference of the entire paper. I will unpack theoretical and artistic underpinnings from this performative experience, as I navigate the notion of precarity.

I use reflexive ethnography as one of my methodologies in engaging with and conducting research. Reflexive ethnography insists the researcher to turn back to oneself and self-reference (Davies 1994 acc. to Albaos 2020). The insistence on self-reference does not mean centralizing the researcher’s position in the research conduct (Ibid). Rather, it is accounting, acknowledging, and referencing the researcher’s position as part of a bigger (even communal/shared) lived experience. Reflexivity even recognizes positional multiplicity in and process of shifting from one position to another: “[...] “turning back” to and from personal, communal, social (and even institutional) standpoints (Ibid)”. In my recent years of academic writing, I simultaneously tread along being a researcher, an active participant in the structure I am writing about, and a body being studied (the researched).

The paper’s premise surveys the western Belgian corporate world and the rhetoric underlying this realm in its relation to integrating non-European migrants. “What are the buzzwords that the corporate world uses to fit into

progressive contemporary discourses (i.e. diversity at work, inclusion, and so forth) vis-à-vis the lived experience of somebody who is of non-European descent?” is just one of the questions I will depart from. I predict an unpacking of a relational tie between the two positions in question: the Flemish employer and the non-European employee, alongside factors which contribute to the creation, perpetuation, and potential deconstruction of both capitalist-drawn roles. Questioning on a macro-level, what motivates these two roles to function the way they are expected to? My unpacking will be backed by autobiographical notes and field sound recordings.

To foster the critique, I resonate my personal experience (of Othering) on Western and European sentiments towards “the migrant other” – the performativity of daily integration (in this case, the workplace) through documented socio-cultural negotiations. Using documentation of rhetoric and the interdisciplinary lens of ethnography & performativity, I will simultaneously unpack personal feelings of confusion and experiences of trauma in the PhD article while exerting an objective attitude towards the process. Acknowledging Trepagnier’s (2001) notion that “descriptions of reality are arbitrary”, I will approach “confusion” and “experiences of trauma” not as an anathema in art-making/elaboration, but rather a crucial source of creative energy (Marcus 1978, p. 94). In this documentation-artistic (pivot) work, I posit that rhetoric – as much as part of everyday – anchors to itself the performativity of emphasizing and reinforcing lines of otherness. Rhetoric, along with existing (western) integration systems shape societal and cultural experience/attitudes/rhetoric/performance of/with/in/towards/against migrants as well as the host communities.

973 Stories from the Venezuelan Diaspora: Absurdity, Imagination and Hope

Sherezade García Rangel, University of Lincoln, UK

The long-standing Venezuelan crisis has displaced over 7.7 million people (UNHCR, 2025) and this diaspora has generated one of the largest proportion of refugees in the world, behind Afghanistan and Syria and on par with Ukraine (UNHCR, 2022). This displacement is reshaping Latin America and the Caribbean, with Colombia hosting the largest population at 3 million (USA for ACHNUR, 2024), and Venezuelans making up 30% of Chile’s foreign population, 66% of which want to stay (Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement, 2023). Tensions between locals and displaced Venezuelans have increased over time and further inequalities are making an already vulnerable population experience discrimination, violence, and deportation (Reuters, 2025; The Guardian, 2025; Amnesty International, 2022; Zanoni and Díaz, 2024; Cuberos et al, 2025). Venezuelan artists and writers have experienced, borne witness to, and responded to this crisis. This paper examines how narratives of migration have permeated the work of two Venezuelan writers and one

cartoonist: Rodrigo Blanco Calderón's *Simpatía*, Karina Sainz Borgo's *La hija de la Española*, and Rayma Suprani's *Yo Inmigrante*. This exploration will identify core themes of migration narrative in the context of the Venezuelan Diaspora, including how these works scrutinise the circumstances that influence it, the multinarrative context of the Diaspora, the migratory movement, and then arrival in the host nation. Elements of craft in the storytelling, literary techniques and devices used by these authors will also be analysed as methods of defining, explaining, and making sense of a continuing multigenerational displacement. This paper asks how are these narratives capturing the nuances of the Venezuelan Diaspora experience in the context of developing a new, original work in response to my own. Having previously explored the journey of displacement, the host nation experience, and the occasional visits (*Borders & Crossings*, 2019; *Follow the Sun*, 2021; *Gutter Magazine*, 2020, *Transnational Literature*, 2021, Wasafiri, 2025). I am developing a new work based on one of the storytelling threads of diasporic narratives, the mythical promise of return. A short reading of fragment of this will accompany this presentation.

680 Creative Writing Pedagogies for Labour Migration Diasporas

Julie Ham, Brock University, Canada

Yvonne Yevan Yu, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong

In this presentation, we discuss *The Writer's Toolbox*, our collaboration with Migrant Writers of Hong Kong, a creative writing network founded by writers and domestic workers, Maria Nemy Lou Rocio, Ailenemae Ramos and Liezel Fernandez Marcos. This collaboration comprised three series of creative writing workshops in 2020, 2022 and 2024 that initially sought to develop creative writing pedagogies that were attentive to the needs and priorities of migrant domestic workers. This initially involved re-thinking creative writing pedagogies that predominate in Master of Fine Arts (MFA) programs. Our objectives evolved from these initial pedagogical objectives to consider the potentiality within creative writing spaces for more collaborative, explorative, communal endeavours that spoke to participants' ongoing community organizing efforts. We discuss what labour migration diaspora writers may contribute to the field of creative writing pedagogies and the role of creative writing initiatives in migrant rights efforts. We conclude with reflections on what writing spaces may look like for a global, transnational workforce and what creative writing pedagogies may or may not offer to labour migration diaspora writers.

1B Education and Skilled Migration 1

Moderator: Alicia Rusoja, University of California, Davis, USA

758 Venezuelan Im/migration & Education in the United States of America:
A Qualitative Literature Review

Alicia Rusoja, University of California, Davis, USA

"Venezuelan immigration into the U.S. has been steadily rising in the past few decades (Cadenas, 2018; Scaramutti et al, 2024). Between 2010-2022, migration from this multiracial South American country more than doubled, reaching almost half a million people as of 2021 (Hoffman & Batalova, 2023). In 2022, about 190,000 undocumented Venezuelans crossed the Mexican-U.S. border, more than any prior year (Hoffman & Batalova 2023). Expectedly, the number of Venezuelan immigrant children and families in U.S. schools is steadily rising (Sandoval, 2022). Relatedly, about 1,830 Venezuelan immigrants are participating in the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, and Venezuelan immigrants are accessing a pathway to green cards and eventual U.S. citizenship at higher rates than other undocumented immigrants in the U.S. (Hoffman & Batalova, 2023). Notwithstanding this trend, there is limited research about the educational experiences of un/documentated immigrant Venezuelan children and families in/out of PK-16 and community education settings. Addressing the need to understand what nascent related scholarship had found, as well as map research directions ahead, this literature review addresses the following question: What is known about the educational experiences and practices of Venezuelan immigrants in the United States of America? What educational frameworks and qualitative methodologies have been engaged in this research? How is this research dis/connected to related scholarship in the rest of the Americas?

Systematically reviewing education-focused research on Venezuelan im/migrants in the U.S. from the interdisciplinary fields of Education and Ethnic Studies, as well as the fields of Political Science, Sociology, Development, Migration and Latin American studies over the period of 2000-2024, this review argues that this immigrant population is already being criminalized, racialized and deficitized in the United States of America in ways similar to those of fellow Latine/x immigrants (see xenophobic bill HB1105, passed in March 2024 in the U.S. state of Georgia), and that the identities, migration journeys and educational practices, knowledges, resources, and needs of Venezuelan im/migrants, as well as their experiences oppression (and privilege), differ in significant ways from those of fellow Latine/x immigrants in the United States of America. The review makes the case that increasing transnational qualitative research is needed, as well as studies that take up critical and participatory methodologies where Venezuelan im/migrants' voices and knowledges are privileged.

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445 Stories of ESOL in Suffolk, England

Anna Smith, University of Southampton, UK

This study collects stories of refugee ESOL learners living in Suffolk. At the time of writing, Suffolk is an area of England neglected in the body of research on migration and refugee issues. There is an ongoing worldwide migration crisis, and England specifically has experienced difficulties because of Brexit, and harsher migration policies being introduced. During 2022, 4000 refugees arrived in Suffolk (Suffolk Refugee Support). These individuals struggle with often unsuitable and limited ESOL provision and support, hindered further by the lack of a comprehensive ESOL strategy in England. This research was inspired by the stories of the service users at an informal ESOL class run by a small, local charity in Suffolk. These women come from various countries across Europe, the Middle East, Africa and South America. Amongst them, there are women who have limited literacy, and women who have higher degrees.

The women find themselves learning ESOL for a variety of reasons, but the reasons revolve around the bettering of their circumstances. The stories of these people are woven together to tell the challenges and difficulties that are faced in their daily lives. The study uses a narrative inquiry approach to conduct interviews in safe places of learning. The stories reveal the goals and aspirations of the learners, as well as insight into their current circumstances. Tutors, support staff and ESOL learners at different stages of settlement in the UK offered their stories. This revealed how the learners narrate their experiences and how their

perceptions of the barriers they encounter change and develop over time. The study presents a new finding, that living in the locality of Suffolk is a barrier to learning ESOL. This finding will be explained in detail during the presentation. This study has positive outcomes for integration and education services within the UK and furthers the understanding on what is suitable and achievable for ESOL learners and provides insight into the challenges of this new population group.

897 A Dream No Longer Deferred: The Power and Limits of Conditional Integration on the Social Mobility of Undocumented Young Adults

Hyein Lee, CUNY Graduate Center, USA

Maria Gabriela Pacheco, TheDream, USA

In the United States, Dreamers are young immigrants who grew up in the country but remain undocumented, facing significant barriers to opportunity. Despite these challenges, many have excelled in higher education and entered the workforce, contributing to critical industries such as healthcare, education, and engineering.

A Dream No Longer Deferred: The Power and Limits of Conditional Integration on the Social Mobility of Undocumented Young Adults draws on six years of data collected as an employee of TheDream.US. This includes quantitative analysis of an alumni survey subset (N=446) of 2022 and 2023 graduates surveyed 6-9 months post-graduation, 30 in-depth interviews, and observational field notes. The findings highlight how Dreamers from over 120 countries, graduating from high schools in 45 states, are breaking cycles of poverty and achieving meaningful employment despite legal barriers.

However, without pathways to citizenship, Dreamers face a “paper ceiling” that limits long-term integration and mobility. Grounded in firsthand data and experience, this dissertation underscores the need for immigration reform to support Dreamers’ contributions and unlock their full potential in American society.

2025 Analysing the influence of health and mental well-being on African migrants

Olivia Joseph-Aluko, Queen Mary’s University, UK

This study explores the impact of migration on the health and well-being of African migrants in Europe and the UK. It highlights unique challenges, including cardiovascular issues, increased risks of mental health disorders like depression and anxiety, limited access to healthcare, and a higher prevalence of certain diseases. The importance of this study lies in its potential to shed light on these critical issues.

Purpose: The primary aim of this study is to elucidate the intricate connection between migration and health, with a specific focus on the stressors faced by African migrants in Europe and the UK. By highlighting these stressors, the

study aims to contribute to a better understanding of the health challenges faced by this group.

This study will examine the various health and wellbeing issues African migrants face in the UK, pointing out the systemic inequalities they face, such as discrimination in healthcare, lack of access to social support systems, and economic disparities.

Design/Methodology/Approach: This study employs a secondary qualitative research method, which includes a review of existing literature and interviews on migration and its impact on migrants' health and well-being. As the global conversation on migration gains momentum, there is an urgent need for academics, policymakers, and healthcare professionals to recognize the need for a comprehensive strategy to tackle how these issues lead to physical and mental health differences.

Findings: The complex interplay of aspiration and adversity in the migration of economic migrants to the UK has profound effects on the migrants' physical health and mental well-being. Migration often subjects individuals to living and working conditions that worsen physical and mental health vulnerabilities.

Migration exerts a profound effect not only on the individual but also on their families. In the United Kingdom, immigrant parents face the challenge of reconciling their cultural traditions with British societal norms. This 'between two worlds' experience for their children can lead to mental health issues, mainly if social services intervene due to cultural misunderstandings or perceived neglect and remove children from their families, highlighting the broader societal implications of migration.

Recent empirical research highlights a disturbing incidence of cardiovascular disease (CVD) and other chronic health conditions among immigrants in Europe and the United Kingdom. The mental strain associated with migration, including the trauma of dislocation and the challenges of adapting to new environments, exacerbates these health issues. Many immigrants face socioeconomic challenges—such as unstable housing, precarious employment, and insufficient legal protections—that collectively hinder their ability to achieve even a minimal standard of a stable, high-quality life. Furthermore, numerous policies disproportionately affect 'undocumented' migrants, underscoring the urgent need for policy changes to address their already precarious circumstances.

Originality/Value: This study enhances the existing literature by providing valuable insights into the health and well-being of migrants, with a specific focus on African migrants. It outlines strategies to improve access to resources and facilitate their integration into host countries, promoting their overall regional well-being. This research also offers hope for positive change in the health outcomes of African migrants.

1C Identity and Migration 1

Moderator: Sunday Israel Oyebamiji, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal

769 The Legal Identity of Indigenous People and Borders: The Wayuu People in Colombia

Pilar Balbuena, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

In this research, I analyze the crucial impact of Colombia's Border Law 2135 of 2021 on the Wayuu Indigenous People, a cross-border Indigenous people residing in Colombia and Venezuela. This study investigates whether the law includes or excludes the Wayuu People during the lawmaking and implementation processes and explores how Venezuela's migration crisis, Colombia's internal displacement conflicts, and border laws contribute to shaping and reshaping the Wayuu people's identity.

This research uses the theories of Settler Colonialism as proposed by Patrick Wolfe(2006), which defines settler colonialism as a continuous process of Indigenous erasure, as well as the Coloniality of Power theory as proposed by Aníbal Quijano (1992) as a counter-framework to Settler Colonialism theory for analyzing Latin America. I also lean into the work of Lorenzo Veracini (2010), Audra Simpson (2014), Glen Coulthard (2014) and Ramón Grosfoguel (2011). These theoretical approaches, combined with the concepts linking ideologies and discourse, are used to build the theoretical framework of this research. I employ critical discourse analysis (CDA) methodology to analyze sample data from 193 online publications and official public records.

This research makes a significant contribution to the Settler Colonialism discourse. Despite the challenges of applying this theoretical framework in the Latin American context, the findings reveal a crucial intersection of these theoretical orientations. The findings highlight the erasure of Indigenous people from the nation-state, with the case of the Wayuu People in Colombia, as evidenced in government documentation and media coverage. The findings provide compelling evidence to support the ongoing erasure of Indigenous people in former imperial colonies. More specifically, this research shows that the Colombian Government overlooks the Wayuu people in border law discussions, implementing a system that sidelines their rights. This exclusion and lack of consultation with the Wayuu People during border closures have had severe and even fatal consequences for the Wayuu population.

I also explored how Venezuela's migration crisis, Colombian internal displacement conflicts, and border laws impact and influence the Wayuu people's identity. The findings demonstrate that the Colombian Government uses border laws to perpetuate settler colonial structures, which are shaping and imposing identities, in this case, by categorizing the Wayuu Indigenous people as migrants rather than ancestral Indigenous people with cross-border rights.

The findings also highlight the resistance and activism of the Wayuu People and their allies. As captured in the analysis, their work helped to include a crucial paragraph in the Border Law 2135 of 2021 that opens opportunities for their inclusion and advocates for a comprehensive public border policy for Indigenous Peoples. This research contributes to understanding the challenges faced by the Wayuu Indigenous People in Colombia and proposes further research into their role in influencing the border policy process.

808 Navigating Transnational Identity: The Experience of Older Migrants in South Africa

Sunday Israel Oyebamiji, Instituto Universitário de Lisboa, Portugal

Paul Kariuki, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Feyisetan Eniola Elebijo, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

The study explores the social, economic and cultural challenges older migrants face in South Africa and their strategies for navigating these difficulties. It highlights the concept of transnationalism as central to understanding the identity of older migrants, with many maintaining strong connections to their home countries and influencing their social networks and economic strategies. These are examined by employing qualitative analysis combined with a comprehensive literature review. The findings reveal that older migrants often experience significant language barriers, social isolation and cultural adaptation challenges. Despite these hurdles, they play a crucial role in bridging cultural gaps within their families and communities, acting as cultural mediators facilitating the transmission of heritage and values across generations. The work concludes that by recognising and supporting the transnational identity of older migrants, South Africa can foster a more inclusive and diverse society that values the contributions of all its members.

512 Social media and migration: What is more of Africa and African migrants in South Africa?

Toyin Cotties Adetiba, University of Zululand, South Africa

Following the demise of the apartheid system and the subsequent adoption of inclusive governance in 1994, South Africa became the new migration hub drawing hundreds of thousands of new migrants from Africa, Europe, Australia, and as far as from India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. For some of these migrants, South Africa is their second-best choice, and for others, a final destination. Thus making South Africa among the top immigrant receiving countries in Africa. In an era where digital interconnectivity shapes the fabric of society and the economy, social media stands as an imperative pillar for the connectivity and mobility of migrants, apart from being a powerful tool that aggregates, coordinates, and reproduces social representations of any society, in addition to being instrumental to reaching large groups of audiences. In Africa, social media have grown popular, with more than 384 million users on the continent and

more than 28 million users in South Africa. Following the increase in the anti-immigrant rhetoric through the social media, the reception and integration of migrants in South Africa has wane down. Using Innovation Diffusion Theory (IDT) and the qualitative research method, this study explores the influence of social media on the decision making of African migrants and the relationship between migration, integration, the connectivity of [African] migrants to their state of origins, and the influence of social media on migration policies in South Africa in the recent years vis-à-vis the fate of African migrants in the former apartheid enclave. The work concludes that South African netizen to a large extent has succeeded in using social medial to further exposed the already fractured African identity showing that African are not united, that what colonial mappings have created has had negative effect on Africa and has also created a sense that one (African) is better than the other.

544 “Refugee Camps” in China: The Role of Overseas Chinese Farms in Integrating Refugees

Li Zeming, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China

This study critically analyzes the multifaceted roles of Overseas Chinese Farms (OCFs) during refugee crisis, with a particular emphasis on the Indo-Chinese refugee issue that emerged in the late 20th century. Established during the planned-economy era of China, these farms originally served as basic economic and political units intended to accommodate Chinese nationals who returned to their homeland. Additionally, they functioned as basic-level autonomies, providing a degree of self-governance within the broader framework of the Chinese political and administrative system. However, as circumstances evolved, these farms became vital instruments for addressing refugee management, promoting social, economic, and political stability amid the complexities of the refugee experience. In contrast to traditional refugee camps—examined by scholars such as Turner and Ramadan—OCFs are intricately woven into China’s political and administrative structures. Turner (2016) provides a two-dimensions approach to observe the refugee camps highlighting their spatial and temporal nature as isolated entities. Ramadan (2013), in particular, emphasizes the spatialized nature of refugee camps. This contrasts sharply with the more integrated model represented by OCFs, which are designed to incorporate refugees into local communities, thus facilitating a smoother transition into the host society. Traditional refugee camps, as noted by Bulley (2014), emphasize the organization by liberal rationality of government through internally self-established community. Yet, compared with OCFs, refugee camps often remain extrinsic to host nations' political frameworks, which can hinder the prospects for refugees to forge meaningful connections with local populations. In this context, the significance of OCFs becomes even more pronounced, providing not just refuge but also a pathway to integration.

This research employs a qualitative method, drawing on historical records, policy documents, and various archives to uncover how these farms enabled a seamless integration of refugees into the fabric of Chinese society—a phenomenon acknowledged by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as a form of de facto integration. The study's findings elucidate how refugees settled within these farms gained access to important economic resources and social services, ultimately promoting long-term social cohesion and stability in a way that traditional refugee camps often fail to achieve. By comparing the outcomes of OCFs with other refugee camp systems globally, this research underscores the potential advantages of adopting integrated approaches to alternative refugee settlement. The examination reveals critical insights for crafting more effective international refugee policies, suggesting that a closer integration of refugees into national frameworks may enhance social stability and mitigate the societal disruptions typically associated with large-scale refugee influxes. In conclusion, the study advocates for a nuanced understanding of refugee management that prioritizes integration as a means of supporting both refugees and host communities by examining the Chinese experience.

1D Families and Households 1

Moderator: Jocelyn Omandam Celero, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

662 The importance of collaborative and multidisciplinary work in the co-construction of a digital healthcare support project for immigrant women in Quebec

Erika Corona Velazquez, Laval University, Canada

Marielle M'bangha, Perinatal Care Reference Service for Migrant Women from Quebec, Canada

Marie-Pierre Gagnon, Laval University, Canada

After the COVID-19 pandemic, community centers began to adapt to a new reality where the use of the Internet and social networks became an essential feature of their services. Thus, education in digital literacy became a challenge. The lack of digital knowledge can lead to social inequalities and technological divides for people in vulnerable situations [1].

Objectives: The objective of this study is to understand how alternatives to digital literacy education can be built to respond to immigrants in order to help them navigate digital health resources.

We highlight the importance of collaborative work within PROLISA, a cooperative project on computer, health and healthcare literacy, between the Faculty of Nursing at Laval University (Quebec, Canada) and the Perinatal Care Reference Service for migrant women from Quebec (French acronym: SRPFIQ),

funded as part of the Engagement program of the Quebec Research Funds.

Methods: The preferred approach for carrying out this project is participatory action research, which is based on the involvement of the community at all stages of the research continuum, from needs assessment to knowledge application. Resting in the co-construction of knowledge, this approach is used to lead to action, for innovation or a concrete change in relation to the subject explored [2].

In addition, our project is based on qualitative research inspired by ethnography, which allowed us to understand how and to what extent the issues associated with digital literacy influence the adaptation process of immigrant mothers in their new environments. The purpose of the ethnographic method is to understand the culture of people, its complexity and its impact on social relations [3].

Results: One of the project's innovations is the creation of a digital navigation space where immigrant mothers can have access to both digital devices (computer, tablet, smartphone) and the Internet, which allows them to understand available healthcare resources. Additionally, an immigrant who acts as a navigator was hired to guide mothers through digital information on health, while creating a virtual space where mothers can securely access to healthcare information.

Conclusion: This project is based on interdisciplinary work with the community organization (SRPFIQ) to introduce them to methods for conducting participatory research around the concept of digital health literacy, and to develop interventions with the needs of migrant mothers in mind. It is important not only to understand the main issues that immigrant mothers face in their process of adaptation to the healthcare system of their host country, but also to create spaces for co-construction between all sectors to provide viable responses to the issue of digital health literacy.

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756 Living In-Between: Belonging and Second-Generation Latinx Emerging Adults

Maria Ximena Maldonado-Morales, Smith College School for Social Work, USA

The purpose of my dissertation research is to examine how emerging adult children (ages 18-25) of immigrants from Mexico and Central America experience belonging in their families and in their communities. Children of immigrants comprise a large percentage of the U.S. population, and yet, this population is not often the focus of research. The topic of belonging in spaces inside and outside the family is crucial in understanding immigrant families and their children. For many in the second-generation, the experience of belonging is experienced through the development of identity and feeling they belong in some places and not others, caught in between worlds—everywhere and nowhere. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach with quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, this study will explore how belonging is conceptualized and experienced by children of immigrants. The qualitative interviews are currently being coded, and the quantitative interviews are currently being analyzed.

546 Navigating Love, Caregiving, and Emotional Burdens: The Complexities of Transnational Fatherhood

Syed Imran Haider, Ca Foscari University of Venice, Italy

Francesco Della Puppa, Ca Foscari University of Venice, Italy

Transnational fatherhood is a complex and evolving phenomenon shaped by migration, global labor demands, and restrictive immigration policies. Fathers who migrate in search of better economic opportunities often face significant challenges in maintaining emotional bonds, providing care, and fulfilling traditional breadwinning responsibilities while being separated from their families. This systematic review explores the intricacies of love, caregiving, and the emotional burdens migrant fathers endure, focusing on how these men navigate the demands of transnational fatherhood. Drawing on Migration Systems Theory and Intersectionality Theory, this paper synthesizes findings from diverse geographic regions, including the United States, Europe, and Latin America, to highlight the multifaceted experiences of migrant fathers across borders. The review identifies several key themes: the emotional and psychological toll of long-distance caregiving, the redefinition of fatherhood in transnational contexts, and the impact of restrictive immigration policies on family reunification. Studies from the U.S., such as those by Suárez-Orozco and Suárez-Orozco (2001), Menjívar and Abrego (2012), and Dreby (2010), underscore the emotional strain and legal barriers that prevent fathers from fully participating in their children's lives. Research in Europe, including the works of Wojnicka and Pustulka (2017, 2019) and Scheibelhofer (2017), examines the ways in which migrant fathers renegotiate masculinities and caregiving responsibilities in unfamiliar cultural settings. This systematic review examines

how economic, social, and political networks shape migration flows and the challenges migrant fathers face in balancing love and caregiving across borders. Intersectional lens highlights the compounded barriers faced by fathers based on gender, race, class, and legal status. This review ultimately argues that transnational fatherhood demands a renegotiation of traditional gender roles and caregiving practices, as migrant fathers struggle to maintain emotional ties and fulfill their responsibilities amidst complex global and local forces.

654 Fathering in International Marriage Families: Intergenerational
Comparison of Fathering Practices and Negotiations of Mixedness
among Japanese Migrant Me

Jocelyn Omandam Celero, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

Contemporary Japanese-Filipino families have emerged through the migration of Japanese to the Philippines, and Filipino migration to Japan from the 1970s. While existing research has examined cross-border, intercultural contact through marriage and family formation in the context of multiculturalizing Japan, these studies either frame fatherhood among Japanese men as breadwinners and child carers (Ishii-Kuntz 1994, Ishi-Kuntz et.al. 2004), or problematize their absence in family life (with the exception of Satake 2004, 2018). Little is known about how marriage and family activities enable Japanese migrant fathers to contribute toward cultural diversity and social integration beyond Japan.

The ethnographic research aims to examine the parenting roles of Japanese men as migrant fathers raising Japanese-Filipino children in the Philippines. Building mainly on interviews with (12) Japanese fathers, it compares the parenting practices, attitudes as well as strategies for negotiating mixedness in the family among Japanese men who came to the Philippines in the 1990s and 2010s.

This paper argues that Japanese male migrants' practices of fathering Japanese-Filipino children entail transmission and appreciation for both Japanese and Filipino languages and heritages. Compared to the older generation of Japanese fathers who tend to be more invisible in the household and equate fatherhood with breadwinning, younger generation of Japanese fathers are more educated, and make bigger decisions with respect to the education of their children. The two groups of Japanese men view the Philippines differently. They also actively broker for inclusion of their children to Japanese expat community in the Philippines, compared to older ones who may regard the Philippines a desirable place for their own business and retirement, and perceive Japan as a provider of better options for their children's future. By examining their fathering practices, this study aims to shed light on how Japanese men of differing generations negotiate Japanese-ness and mixedness, and contribute to burgeoning debates on mixed identities in the Philippines.

1E Integration and Migration 1

Moderator: Ana Vila-Freyer, Universidad Latina de México

456 Reevaluating Immigrant Integration in “Exclusionary” Regimes:
Diaspora and Mobility in the State of Qatar

Amanda Garrett, Georgetown University, Qatar

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, with roughly 85% of their population comprised of non-citizen foreigners, present a unique opportunity to understand immigrant integration. Existing paradigms rooted in the study of immigration in Western contexts fall short in capturing the nuances of integration trajectories within exclusionary and ethnocratic regimes like the Gulf, often dismissing immigrant inclusion as an impossibility. However, despite the strict kafala sponsorship system and nationality-based migration hierarchies that undoubtedly constrain migrant life, inclusion does occur. Immigrants in the Gulf carve out dynamic social relationships, become deeply embedded in economic activities, forge meaningful political identities, and articulate a sense of belonging that suggests scholars must rethink the notion of immigrant inclusion altogether. Based on 35 in-depth interviews with both high- and low-skilled migrants from Europe, the U.S. and Asia in the State of Qatar, this research finds that immigrant integration occurs primarily vis-à-vis the diaspora community itself and is shaped by two dynamics. First, the sheer size, diversity, and interconnectedness of the broader diaspora community in Qatar helps migrants avoid the traditional pitfalls of excessive co-ethnic network dependence and isolation. Through regular interaction with the international community, migrants acquire valuable cultural and migrant capital that facilitates meaningful economic and social mobility despite restrictive state policies and institutions. Second, access to the international diaspora allows migrants to break away from identity structures that may otherwise define them in their home countries (i.e. caste, tribe) and reinvent themselves. The resulting hybrid identities shape both the sense of inclusion articulated by the migrants in Qatar, as well as the nature of the social remittances they transmit home. The interview data confirms that both processes represent unique sources of empowerment, belonging, and social mobility for migrants in highly exclusionary integration contexts, and suggests a path forward in the research on immigrant integration in non-Western contexts.

508 Tales of a Yiddish land. Exploring Yiddish diasporic territoriality in
New York through autobiographical narratives

Ariel Roemer, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

This presentation aims to investigate the conditions of existence of the Yiddish speaking Jews territory in New York City. As a specific part of the broader Ashkenazi Jewry, their settlement in New York had different conditions than the German speaking Jews settlement, who arrived in the middle of the 19th century,

while the ones focused in this research started disembarking mainly from the 1890s to the 1920's. Bringing forth discussions of what it means to belong to a diaspora, we approach the topic by proposing an analysis of autobiographical narratives available in the YIVO (Institute for Jewish Research) archives, which holds the collection named "American-Jewish Autobiographies" as result of a contest held in 1942, still receiving texts until 1970. The participants submitted their writings answering the question "Why I Left Europe and What I Have Accomplished in America." Thus, the purpose of the research is to discuss which are the images that subjects of this diaspora have built around their processes of de-territorialization and reterritorialization while establishing their daily-life territory. Exploring the diasporic duality of being "here" and "there", presented by Hall (2018) and the concepts of horizontality and verticality to describe attributes of zonal and reticular spaces, forged by Santos (2020), can add a layer to better qualify diasporic territories.

429 Analyzing the Approach of the Government in Migration and Development through Diaspora Identities

Aurora Suarez Lliger, University of the Philippines, Philippines

This research critically analyzed how the Philippine government perpetuated and maintained migration as a development instrument, focusing on its diaspora engagement programs. This study followed a mixed methods approach in examining the specific identities of the Filipino diaspora as a development agent that is promoted by the government in their diaspora engagement efforts, particularly in its institutionalized award system for overseas Filipinos. The 580-narrative data of the government officials/administrators and winners of the Presidential Awards for Filipino Individuals and Organizations Overseas (PAFIOO) from 1991 to 2021 were analyzed using text mining and topic modeling through the R program. The specific topic modeling technique used in this study is Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA), which focuses on the relational aspect found in co-occurring words through word clustering that reveals topics in the textual data. This was followed and supported by a thematic inductive analysis. The results revealed that the state used the Filipino culture, specifically its fundamental values, in promoting the Filipino diaspora as an agent of development through the identities of *mahusay* (skilled), *matalino* (smart), *matibay* (strong), *makakapwa* (practices shared identity), and *makabayan* (patriotic). The state ensured the successful perpetuation and maintenance of migration for development through the deep-seated and already-established cultural norms in society. The findings in this research are significant in enriching knowledge on diaspora engagement for development through the revelation of theoretical insights into how states shape the migration and development nexus and frame the diaspora's role in development through diaspora engagement.

Liwei Zhu, Technological University Dublin, Ireland

"Filial piety, a fundamental value in Chinese culture, is often regarded as the highest virtue, encapsulated by the proverb "Filial piety is the foremost of all virtues" (百善孝为先). Likewise, the extant findings illustrate that while filial piety remains a significant cultural value for Chinese migrants, however, its understanding and expression are subject to change due to migration experiences and the influence of host cultures (Cheung, Krijnen, Fu Y, et al., 2022; Zhang 2022).

This study explores the evolving nature of filial piety among Chinese migrants in Ireland, highlighting its enduring significance and the complexities that arise from cross-cultural adaptation. Through qualitative research employing a grounded theory approach, this study conducted 22 in-depth interviews with Chinese migrants recruited via snowball sampling. Data analysis followed systematic coding, categorization, and memoing processes, ensuring that findings are deeply rooted in participants' lived experiences.

The findings reveal that all participants recognize the importance of filial piety and express a strong commitment to maintaining this traditional value in a foreign cultural setting. Key aspects identified include providing practical support to parents, ensuring their psychological well-being, demonstrating obedience, and practicing reciprocity. Reciprocity is particularly emphasized as a means for children to repay their parents for the sacrifices made during their upbringing. Participants articulate that caring for elderly parents is not merely an obligation; it is a profound expression of gratitude. In addition, the study reveals challenges in applying traditional principles of filial piety, particularly when they conflict with participants' adopted religious beliefs. Many participants indicated that when their faith teachings clash with expectations of filial piety, their religious beliefs often take priority. This tension highlights the broader struggle migrants face in balancing their cultural heritage with new influences in a foreign country.

In conclusion, this study sheds light on how traditional values like filial piety are not only maintained but also adapted by Chinese migrants in Ireland. The research contributes to a deeper understanding of how Chinese migrants leverage these values to navigate the challenges.

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1F Migration and Development 1

Moderator: Djamila Chekrouni, Mohamed V University Rabat, Morocco

513 The Impact of International Migration on the Demographics and Economy of Morocco

Zaynab Benabdallah, Mohamed V University Rabat, Morocco

Djamila Chekrouni, Mohamed V University Rabat, Morocco

Morocco, a country strategically positioned between Africa and Europe, has long been both a major source of emigration and a transit point for sub-Saharan migrants. This paper explores the impact of international migration on Morocco's demographics and economy from 2010 to 2022, utilizing a multiple linear regression model to analyze migration-related variables. The study focuses on the emigration of skilled professionals and the influx of migrants from sub-Saharan Africa, examining their implications on Morocco's labor market, human capital, and economic performance.

Historically, Morocco has been a significant exporter of labor, especially in the 1960s and 1970s. Originally, emigrants were primarily low-skilled workers seeking opportunities in European countries. However, since the 1980s, the profile of emigrants has shifted, with increasing numbers of educated young professionals, particularly in sectors like healthcare and technology, moving abroad. This "brain drain" has had negative effects on Morocco's development, depriving the country of critical human capital necessary for innovation and growth.

Additionally, Morocco has become a key transit hub for migrants from sub-Saharan Africa seeking to reach Europe. In response, the Moroccan government has implemented migration policies, including regularization programs, to manage the increasing numbers of migrants. While this influx places pressure on local resources, it also raises questions about social and economic integration, as well as competition for jobs in an already strained labor market.

This study examines the demographic effects of migration, focusing on the decline of rural populations, urban rejuvenation, and the aging population in rural areas. Economically, remittances from Moroccan expatriates contribute significantly to the national income, supporting families and aiding local development. However, the outflow of skilled professionals creates labor market imbalances, leading to higher unemployment rates, particularly among youth and women. The arrival of sub-Saharan migrants, while contributing to urban growth, further intensifies job market competition.

Using a multiple linear regression model, this paper analyzes the impact of migration on GDP per capita, employment rates, and demographic factors such as fertility and mortality. Results suggest that while the emigration of skilled professionals has a negative effect on Morocco's human capital, the influx of migrants helps sustain urban growth and supports local economies. However, the study highlights the need for policies that manage migration flows effectively and capitalize on the potential benefits of both remittances and migrant labor.

In conclusion, migration presents both challenges and opportunities for Morocco. The loss of skilled professionals hinders economic development, but the arrival of migrants can contribute to growth if managed properly. Morocco must focus on enhancing its education system, healthcare, and infrastructure, while also developing policies that integrate migrants and reduce socio-economic disparities exacerbated by migration.

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- 485 Impact of Migrants' Remittances and COVID-19 on Household Poverty and Inequality: A case Study of Mazar-i-Sharif, Balkh Province, Afghanistan

Baqir Khavari, University of Tsukuba, Japan

This study has been undertaken to investigate the impact of remittances on household poverty and inequality using OLS and Logit Models with a strictly multi-random sampling method with a sample size of 1,060 households. The result of OLS model reveals that if the per capita international remittances increase by 1%, then it is estimated that the per capita income will increase by 0.071% and 0.059% during 2019/20 and 2020/21 respectively. In addition, a 1% increase in external remittances results in a 0.0272% and 0.025% reduction in per capita depth of poverty and 0.0149% and 0.0145% decrease in severity of poverty during 2019/20 and 2020/21 respectively. It is also shown that the effect of external remittances on poverty is greater than internal remittances. In terms of

inequality, the result represents that remittances reduce Gini coefficient by 2% and 7% during 2019/20 and 2020/21 respectively. Further, it is bold that COVID-19 negatively impact on the amount of received remittances by households thus resulted in reduction on the size of the effect of remittances. Also, it increased poverty and inequality as well. Therefore, A concerted effort of effective policies and governance, and international assistance are imperative to address this prolonged problem.

647 Space and time variations in the migration and development debate-introducing the spatial temporal dialectic

Maria Teresa Pinto da Silva e Conceição Santos, University of Lisbon, Portugal

After the initial surge of enthusiasm at the turn of the second millennium, both from academia and national and international institutions, viewing migration as a means to foster development in the countries of origin, interest in the migration-development nexus seems to have waned, driven by disappointing results. Nonetheless, the relationship between migration and development remains an ongoing phenomenon, continually shaped by the ever-evolving capitalist mode of production, both in time and space. Thus, research on migration and development cannot be dismissed or left to “hibernate.”

Adopting a historical-geographical materialist approach and drawing on the literature on variegated capitalism and the temporality of the concept of conjuncture, I argue that the effects of migration in the territories of origin vary over time and across space.

Starting from Harvey’s historical-geographical materialism, we then make use of Jessop’s concept of variegated capitalism Jessop not only highlights the significance of institutions in development—through the variety of capitalist systems—but also the ways in which these variations reflect the interdependence of territories, each with different capacities for soft and hard power to produce and reproduce the landscape of productive capital. Finally, Schiller’s concept of conjuncture reminds us that the forms taken by the structure of opportunities change over time and space, meaning that the structure of opportunities corresponding to specific variety of capitalism is never fixed, but always in motion. This argument emphasizes the importance of time and space in understanding the production of nature and space by migrants and their role in the development of the territories of origin.

The argument will be informed by research on the historical Portuguese emigration to Germany. It draws from a quantitative survey applied online and in presence between July 2022 and August 2023 A total of 438 migrants participated in the survey, including both those still living in Germany and those who have returned to Portugal. The findings reveal qualitative variations in the impact of Portuguese migration to Germany on Portugal’s economic

development, including in the quality of the businesses created and in the nature of the human capital transferred. These variations appear to align with changes in the structure of opportunities within Portugal's peripheral type of capitalism, across the five conjunctures identified for the period between 1974 and 2023.

796 Driven to Leave: Analyzing the factors behind emigration in Africa

Enrica Di Stefano, Bank of Italy, Italy

Elena Rossi Espagnet, University La Sapienza of Rome, Italy

In recent years, emigration from Africa increased significantly, especially to the European Union where it received increasing media and political attention. This paper contributes to the debate exploring the drivers of this phenomenon. Using the methodology proposed by Amiti and Weinstein (2014, 2018), we first isolate the change in the stock of emigrants that can be ascribed to domestic shocks, i.e. how much domestic conditions incentivize emigration, regardless the destination. We also isolate the role of the EU in attracting African migrants. We find that, in Africa, the domestic component is generally higher than in most countries, positive and increasing over time, while the attraction exerted by the EU was limited. Then, we explore the role of several types of domestic shocks in driving the domestic component. Our econometric analysis suggests that growing labor force, lower per capita GDP and worsening labor market conditions, as well as a higher exposure to natural disasters in the country of origin are associated with higher incentives to emigrate. In Africa the sensitivity to labor force dynamics and to natural disaster are found to be higher than elsewhere.

2A Arts, Literature, Media 2

Moderator: Jay Mar Albaos, KU Leuven and LUCA School of Arts, Belgium

824 Crossing the Border on TikTok: Documenting Irregular Journeys
through Novel Social Media Platforms

Moaz Nasser Saber Abdelrahman, Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa, Italy

Andrew Fallone, University of Cambridge, UK

The rising popularity of the new social media app TikTok coincides with the appearance of new accounts that both document irregular journeys and advertise smuggling services. In the absence of sufficient regular migration pathways into Europe, information on social media regarding irregular journeys can provide individuals with concrete and immediate next steps. With the existence of evidence that migrants implicitly distrust smuggling services providers, migrants seek trustworthy sources. The usage of digital media platforms in spreading information on migratory projects, or even connecting transnational families is not a new phenomenon. However, the usage of TikTok, a video-based platform, presents a new opportunity to migrants as it adds a visual element to their

information dissemination tactics, making it more accessible, and providing visual evidence to their audience beyond closed circles of other digital media platforms. TikTok is a catalyst in diminishing the information asymmetry experienced by people on the move by enhancing transparency in documenting individual journeys and disseminating information. Native dialectics are used in these TikTok videos, which eases the communication, and TikTok's For You page and hashtags features provide easy access to this mode of social capital. Discourse analysis was used to understand the divergent narratives of both individuals documenting their own irregular journeys without the assistance of smuggling services, and the advertisers of smuggling services on TikTok. The engagement of the audience with such videos is compared to explore the resonance of different content with its audience. The findings of our analysis reveal that content from migrants traveling independently receives greater attention and engagement than that of individuals advertising their services, indicating the higher level of trust that a lack of profit-motive can confer.

506 The Migrant Crisis and Media Agendas: A Comparative Analysis in Europe

Majja Ozola-Schade, Technical University Ilmenau, Germany

Over the last two decades, immigration in Europe has increased significantly in both its volume and diversity, becoming a critical political issue across the continent. Various factors such as demographic shifts, economic impacts, social integration challenges, cultural conflicts, and national security concerns have driven the prominence of immigration in both political and public discourses. Its relevance is further underscored by its role in the rise of right-wing and populist parties, and the debates surrounding national identity and integration. Consequently, immigration remains a frequent topic within national news media across Europe.

The migrant crisis in 2015 intensified the political significance of immigration, acting as a critical external shock that reshaped media discourse across the continent. To understand these dynamics, this study conducts a comparative analysis of immigration-related media coverage in six Western European countries—Austria, Germany, France, Ireland, Spain, and the United Kingdom—from 2001 to 2020. Given the varied ways in which immigration can be discussed, examining how media coverage emphasizes certain attributes is essential, as these portrayals shape both public opinion and political discourse.

This study employs Downs's (1972) issue-attention cycle and McCombs's (2004) attribute agenda-setting framework to analyze trends in media coverage regarding immigration. The issue-attention cycle framework sheds light not only on the amount of media coverage but also on the development of specific attributes. Together, these frameworks provide insights into how European media shape public perceptions of immigration by emphasizing specific aspects of the topic.

The research methodology includes a comprehensive content analysis of media from two national newspapers in each of the six countries. A sample of 3,504 immigration-related articles was collected and manually coded. A codebook was developed to categorize key attributes of immigration coverage, such as migration type, migrant origins, and subtopics related to economic, cultural, security, and political dimensions. This approach enabled a nuanced understanding of how immigration is discussed within varying national contexts.

The findings reveal substantial variations in media coverage across countries, influenced by each country's unique historical, cultural, and political contexts. Before the migrant crisis, distinct differences in reporting frequencies were observed, with countries discussing immigration around issues like national policies, migrant rights, integration, and security. However, during the migrant crisis, coverage across Europe began to converge, emphasizing a more transnational perspective. This shift focused on shared European challenges, including international policy, border control, civic intolerance, and political tensions.

The convergence in media discourse during the migrant crisis can be attributed to common policy responses and international agreements, which became central to immigration-related discussions. While early coverage highlighted the diversity of national contexts, the crisis led to a more uniform media discourse, emphasizing shared European concerns and approaches. These findings suggest that media coverage of immigration in Europe evolves in response to external events and international cooperation, shaping public discourse and political outcomes.

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881 Young artists in exile: Comprehending the life trajectories and activism of displaced young adult artists in Paris. A case study of Paris in the mid-2020s

Plaijon Parama, Université Paris Cité & Learning Planet Institute, France

My presentation draws on my qualitative research project, which uses ethnographic methods to examine the life trajectories and political engagement of exiled artists in Paris who are part of the Agency of Artists in Exile (AA-E), France. The study aims to observe and tell stories through the eyes and voices of young adult artists who use art as a means of political engagement. The research focuses on their life trajectories, how their journeys brought them to France, the

challenges and significant moments, and the Artivism that contributes to their identities as transnational artists and activists.

The AA-E welcomes artists who are forced to flee their homelands due to war, racial, ethnic, sexual and gender discrimination, or religious, economic and political marginalisation. This association supports exiled artists through administrative and social assistance, including aid with asylum applications, language learning, social integration, and professional opportunities. Since mid-2024, I have been volunteering at the AA-E Paris headquarters as an administrative assistant and events organiser. These roles enable me to contribute to the association, and learn about, and document the living experiences of exiled artists navigating life in Paris, the world capital of arts and culture.

My presentation is structured in three main parts.

Firstly, This presentation will discuss the life trajectories of exiled artists and their activism through art (artivism). Drawing on the concept of artists as knowledge professionals with a social responsibility (Znaniecki, 1940), it is beyond migration-focused narrative to recognise these individuals as artists deeply committed to social issues. Their work is central to addressing pressing concerns, such as the global refugee crisis, and they serve as crucial intermediaries in conveying societal issues. These artists demonstrate how art can engage with political discourse, becoming an avenue through which refugees and people on the move struggle are voiced and understood.

Secondly, the presentation will explore the ecology of the “Art Worlds (Becker, 1982)” through the co-creation aspect of artist-led activities and festivals at the AA-E, which span diverse artistic disciplines and serve as essential links between the exiled community, social workers, art centres and the broader public. This dynamic, inclusive ecosystem invites audiences to experience art from the perspective of exile while empowering political discourse. At the heart of these events, artists serve as storytellers, sharing their histories, political narratives, and activism, with other stakeholders contributing to their efforts.

Additionally, I will share preliminary findings from my fieldwork, including insights from my interactions with the artists at the AA-E. I will discuss their experiences as young adults navigating life in Paris, the challenges they are facing, and their resilience in pursuing their artistic and activist goals. I am going to speak about inspiring personal stories of artists who continue to fight against oppressive regimes despite hardships and risks they are forced to endure while living the exile life. These narratives reveal the power of art as both a form of personal expression and a tool for political resistance in the face of adversity of exiled artists.

2B Education and Skilled Migration 2

Moderator: Réka Brigitta Szaniszló, University of Szeged, Hungary

852 The “#reverse_brain_drain” Campaign in Bangladesh: Public Opinion and Possibilities for Policy Change

Ishtar Habib, Bangladesh Association of Commonwealth Scholars and Fellows (BACSAF), Bangladesh

Brain drain, the mass emigration of Highly Skilled Individuals (HSIs), has created a vacuum in skilled manpower in education, public health, and manufacturing sectors of Bangladesh, yet governments have consistently remained unbothered about reversing the trend rather focusing more and more on exporting manpower (Rahman, 2013). However, recently, in the wake of the public uprising against the 15-year-old autocratic Awami League (AL) regime in July 2024, a short-lived online campaign known as the “#reverse_brain_drain_bd” ensued in Bangladesh sparking intense online public debates, albeit without effecting any policy changes. This study argues that this is a crucial moment for Bangladesh to harness the information generated from the campaign and start thinking about effective policy changes to reverse and halt further brain drain. Thus, it assesses public opinion in Bangladesh on the question of reversing brain drain by analyzing the social media comments associated with the #reversebrainrainbd campaign. Just before the downfall of the AL regime under extreme public pressure, as talks of much needed structural reforms were going on, more than 50 Bangladeshi expatriate professionals started making posts on Facebook containing “#reversebrainrainbd” where they expressed the desire to return home and make contributions to the impending reform initiatives considering the lack of expert leadership in certain sectors of the country. These posts were widely shared and commented on by Bangladeshi Facebook users revealing groups of people with competing views on the matter but most importantly, indicating how underrated the topic of reverse brain drain has remained in the policymaking arena of Bangladesh for too long. As Bangladesh attempts to bring systemic reforms post the July uprising, it is essential to evaluate the public opinion to make informed and inclusive policies on reversing brain drain. The findings of this paper are drawn from social media research and newspaper content analysis. Public comments of resident Bangladeshis regarding the posts containing “#reversebrainrainbd” on Facebook were qualitatively analyzed.

Simultaneously, newspaper contents were analyzed to formulate more informed inferences. All the data sources typically belonged to the July 2024-January 2025 timeframe. Based on the qualitative analyses, four groups were identified with divergent opinions on reverse brain drain- (1) The cheerleaders who strongly welcomed the drained brains back home and thought that reversing the brain drain will lead to further development of Bangladesh (2) The skeptics who were cynical about the positive impacts of bringing the brains back; they thought the

return of the brains might exacerbate the existing unemployment condition (3) The “trollers” who publicly mocked the expatriates expressing the desire to return, suggesting that the expatriates in the campaign never meant to return and their campaign nothing more than a “show off” (4) the defenders, identified from the newspaper content analysis, seemed to be in favour of reversing brain drain by creating a suitable environment for the returnees, to the extent of cushioning them from the adversities of the home country, with little concern for its perceived backlashes.

742 International Student Migration Index - Theory and Application

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The national enclaves of societies, diasporas, occupy a special place among the actors of international relations, as they create an extensive interpersonal network of relations through which they are present in both the host and the sending state. This particular situation has been the subject of increasing attention from international relations scholars over the last 10-15 years. However, we are still only scratching the surface here, since, in parallel with the recognition of the specific economic, social, legal, cultural and even psychological positions of diasporas, we could now even talk of a separate discipline in the field of diaspora studies.

In my research, I focused specifically on diasporas resulting from learning migration and their role in international relations. My research questions are: is it possible to measure international dynamics in the triad of home country-education destination country-diaspora? Can examining diasporas at the individual level provide results that can help higher education institutions to recruit more effectively?

The International Student Migration Index was designed to provide researchers with a tool that can quantify the quality and intensity of the relationship between the receiving and sending countries of the diaspora of international student migration, and the role that an international student can play in this framework: the potential for a student to become an influencing factor between the two countries, at both individual and group levels. The methodology of the Index, drawing on the work of Earl Babbie, is to assign tests to the seven components (indicators) and examine their interrelationships. To define the socialisation boundary, I used the CAGE Distance Framework test. I examined the attitudes of the sending country towards higher education student mobility by comparing the political system (using the Democracy Index) and the support system for international student migration (using some political and economic indicators of the Fragile State Index) in a dual way. In the context of the education destination country, the first element is the examination of the host society. The community in which an international student is placed plays a very important role in his or her social integration, cultural assimilation and diasporic ties. Thus, it is necessary

to examine the host society's attitudes towards foreigners (xenophobia studies). I have analysed the attitudes of the educational destination country towards higher education student mobility using the same indicator of the sending country's study methodology. To explore the individual intentions and motivations of international students, I used the in-depth interview technique and archival data. The time spent by the international student is the point at which degree courses and short-term mobility programmes should be examined in relation to both the issue of resettlement and the objectives of the countries studied. In the context of the language of education, I looked at the links between language and culture. To test the Index, I sampled data from the Vietnamese knowledge diaspora in Hungary, which has been emerging since the 1960s.

2037 Student migration from India and changing policy regimes

Sadananda Saboo, Indira Gandhi National Open University, India

Student migration is an important constituent of International migration from India. Though student migration is not new to India, its direction and complexities has been increasing due to various reasons including the changing policy regimes. There are about 13.2 lakh students from India are currently studying abroad. USA, Canada, UK, Australia being the major destinations. The number of students has witnessed a significant jump of 52.2% from 2019 to 2023 which is 5,86,337 to 8,92,989 according to Ministry of Education, India. This paper is based on various secondary sources such as government report and data destination countries and UN during last ne decade and examine the impact of migration regimes impacting the student migration from India. The paper tries to (1) contextualise the student migration under the broad global trends of skill and talent migration and (2) the political-economy of the destination countries and how it shapes the migration regimes during last one decade; and lastly (3) the possible impact of such changing migration regimes on Indian skills and talent migration in the present and near future.

537 Artist as Citizenship: (Im)Mobility & (Non)Belonging

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In many ways, transnational mobility is practiced at the expense of immobility. This paper explores the immobile – legal and subjective dimension of transnationality, conditioned by citizenship status and visa imperative – through the lived experience of Chinese artists in the Netherlands. Drawing on semi-structured interviews and year-long participant observation, this paper provides empirical details on participants' "complexed" choicemaking, imagination, and enactment of (future) mobility, and their articulated sense of (non)belonging in relation to their place of residence, whether temporary or permanent. Throughout this paper I show how the artist transmigrants embody the social practice of citizenship as fluid experience, claims and ongoing process, and argue that migrants live out a structural inequality in which they are rendered "partial

citizens” whose membership is not bestowed once and for all, but constantly negotiated, legitimized and enacted with affective ambivalence. Moreover, I contend that the Chinese artists in the Netherlands act as creative agents between the nation-state and its immigration regimes, reflecting a larger discourse of neoliberal subject formation and thus working to reproduce, by way of self and group representation, citizenship as an ongoing cultural and political process. I conclude this paper by proposing to reimagine these artist transmigrants as a sociocultural form of “diasporic citizenship,” the term of which is employed in its emic-etic potential to both “speak about” and “speak to” the subjects, the (im)mobility and liminality of transnational lives.

2C Gender and Migration 1

Moderator: Carla De Tona, University of Bologna, Italy

944 Young Indian Migrant Women in Italy: Negotiating Gendered Emancipation Amidst Mobility, Patriarchy and Racism

Carla De Tona, University of Bologna, Italy

Indians and particularly Sikh Punjabis living in Italy are the second largest Indian diaspora in Europe, after the UK. They are the fifth largest non-EU migrant community in Italy, and they have attracted considerable attention not just for their cultural and religious communitarian practices but also for the harrowing conditions and labour exploitation they have suffered working largely in the agricultural sector. Despite the growing presence of Indian migrants in Italy, research on this community remains relatively scarce, with even less attention paid to the experiences of Indian women. There is evidence suggesting that Indian women are increasingly migrating to Italy, through various routes and migration channels —some as independent migrants seeking employment (particularly in the service sector but also more consistently as high-skilled professionals), others through family reunification (Bertolani 2019; Omizzolo 2019). This study builds on evidence gathered from in-depth interviews with young women of Indian origin, encompassing both first- and second-generation migrants. By focusing on their personal narratives and life-stories, this research sheds light on the ongoing struggles for gender emancipation that unfold as they cross national and societal boundaries and as young women struggle to reimagine their multiple belongings. The study explores in particular how young women renegotiate gendered roles, identities, and agency within transnational social fields, balancing cultural expectations, economic aspirations, and the realities of racism and racialisation in Italy. In doing so, the study contributes to a broader understanding of gendered migration dynamics, illustrating the ways in which structural constraints and opportunities shape women’s lived experiences across different contexts.

610 Migration, Diversity, and Social Inequalities Among Generations of Women in Spain

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This proposal aims to measure and analyse differences in the life cycle and socio-demographic characteristics of female generations born in Spain between 1926 and 2005. The study will focus on key aspects such as residential emancipation, couple formation, fertility, labour market participation, educational attainment and life expectancy. It will also explore how international migration has influenced the diversification of female cohorts and its impact on socio-occupational mobility.

Since the mid-1970s, Spain has experienced significant social changes, especially in gender roles affecting women. These transformations have been both a cause and a consequence of economic development and political changes, especially after the Democratic Transition. In the last quarter of the 20th century, demographic changes took place, such as a decrease in fertility, an increase in life expectancy and a shift from Spain being a country of emigration to one of immigration. These factors contribute to what is called a 'Complex System of Demographic Reproduction' (Cabré, 1999), where population growth is increasingly dependent on net migration.

The Democratic Transition and the Second Demographic Transition (Van de Kaa, 1987; Lesthaeghe, 1991) have been fundamental in shaping demographic trends in Spain. Crises such as the 1973 oil crisis, the consolidation of neoliberal policies and the financial recession of 2008 have profoundly affected the formation of new generations, influencing their decisions on emancipation, couple formation and fertility.

Demographic and social changes are intertwined, radically altering generational trajectories. The extended period of youth has delayed reproduction, as professional life competes with family responsibilities. To analyse these changes, the project draws on Norman Ryder's (1965) theory of 'Demographic Metabolism', later revised by Wolfgang Lutz (2012), which incorporates international migration and a future-oriented perspective. This approach highlights the importance of social reproduction in addition to demographic reproduction (Bourdieu, 2011).

The sustainability of a society depends on both biological reproduction and the production of goods (Carrasco, 1995). Reproductive activities, traditionally carried out by women, remain essential to maintain the socio-economic system,

as they are linked to productive work. This interdependence challenges traditional gender roles, especially the dominance of production over reproduction (Solsona, 1991; Fraser, 2017).

The incorporation of women into the labour market, the increase in their educational level, the decline in fertility and the increase in life expectancy are interconnected with Spain's transition to a country of immigration. These factors have influenced the experiences of the female generations still living in 2024.

The study will use data from the National Statistics Institute (INE), including the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Population and Housing Censuses, with a focus on generations born between 1926 and 2005. The results are expected to show how the tension between production and reproduction shapes the evolution of female generations, highlighting the prolongation of youth, the delay in reproduction and the outsourcing of reproductive work to migrant women.

723 "I'm a migrant and a mom; how did I find my tribe?". Ma.mi.lab and the migrant women's resilience in Belgium

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It is said that a tribe is needed to raise a child. However, even today, women are still required to be responsible not only for being mothers but also for providing care, doing household tasks and logistics, caring for their partners, and contributing economically. The pressure increases when the woman who decides to be a mother migrates, and it's far from their family, friends, and support networks. This text presents the situation of several Latin American women who decided to become mothers as migrants, their challenges, and how their experiences are transformed into actions through their agency to overcome their vulnerabilities. But at the same time, they are creating resilience networks with other mothers to find/give support; all this in a European context (Belgium) where the language and the culture are not the same, and some of them are struggling with adverse economic, migratory, or marital situations. From this context emerges Ma.mi.lab, a space for meeting, help, information, and support among migrant mothers, mainly Latin American. The research is based on actor-centered theories, mainly on Norman Long's concept of agency, without leaving aside an intersectional gender approach.

914 Between Home and Horizon: Gendered Vulnerabilities, Health, and the Long Walk of Migration in India

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P R Suresh, Cochin University of Science and Technology, India

Economic, social, and environmental variables drive migration in India, which shows strongly gendered patterns affecting mobility, labour engagement, health-

seeking behaviour, and social integration. The difficulties experienced by female migrants and their contributions to India's socioeconomic and cultural environment are highlighted in this paper's exploration of the relationship between gender, migration, behavioural aspects, and healthcare access.

According to the 2011 Census of India, there were 450 million internal migrants in India, with women making up around 70% of this group. Marriage continues to be the major driver of women's movement (66%, Census 2011), although economic mobility is rising as more women join unorganised labour fields, including agriculture, textiles, and domestic work. In these labour markets, where 80% of female workers lack social security, behavioural obstacles such as social stigma and constrictive gender norms further increase vulnerabilities (ILO, 2019).

The study looks at how migrant women who have behavioural and structural barriers to healthcare access seek medical attention. According to the NFHS-5, migrant and urban poor women report less access to healthcare than non-migrant women, mainly because of financial limitations, mobility limits, and a lack of knowledge. Precarious living and working situations, high rates of malnutrition, reproductive health problems, and occupational dangers often jeopardise the health of migrant women. For example, research shows that migrant women employed in construction often have anaemia and musculoskeletal conditions, while domestic workers are more likely to experience mental health issues and abuse.

Behavioural factors, such as attitudes towards healthcare and provider confidence, greatly influence health-seeking behaviours. In healthcare settings and society at large, migrant women from marginalised groups—like Dalits and Adivasis—face exacerbated prejudice. Systemic neglect is seen in the NFHS-5 statistics, which highlight differences in institutional births and prenatal care among marginalised migrant communities. Migration's psychological effects make getting medical care much more difficult. Due to social isolation, economic instability, and relocation, women migrants had higher rates of anxiety, sadness, and social isolation, according to the National Mental Health Survey (2015–16). Women are often discouraged from seeking prompt therapies due to behavioural biases, such as the cultural stigma associated with mental health. Despite these obstacles, migratory women show agency and resiliency while adjusting to new surroundings. Community health programs like Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) and grassroots efforts like SEWA (Self-Employed Women's Association) have enabled migrant women to claim their rights and get healthcare. Mobile health units and peer-led health education programs are examples of behavioural interventions that have shown potential in closing healthcare gaps for this demographic.

The relationship between migration, health, and cultural contributions is also examined in the article. Through activism, writing, and the arts, women migrants

change social spaces while claiming their identities and dispelling prejudices. Narratives from migrant women in Indian cities, for example, show their attempts to advocate for improved social and health outcomes while striking a balance between cultural adaptation and preservation. The research suggests that gender-responsive migration policies in India, prioritizing women migrants' healthcare access, are necessary. It recommends targeted health education, culturally competent medical treatment, and mental health assistance. The study also highlights the need for inclusive frameworks to address structural injustices, promote health equality, and foster social cohesion. The findings contribute to discussions on gender, migration, and health, promoting equitable and sustainable development.

2D Integration and Migration 2

Moderator: Yael Gordon, LSE, UK

434 Securitizing Rohingyas: exploring exclusionary dynamics in India's security discourse

Monika Verma, Palacký University Olomouc, Czech Republic

This paper delves into the securitization of Rohingyas within the context of India, focusing on the exclusionary dynamics inherent in the country's security discourse. Drawing upon securitization theory, the study conducts a theoretical analysis, exploring how Rohingyas are framed as a security threat. It then takes a critical approach beyond the conventional framework of the Copenhagen School, scrutinizing the complexities and implications of securitization processes. The paper investigates the intersection of securitization with Hindutva politics, revealing how Muslims, including Rohingyas, are portrayed as existential threats. Through empirical analysis and qualitative research methods, fieldwork conducted in various Indian states, such as Delhi, Jammu, Mathura, and Uttar Pradesh, provides on-the-ground insights. The study highlights practices such as increasing restrictions on movement, police interrogations, harassment, violence, detention, and deportation. Additionally, it elucidates the installation of the fear factor, showing how securitization mechanisms perpetuate exclusionary policies and practices. In sum, this research sheds light on the multifaceted dimensions of securitization and its impact on marginalized communities, particularly Rohingyas in India.

602 'Some people rather die of a gunshot than of hunger': How refugees in Northern Uganda negotiate the refugee label after targeted and reduced food assistance

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Milena Belloni, University of Antwerp, Belgium

What does the label ‘refugee’ mean and what rights and duties are connected to it in different times and places? These two questions have inspired a wealth of literature in the last 40 years. This paper aims to contribute to this long standing debate by looking into the remaking of refugee identities in the context of protracted displacement in rural areas. In Uganda, hosting almost 1.7 million refugees, humanitarian funding has decreased over the last years. This has pushed UNHCR and WFP to implement a prioritization policy whereby refugees are categorized based on household-level vulnerability. This top-down criterion defines which households are still eligible for food assistance. One year after the implementation of the prioritization policy, this paper answers the question ‘how do refugees negotiate their identities when navigating institutional categorization?’ by analysing reactions from refugees in Adjumani district, Northern Uganda, humanitarian workers and Ugandan government officials. By creating different categories livelihood insecurities increase, incentivizing refugees redefine their identity to fit the ‘most vulnerable’ category. Some refugees not only strategically deploy a dependency narrative in interaction with the aid system but also use food aid reductions and categorization to justify circular movement towards South Sudan, potentially endangering their lives. Overall, refugees express a feeling of abandonment by the aid sector since they equate their refugee identity to a right to food assistance. Therefore, the prioritization policy affects more than only food aid but also the way refugees challenge the refugee label, the meaning of self-reliance, and relations with aid organizations.

516 Experiences of British Hosts: Reflections on the Hospitality Practices for Ukrainian Refugees

Yael Gordon, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK

Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, over 6.74 million Ukrainians have fled their country, creating Europe's largest humanitarian crisis this century. By October 2024, 215,200 Ukrainians had resettled in the UK under the Ukraine Family and Sponsorship Schemes, with 154,000 arriving through the 'Homes for Ukraine' initiative (Home Office, 2024). This program represents a shift in UK refugee policy, transferring responsibility from the state to private citizens who host refugees with financial support (Burrell, 2022, 2024).

This research examines British hosts' perspectives on their encounters with Ukrainian refugees, focusing on domestic spaces. These interactions typically begin through Facebook groups, where refugees and potential hosts connect, eventually leading to physical hosting. Hospitality serves as the central framework, focusing on the role of the host. Global policy responses to Ukrainian refugees have been notably welcoming (Birger, Tarshish, & Nouman, 2024). Literature on hospitality explores the complexities of refugee hosting, with Farahani (2021) noting it involves both time and space. Derrida (2000) argues that the host defines the conditions of hospitality, while Silverstone (2013) views

it as a moral interaction with the stranger. The relationship between Ukrainian refugees and British hosts begins before refugees even arrive in the UK. As Birger, Tarshish, and Nouman (2024) suggest, hospitality extends beyond the home to include emotional, ethical, and practical dimensions. British hosts often encouraged refugees to leave Ukraine, demonstrating the transnational nature of hospitality. Migration literature highlights that hospitality is conditional, often positioning 'guests' as othered (Kyriakidou, 2021), with power dynamics in the domestic sphere being a common feature (Berg & Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, 2018; Luccioni, 2023). While hospitality can foster supportive relationships, it also introduces challenges (Birger, Tarshish & Nouman, 2024). This study seeks to challenge perceptions of 'danger' and power dynamics, particularly in relation to the perceived similarities between Ukrainian refugees and their British hosts. Using a phenomenological approach, the study employs qualitative research focused on participants' lived experiences. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 20 British hosts involved in the 'Homes for Ukraine' initiative. Participants were recruited through Facebook groups and interviewed via Teams, with interviews lasting 45 minutes. The data were analyzed using content analysis to explore how hosting Ukrainian refugees impacted hosts' domestic lives.

Preliminary findings indicate that British hosts view the experience as meaningful, often forming strong emotional bonds with refugees. Hosts often referred to refugees as 'family' or 'friends' and emphasized shared emotional experiences. Some reported positive changes in their domestic dynamics, including improved interpersonal relationships and greater appreciation for their own families. This research traces the trajectory of hosting, beginning on an online platform—Facebook—and transitioning into the intimate domestic sphere. It contributes to migration and hospitality discourse by exploring how technology mediates the shift from virtual to physical hosting. The study also examines how race, whiteness, and power dynamics influence hosting practices in the UK. Additionally, it highlights the mediating role of communication in shaping these interactions and experiences.

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Moderator: Deniz Yetkin Aker, Istanbul Beykent University, Türkiye

2013 The Pact on Migration and Asylum and Changing Role of Frontex as European Border and Coast Guard Agency

Deniz Yetkin Aker, Istanbul Beykent University, Türkiye

Ismail Turan, Istanbul Beykent University, Türkiye

The adoption of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum by the European Council on May 14, 2024, represents a significant milestone in the European Union's (EU) efforts to establish a comprehensive and unified migration management and asylum system. While striving to uphold its foundational values, EU seeks to integrate key policy areas—including migration, asylum, border security, and integration—within a cohesive and coordinated framework. The primary objective of this pact is to regulate migration effectively in the long term while simultaneously addressing structural challenges and crises that have emerged within the EU. A new framework is built upon four fundamental pillars: securing EU borders, ensuring rapid and efficient asylum procedures, fostering solidarity and responsibility-sharing mechanisms among member states, and enhancing international partnerships in migration governance. The crucial element of this evolving framework is the transformation of European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX), which has been assigned expanded responsibilities under the new migration agreement: FRONTEX is expected to assume a pivotal role in border security, particularly in fostering cooperation with non-EU countries to manage migration flows and to combat transnational crimes associated with irregular migration. While continuing to provide operational and technical support to the member states, the agency's revised mandate encompasses four core areas: training border security personnel, integrating human rights considerations into border management practices, coordinating the EU's return policy in collaboration with member states, and systematically reporting on migration governance to the European Commission. These developments raise pressing concerns regarding the balance between security imperatives and the protection of fundamental rights. This study examines the evolving role of FRONTEX through an analysis by an evaluation of official statements available on its web platform.

752 The administrative accountability of Frontex and the pioneering role of the European Ombudsman

Alessio Laconi, University of Florence, Italy

My research addresses the accountability of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (hereinafter: Frontex) which is a topic of high relevance both in the political field and in the academic one.

I will base my study on the conceptualisation of accountability provided for by Mark Bovens who divides it in 5 different types and identifies the main character of what could defined an accountability mechanism

My main focus is the administrative accountability of the Agency before the European Ombudsman because, as part of the European Union's administration, Frontex cannot escape democratic control exercised by the institutions.

The European Ombudsman, which cannot provide for a valid alternative to judicial protection before the Court of Justice of the European Union, constitutes the body that undertook the most intrusive scrutiny over Frontex's activities, and its activities ranted the protection of the rule of law principle within the European Union.

Following Bovens' conceptualisation, a mechanism of accountability or a forum, for being defined so, must cause for a kind of consequence over the controlled subject and it seems that the control by the European Ombudsman falls into this category as it triggered a change in the Frontex's operations and strengthened the protection, to a greater or lesser degree, of the fundamental rights of those affected by its activities.

In my research I will first highlight the theoretical framework of accountability and apply that to Frontex, and the European Union legal order, making specific reference to the current legal framework governing Frontex which strengthened obligations towards the protection of fundamental rights.

Then, I will illustrate all the cases decided against Frontex, at the moment 57, dividing them in three categories, namely own initiative inquiries, cases regarding access to documents and fundamental rights. Scope of the analysis is to show how the proactive role of the latter facilitated and ingenerated changes in Frontex's practices that aligned the Agency to the current mandate.

Finally, summing up the findings of this research, I would like to underline the positive aspects of this trend and propose changes for the future as the proactive role of the European Ombudsman stresses the importance of a greater control by the Court of Justice which is missing.

833 State Power at Sea: Port Blockages, Legal Struggles, and the Politics of Migration Control

Sarah Elena Kruck, Goethe-University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

The Mediterranean Sea has become the world's deadliest migration route, highlighting the contested dynamics of the European border regime. Civic search and rescue (SAR) organizations have emerged as prominent actors challenging these dynamics. Drawing on Giorgio Agamben's analysis, the Mediterranean can be conceptualized as a "state and space of exception," where European institutions like Frontex frequently violate fundamental human rights principles, including the non-refoulement principle. The deliberate nature of this violence against migrants is evident not only in the absence of state-led SAR missions but also in the criminalization and deterrence of civic SAR efforts. By contesting the prevailing order of the European border regime, SAR organizations face repression through legal and administrative measure that define and enforce the sphere of legitimate social and political action, thereby criminalizing what is framed as deviant or illegitimate behaviour.

This presentation examines the use of port blockages as a pivotal strategy within this regime of repression, focusing on their implementation since 2018 under the Italian interior minister Matteo Salvini's "closed ports" (*porti chiusi*) policy. These blockages, designed to prevent the entry and operation of civilian rescue ships, are legally coded within a paradoxical frame of safeguarding migrants' health and safety as well as national security. This is an example of administrative law as a powerful tool for governments to regulate or restrict the activities of SAR ships through the application of national laws, administrative procedures and executive orders. Sea-Watch, one of the biggest search and rescue organisations, contested this practice of detention within a legal case at the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in 2021. The preliminary ruling on respective competences and powers of the flag State and the port State as well as on inspection and detention of ships is a critical case study due to the formalization and universalization of state and legal procedures.

Grounded in empirical material in form of qualitative interviews with key actors and legal document analysis as part of a PhD project, this presentation investigates the broader implications of these legal-political struggles through three interconnected questions. First, how do port blockages influence and regulate SAR activities, and what operational changes followed the ECJ ruling? Second, how have state agencies and SAR organizations such as Sea-Watch articulated and translated their strategies and arguments into the formalized legal frameworks of the ECJ? Finally, why have SAR organizations increasingly relied on legal mechanisms as a means of contesting the European border regime?

This analysis reveals that port blockages exemplify the intersection of administrative law and political repression, underscoring their role in governing

SAR efforts and shaping the criminalization of humanitarian actors. By focusing on the ECJ case, the presentation demonstrates how legal arenas serve as both a site of contestation and an instrument of state control, while also highlighting the emancipatory potential of strategic litigation to disrupt and challenge the restrictive logics of European migration governance.

895 House Rules: Conceptualizing Norm Subversion within the Liberal
International Order

Danielle Obisie-Orlu, Cornell University, USA

Champions of the liberal international order can fundamentally subvert it in practice. I introduce the concept of norm subversion to describe such a process. I argue that it is the central agents in the LIO pursue norms' meanings-in-practice at the local level in a way that is inconsistent with the object and purpose of a norm, while leveraging their centrality within the dominant normative community on the related issue-governance to present parallel norms ("house rules") as the new standard for other agents within its network to adopt. This process differs from existing concepts like norm adaptation, subsidiarity, or validity contestation, as norm subversion occurs without (significant) rhetorical backlash - instead maintaining the actors' status' as norm followers and defenders. While appearing to uphold international norms through rhetoric and concordance, these central actors can fundamentally subvert norms' meanings by implementing practices inconsistent with the purposes of the norm following an ontological crisis. Using the 2015 Migration Crisis and its aftermath as a critical case for the European Union (EU) experiencing ontological insecurity, I analyze how the EU subverts two well-established norms in practice: the principle of nonrefoulement and the right to seek asylum. Through bureaucratic processes, securitizing language, and policy innovation, the EU leverages its central position within the LIO to proliferate its "house rules" as new regional and international migration governance standards. The consequence is the gradual erosion of refugee and asylum protections worldwide as states adopt increasingly restrictive practices while maintaining nominal commitments to these norms. Furthermore, this theoretical intervention complicates how we understand contemporary migration and the LIO in crisis. This paper invites scholars to develop new theoretical and policy insights to address norm subversion and understand migration as a rich feature of LIO's constructive maturation.

2F Work, Employment and Society 1

Moderator: U. Sezgi Sozen, University of Hamburg, Germany

585 Experiences of Migrant Live-in Care Workers Facing the Death of Their Care Recipients

Daniella Arieli, Emek Yezreel Academic College, Israel

Gila Amitay, Emek Yezreel Academic College, Israel

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The outflow of workers from poorer countries to care for older people in affluent ones has become an indispensable part of the global labor market and the globalized economy of the commodification of care (Lutz, 2018). Migrant domestic care workers provide indispensable services to the importing countries and the families who employ them. As part of their job, domestic care workers often accompany their older employers when they reach the last stage of life and pass away (Tsui et al, 2019; Tsui et al, 2020). In Israel, approximately 80,000 migrant care workers serve as live-in care workers for older individuals requiring round-the-clock nursing assistance.

Objectives: This study explores how live-in migrant care workers experience and cope with the end-of-life phase and the death of their care recipient.

Methods: This study is based on an ethnographic study that included interviews with live-in migrant care workers employed in the homes of older adults in Israel.

Results: We identified four themes: (1) Loneliness and fear due to the need to make decisions; (2) The value of devotion; (3) Trauma, loss and disenfranchised grief; and (4) The impact of the national immigration policy. The first two themes related to the care workers' pre-death experiences, the third their post-death experiences and the last extraneous factors affecting end-of-life care.

Discussion: Live-in care workers, often the last to accompany their care recipients in their final moments, develop a sense of devotion and responsibility, often leading to their feeling fear and loneliness. Their lower occupational status and sociocultural foreignness affect them in the pre-death and post-death phases. The local immigration policy also influences their motivation to work with palliative patients.

Conclusions: We recommend policy and attitude changes regarding live-in migrant care workers' role in end-of-life care. There is a need for more training and ongoing support for migrant care workers engaged in end-of-life care work. Agencies that provide care workers to the employers' families, as well as palliative care organisations that offer services for homecare during the end-of-life phase, should address the migrant care workers' roles and experiences. Such steps should not be left to private initiatives but should instead be turned into policy. This policy should consider the impact of local immigration policies on the

workers' experiences and considerations.

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657 Refugee Immigration and Crimes against Non-Refugee Foreigners

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The inflow of nearly one million refugees to Germany in the 2015 refugee crisis fueled widespread anti-foreigner sentiments and hostility. We study in first-difference regressions whether regional refugee inflows between 2014 and 2015 caused systematic increases in rates of victimization of foreigners (who are not refugees) in bodily injury crimes with German suspects. Our results indicate a positive and mildly humped shaped impact, which grows in size from 2015 to 2017 and then declines in 2018 to a level that still exceeds the 2015 level. For robbery, an economically-inspired crime, we find in contrast no evidence that foreigners suffered more at the hands of Germans (suspects) as a result of the inflow of refugees in 2015, neither immediately in 2015 nor in later years. This suggests that our finding on bodily injury crimes is unlikely to result from unobservable economic or other confounders at the county level that caused anti-foreigner crimes to rise with other crimes for reasons unrelated to anti-foreigner sentiments. A placebo test shows no indication that the county-level refugee inflows are systematically correlated with pre-crisis trends in foreigner victimization rates. Additional effect heterogeneity analyses show that the impact on foreigner victimization in bodily injury crimes is larger in East Germany and in counties where more Germans are victimized in crimes with refugee suspects.

878 **Fostering Empathy to Improve Migrant Integration in the
Workforce (Part 1): Empathy in Critical Incidents Between
German Employment Agents and Migrant Beneficiaries**

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In German public employment agencies, employment agents play a key role in supporting migrant beneficiaries, particularly in job searching, professional qualification, and utilizing support options (Struck, 2019). The growing complexity of demographic backgrounds causes an increase in encountering emotionally charged interactions between individuals from different cultural backgrounds, leading to significant misunderstandings, insecurities, and negative feelings (Ladson-Billings, 1995). The heterogeneity of these critical incidents, due to the diversity of Employment agents' responsibilities, requires a high level of cognitive (perspective-taking) and affective empathy (compassion) to ensure effective support (Batson, 1991). However, insufficient training, bureaucratic communication, or negative attitudes towards migrants could hinder overcoming these critical incidents and diminish migrants' trust, ultimately threatening the employment agency's integration goals (Batson et al., 2002; Penka et al., 2015).

While research states that empathy improves attitudes towards migrants and enhances the willingness to help them (Batson et al., 2002), there is little research on relevant categories of critical incidents in job consultation settings (Hiller, 2022) and the role of empathy for their successful handling. Addressing the above-mentioned desiderata, results from a research project will be presented in two parts: This first part of the research project aimed to identify classes of relevant critical incidents between migrant beneficiaries and German public Employment Agents and to explore the role of perspective-taking and compassion as facets of empathy when dealing with Critical incidents. Based on this data, a training development to promote empathy among German employment agents in intercultural settings will be presented as the second part of the project. The methods are described in the abstract of part two.

In a multi-informant approach, we used semi-structured interview guidelines to conduct focus group discussions with migrants, employment agents, and their managers. Three group discussions included employment agents (N = 16), one included managers of the public employment agency (N = 8) and one included migrant beneficiaries of the agency (N = 5). Participants were invited via e-mail or in person. The discussions' duration was between 60 to 150 minutes. Audio recordings were transcribed, analyzed, and coded employing qualitative content analysis (Kuckartz, 2018).

Preliminary analyses overall suggest congruency in groups' perceptions of common and typical critical incidents between employment agents and migrant

beneficiaries. These Critical incidents could be categorized into (1) language barriers (2) differing gender roles (3) unfamiliar regulations and (4) inappropriate interaction with authorities.

The results hint at an overarching agreement on perspective-taking as an important factor in resolving critical incidents and for a trusting relationship between employment agents and migrant beneficiaries.

The findings contribute to the current state of research and reveal congruent perspectives on relevant critical incidents and the role of cognitive empathy across employment agents, their managers, and migrant beneficiaries. These results pose a basis for designing training to foster employment agents' empathy towards migrant beneficiaries, as presented in part two of the research project.

830 Comparing Reception Systems for Asylum Seekers: A participant observation in reception centers in Northern Italy

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Forced migration around the world continues to grow year by year having recorded about 117 million people in 2023 (IDOS 2024) being forced out of their countries of origin. The approximately 3 million people who had their asylum applications granted in 2023 had to wait an average of 400 days to obtain them, and this clearly causes not inconsiderable pressure on accommodations. In Europe, recent political measures seem clearly directed toward limiting flows from the global south, and by the same logic, measures of extra-territorialization of the examination of applications (f.e. Act No. 14 of Feb. 21, 2024) certainly does not go in a direction of improving reception systems. Reception managed as an emergency (IDOS 2024) causes a decrease in quality and non-adoption of best practices that have already been internationally recognized instead. The most glaring example of this is given by the Italian data that record 75 per cent of hospitality in facilities managed by the prefectures, the “Cas” (extraordinary reception centers) instead of in the structures of the ordinary system, in charge of the municipalities (Campesi, 2019). Facilities tend to be increasingly large reception centers in contrast to the virtuous system of widespread reception (Scholten et al., 2022).

In the present study the different models of reception are considered through participant observation that will be carried out within reception facilities located in the province of Varese in agreement with a large local cooperative that manages reception for more than 500 people. Participant observation enables the researchers to gain insider perspectives and collect rich data on the lived experiences of their participants (Bryman, 2012; Bernard, 2006), especially social dynamics, individual and collective needs, and the relationships between asylum

seekers, operators, and the surrounding community. The prevailing model used by the partner of this research is that of widespread reception, despite this, there are also some large reception facilities that will therefore be considered. The research, therefore, aims to observe the guests present in these facilities and to record their needs and the capacity of the relevant system to respond to them. The researchers will work alongside the social workers for a period of about 4 months, attending daily the facilities that will be identified in agreement with the cooperative's staff. Upon consent, the visits will be recorded and further investigated through a discourse analysis through computational linguistics following the method proposed by Olivieri et al. (2023). The study design seeks to embrace complex discursive comparisons stemming from collected oral data, coupled with observations, and provide a multidimensional investigation of reception centers.

3A Environment and Migration 2

Moderator: Nikola Lero, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

- 707 Navigating the Nexus of International Migration Law, Climate Change, and Border Management: A Multidisciplinary Approach to Addressing Nigeria's Migration Challenges in the Context of Externalization and Environmental Displacement

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This paper explores the intersection of international migration law, climate change, and border management in the context of Nigeria's migration challenges focusing on the externalization of migration controls and environmental displacement. Nigeria, a nation facing significant environment stressors such as desertification, flooding, and droughts, has seen a rise in both internal and cross border migration because of these climate impacts. With millions of people displaced, the country's migration policies, international obligations and border management strategies must evolve to address the growing climate-induced migration phenomenon. The central problem this paper addresses is the inadequacy of existing legal and policy frameworks to manage climate-induced migration both within Nigeria and across its border. As environmental pressures increase, existing migration management strategies- often shaped by economic or conflict driven migration- fail to provide adequate protection or sustainable solutions for those displaced by environmental factors. This gap is further compounded by the trend of externalizing migration management, which involves outsourcing migration control to neighboring countries thus creating legal and humanitarian challenges. Using a mixed methods approach, this study

combines quantitative analysis of migration data with qualitative insights gathered from interviews with migration experts, policymakers, and displaced individuals. The quantitative analysis examines migration patterns, environmental variables, and displacement trends through data collected from government agencies, NGOs, and international bodies like IOM. The qualitative analysis delves into the perspectives of stakeholders on the efficiency of current policies and practices, highlighting the human cost of externalization and inadequate legal protections. The findings reveal a strong correlation between environmental degradation and increased migration, yet current legal frameworks and border management policies remain underdeveloped. Challenges identified include insufficient coordination between legal systems, gaps in migration protections, and strained local resources. Recommendations emphasize the need for a multidisciplinary approach that integrates environmental, legal, and policy frameworks to ensure comprehensive, human-centered migration management in Nigeria.

687 'Too Loud for Their Parks, Too Balkan for Their City': Transgenerational Domestic Homing, Urban Bordering, and the Aesthetics of Diasporic Nostalgia among Yugoslav-Serbs in London

Nikola Lero, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

"What does it mean to 'belong' in a city where multiculturalism is celebrated yet policed through subtle spatial exclusion?" This paper interrogates the spatial practices and narratives of the Yugoslav-Serb diaspora in the UK, weaving Boccagni's "homing" and Nira Yuval-Davis's "bordering" into an analysis of the fractured urban geographies of belonging. Using a participatory action research (PAR) approach combining twelve life history interviews, ten life maps, and three participant-led co-walking sessions in West London, this study reveals how the diaspora negotiates their place in a city that simultaneously tolerates and marginalizes them.

As a result of spatial exclusion, Yugoslav-Serbs practice diasporic homemaking through transgenerational, collective geographical (re)imaginaries. Older generations read London as a "royal city," a melancholic echo of Royal Yugoslavia, while their domestic spaces become fortresses of Orthodox tradition and memory. Those displaced by Milošević's wars carry a different weight, projecting a yearning for socialist brutalism onto suburban London, where the Thames becomes a pale and placid sibling to Belgrade's Danube. But even these symbolic mappings are contested. Orthodox celebrations in rented housing during the 1990s were disrupted by landlords enforcing "Balkan bans," exposing how diaspora life is repeatedly bordered, even in spaces presumed neutral. Younger generations confront this history with fractured urban imaginaries, contrasting London's sanitized pub culture with the intimacy of Balkan kafanas. Rivers, too, become symbols of contested belonging: the Thames is not merely a

geographic feature but a muted reminder of a river that flows with more than water—Belgrade’s Danube, layered with memory and identity. Parks—those supposedly inclusive spaces of urban freedom—become sites of estrangement, where diaspora gatherings are deemed too loud, too Balkan, too much.

These unspoken norms enforce what might be called the symbolic violence of British Puritanism: an exclusion that appears neutral yet reinforces the boundaries of cultural acceptability. This spatial bordering is mirrored in the domestic sphere, where bans on communal gardening during the 1990s pushed many families into suburban isolation. In response, hidden gardens—ajvar peppers, herbs, and illicit urban plots—transform landscapes into quiet arenas of defiance, embedding diasporic identity into both public and private spaces. These spatial practices reveal the ideological fantasy of urban pluralism: the illusion of inclusion concealing the structural exclusions of everyday life.

This paper provocatively argues that diasporic home-making is not simply an act of resilience or adaptation—it is a struggle over spatial agency in a city that denies full participation. Hidden gardens, reimagined rivers, and improvised domesticities expose the limits of multiculturalism, challenging Britain’s sanitized ideals of urban inclusivity. If, as Lefebvre notes, ideology often hides in the mundane, then this study illuminates the silent violence of spatial bordering, where the aesthetics of transgenerational homing become terrains of resistance. This case compels us to rethink diasporic life as a site of cultural and spatial contestation, challenging the foundations of British urban modernity itself.

835 The Limits of Law for Social Justice: Examining the Role of Law on Resource Extraction and Green Energy Development on Indigenous Peoples’ Territory, and the Impact on their Rights, Livelihoods, and the Environment, in the Case of the Wayuu Indigenous People in Colombia

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La Guajira, in Colombia, the ancestral territory of the Wayuu Indigenous People, is a region with great natural and cultural wealth that has witnessed natural resource extraction for decades and is now experiencing a growing interest in implementing green energy projects as an alternative to Colombia’s energy demand. However, progress on wind energy is not only a matter of technical or economic feasibility but also of social justice.

This research paper examines how legislation on natural resource extraction and green energy development impacts Indigenous peoples’ rights, livelihoods, and environment by focusing on the case of the Wayuu People. This research also examines how the Wayuu uses the law to enforce their property, environmental, territorial and cultural rights in a region affected by internal displacement and Venezuela migration crises.

This paper offers an overview of the Wayuu people, the context of the region’s

natural resources extraction and green energy plans, and a summary of the key Colombian and international legal instruments related to resource extraction and green energy exploitation in Indigenous territories. The theoretical framework for the analysis is built around the work of theories developed by Arturo Escobar (2011), Walter Mignolo (2005), and Katherine Pistor (2020). With this framework in place, this paper critically examines current research on the impact of resource extraction and green energy projects in the Wayuu People's territories. It also discusses how the Wayuu enforce their rights.

In this research, I will argue that national and international laws that regulate the expropriation of Indigenous lands for resource extraction and sustainable energy projects prioritize the nation-state and corporate interests over Indigenous rights, underscoring the limits of the law for social justice, demonstrating that the law is, in fact, part of the problem; this highlights how nation-state laws replicate the legal frameworks of former colonial powers and, as such, are a manifestation of coloniality. I will also argue for the need for robust legal protections for Indigenous land rights and the need to re-evaluate development programs and discourses that reveal how such narratives are used to justify resource exploitation and green energy projects to perpetuate Indigenous People's economic dependency and social inequality (Mignolo 2005).

With the case of the Wayuu Indigenous people in the La Guajira region in Colombia, this research contributes evidence that supports Pistor's (2020), Escobar's (2011) and Mignolo's (2005) central arguments, such as the role of law in creating wealth for transnational corporations while exacerbating inequalities for marginalized communities. The Wayuu's case demonstrates that the imposed development programs in Latin American countries use discourses and narratives that justify resource exploitation and green energy projects in ways that perpetuate Indigenous People's economic dependency and social inequality. This research indicates that the legal frameworks that regulate resource extraction and sustainable energy exploitation in Colombia are replicas of former colonial powers and manifest coloniality. The Wayuu People in Colombia highlight the role of law in creating and exacerbating inequalities for Indigenous people.

3B Education and Skilled Migration 3

Moderator: Lilach Lev Ari, Oranim Academic College of Education, Israel

590 Educators' perspectives on inclusive education of forced migrants' children in the Tel Aviv educational system

Lilach Lev Ari, Oranim Academic College of Education, Israel

Laura Sigad, Oranim Academic College of Education, Israel

This study examines Israeli educators' perspectives on inclusive multicultural

education for forced migrants' children in Tel Aviv. Globally, displaced children face heightened risks of educational exclusion, making inclusive approaches that support both academic achievement and social-emotional well-being crucial. Multicultural education, as a form of inclusive education, aims to provide equal educational opportunities to children from diverse ethnic, racial, and cultural backgrounds.

Using a phenomenological research design, we conducted face-to-face semi-structured interviews with eleven Israeli educators. Our analysis revealed several key themes in educators' approaches to cultural inclusion. While some educators actively sought to understand and incorporate Eritrean culture into their schools, others emphasized using Hebrew as a cultural bridge. Common strategies included systematically introducing host cultural norms to parents and young children while maintaining awareness of traditional holidays and customs.

Most participants characterized multicultural education as superficial within both formal and informal institutions. The integration of asylum seekers and their children faced significant challenges that often overshadowed inclusive multicultural policy. Nevertheless, several educators incorporated cultural elements into their practice, fostering familiarity with Eritrean culture to enhance parents' and children's sense of belonging in the host society.

Although Israeli policy toward asylum seekers remains exclusionary, some educators recognize the importance of building cross-cultural bridges with Eritrean families. These inclusive practices can promote educational equality and academic achievement for diverse ethno-cultural groups, supporting their integration in Israel or elsewhere. This study contributes to research on asylum-seeking children's educational integration and suggests opportunities for international comparative studies on inclusive multicultural practices across different host societies.

614 Rincones de desahogo y risa: Playdate Pláticas with Immigrant Latina Grand/Mothers and their Children

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Low-income Latinx undocumented immigrant parents face significant structural inequalities in the United States. Socioeconomic status, level of English proficiency, ethno-racial positioning, and immigration status are factors that impact immigrant families on an everyday basis (Olivos & Mendoza, 2010). The rising costs of rent and racial disparities in home ownership, especially in California's Bay Area, also impact immigrant families. Understanding this structural inequality more deeply and qualitatively is critical to better serving Latinx immigrant parents in urban dual language bilingual education (DLBE) programs. Recent research has documented the experiences of low-income Latino immigrant fathers in their children's education (e.g. Gallo, 2017), but less

explores the experiences and everyday teachings of mothers (Chaparro, 2020) and grandmothers whose domestic labor is at the heart of their urban cities' economy.

This paper draws on the theoretical and conceptual contributions of labored rhetorics and transnational motherhood (Hondagneu Sotelo & Avila, 1997), Latina mothers' experiences with their children's dual language schools (Chaparro, 2020), and Latina feminist participatory action research alongside immigrant mothers (Dyrness, 2011).

Drawing on ethnographic and community-based participatory research approaches alongside a collective of 8 immigrant Latina grand/mothers in California's East Bay, we engage playdates and pláticas (Latina Feminist Group, 2001) as research methodology, which both situate relationality. Across five years, these mothers and I have utilized bimonthly playdates and grand/mother-led pláticas—30 total—in playgrounds (while our children play) as sites of knowledge production. These grand/mothers are employed as nannies, house cleaners, and cooks in affluent Bay Area neighborhoods and have their elementary-aged grand/children in DLBE programs. Together, these grand/mothers and I jointly identified questions that matter to them, including why they invest in DLBE, what informs their grand/mothering, and how they've managed the rising costs of living as their wages have not kept up with rising inflation. Participatory data analysis included both inductive and deductive approaches.

The findings discuss how the grand/mothers' jobs (e.g. nannies, house cleaners, restaurant cooks) were central themes in their everyday teachings and civic pedagogies with their grand/children. Specifically, the grand/mothers apprenticed their grand/children into certain civic engagement practices and critical community biliteracies that were connected to the type of work they did during the day. The playdates and pláticas brought to the surface mothers' economic and educational concerns, laughter and joy, and grand/mother-led spaces where they shared resources about their children's biliteracy development and emerging civic and sociopolitical development. My co-authors and I co-theorize these playdates and pláticas as rincones (corners) where the mothers fostered solidarity, new rhetorics around labor-informed mothering, and found solace in their children's critical literacies of struggle and empowerment. The paper ends with implications for further research about and alongside immigrant families.

501 Enhancing capabilities through education: educational and skills
development for conflict-displaced Burmese youth in rural and urban
Thailand

David Lefor, Ruhr University Bochum, Germany

Conflict-displaced Burmese youth in Thailand face significant challenges in their daily lives, including precarious legal status, restricted mobility, and systemic inequities in accessing education and skills development opportunities. These barriers impose significant limits to their capabilities and ability to achieve dignified livelihoods. This study applies the Capability Approach to examine how educational and skills development initiatives impact the well-being, aspirations, and future opportunities of displaced youth in two contrasting contexts: Mae Sot (rural) and Chiang Mai (urban).

Using a qualitative, comparative case study methodology, this research incorporates critical ethnographic elements and participatory approaches. Data collection includes semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions, participatory visual tools such as Photovoice, and key informant interviews with educators, policymakers, and community-based organisations. These methods are adopted to better prioritise the voices and lived experiences of displaced youth while situating their narratives within the broader systemic and structural barriers shaping their access to education and development.

Initial findings point towards an interplay of local context and systemic challenges in shaping capabilities. Mae Sot is characterised by a higher number of informal, NGO-led educational initiatives which provide critical support but are constrained by limited resources and systemic barriers, including legal precarity. Youth in Chiang Mai appear to benefit from more structured and formal educational opportunities, yet face urban-specific challenges, such as higher rates of social discrimination and economic insecurity.

While the study is still underway, early analysis reveals how education, vocational training, and social networks impact key capabilities, including aspirations, cultural identity, and well-being. Youth in both contexts emphasize education and skills development as being essential contributors to the achievement of dignity, self-reliance, and agency. However, structural barriers, including legal restrictions and economic constraints, are found to hold back the conversion of these opportunities into tangible outcomes such as stable employment or higher education. Differences between rural and urban experiences in the accessibility, quality, and potential of skills and education programs to contribute to dignified futures points towards the significance of context in shaping capabilities and the functionings they enable for these youth.

By applying the Capability Approach, this study provides a nuanced understanding of how conflict-displaced Burmese youth navigate and negotiate

systemic inequalities. It provides robust evidence on how educational and skills development initiatives, while essential, require contextual and cultural adaptations to address specific barriers and to support youths' future aspirations. The research findings will contribute actionable insights for policymakers, practitioners, and educators to design more inclusive and effective programmes that enhance sustainable capability development, and thus resilience, of conflict-displaced youth in Thailand.

734 Support Immigrant Students in Schools

Lorena Tule-Romain, Southern Methodist University, USA

Viridiana Carrizales, USA

The current political climate has intensified challenges for immigrant students within the U.S. educational system, as evidenced by disturbing incidents like a Philadelphia elementary school principal threatening deportation when a family reported bullying. With the rapid increase of newcomer students in K-12 schools, educators urgently need effective strategies to protect student rights and promote academic success while navigating the complex intersection of immigration and education.

ImmSchools, founded in response to the 2018 immigration raids near schools, has developed comprehensive approaches to transform public schools into safe havens for immigrant families. Our organization's co-founders will share firsthand insights into creating school environments that actively affirm and protect immigrant students' rights while fostering genuine belonging. Through real cases and evidence-based practices, we'll demonstrate how educators can effectively advocate for immigrant students while building stronger connections with immigrant families.

Participants will gain practical tools to implement immediate change in their schools, including strategies for creating immigration-informed policies, establishing clear protocols for immigration enforcement interactions, and developing culturally responsive family engagement practices. This session will equip education professionals with concrete approaches to ensure schools remain safe, welcoming spaces where all students can thrive, regardless of immigration status. Our discussion will focus on actionable steps that align with both educational best practices and immigration law considerations.

3C Türkiye'de Göç 1 [Turkish]

Moderator: Filiz Göktuna Yaylacı, Anadolu University, Türkiye

528 “Kadın Başına Göç”: Konya’daki Afgan Genç Kadınların Kaçış Hikayeleri ve Eril Şiddetle Mücadeleleri

Filiz Göktuna Yaylacı, Anadolu University, Türkiye

Gamze Kaçar Tunç, Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye

Bu çalışmada kadın olmanın Afgan genç kadınların eril dünyadaki yaşam hikayeleri üzerine yansımalarını ele alıyoruz. Onları yasadışı göç etmeye iten durumları, yine göç yolundaki eril güçler olan kaçakçılar ve eril bir tahakküm altındaki uluslararası sınırlarla olan etkileşimlerini toplumsal cinsiyet bağlamında irdelemeye çalıştık. Afgan göçü kimi zaman yaptığı sıçramalara rağmen yavaş ama süreklilik arz eden bir göç türü olma özelliklerine sahip. Aynı zamanda politik söylemde ve medyada daha çok genç erkeklerin göçü olarak ele alındığı görülebilir. Oysaki tüm dünyadaki Afgan mülteci ve sığınmacıların yarısından fazlasının kadın ve çocuklardan oluştuğu görülmekte. Özellikle ülkedeki kadın karşıtı politikalar ve 2021 yılından bu yana Taliban yönetiminin Afgan kadınlar üzerindeki görünür baskısı pek çok kadının ülkeyi terk etmesine yol açmıştır. Afgan göçünün önemli aktörleri olarak kadınların göç yolundaki hikayeleri, yolda kadın olmaya dair önemli veriler sunacaktır. Buradan hareketle, feminist metodolojiyle kurguladığımız bu çalışmada, Konya’da yaşayan 15-25 yaş aralığındaki 20 Afgan kadını biyografik anlatı mülakatları (BNIM) gerçekleştirdik. Göç öncesi deneyim, göç kararı ve Türkiye’ye kaçış hikayeleri üzerinde yoğunlaşarak toplumsal cinsiyetin hikayelerindeki izlerini sorguladık. Buna göre kadınların hikayelerini göç öncesi yaşamları, göç kararı ve kaçakçılarla irtibat kurma süreci, kaçış süreci ve sınırı geçiş olarak üç dönemde ele aldık. Genel olarak göç öncesinde kaçışlarının doğrudan eril şiddetten kaçış niteliğinde olduğu, kaçarken zorlu koşullar altında kaldıkları ve eril şiddetle yeniden yüzleşme yaşadıkları, bu bakımdan deneyimlerinin “ölümden kaçarken ölümlerle dans etme” niteliğinde olduğu, ve sonrasında kadınların eril şiddetten kurtulmada hem kendi hem de beraberindekiler adına aktif rol aldıkları sonuçlarına ulaştık.

566 Anayasa Mahkemesinin Güncel Kararları ve Suriye'deki Rejim Değişikliği Sonrası Suriyelilerin Sınır Dışı Edilmesi

Hande Bingöl, İstanbul Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Bu çalışmada kadın olmanın Afgan genç kadınların eril dünyadaki yaşam hikayeleri üzerine yansımalarını ele alıyoruz. Onları yasadışı göç etmeye iten durumları, yine göç yolundaki eril güçler olan kaçakçılar ve eril bir tahakküm altındaki uluslararası sınırlarla olan etkileşimlerini toplumsal cinsiyet bağlamında irdelemeye çalıştık. Afgan göçü kimi zaman yaptığı sıçramalara rağmen yavaş ama süreklilik arz eden bir göç türü olma özelliklerine sahip. Aynı zamanda politik söylemde ve medyada daha çok genç erkeklerin göçü olarak ele alındığı

görülebılır. Oysaki tüm dünyadaki Afgan mülteci ve sığınmacıların yarısından fazlasının kadın ve çocuklardan oluştuđu görülmekte. Özellikle ülkedeki kadın karşıtı politikalar ve 2021 yılından bu yana Taliban yönetiminin Afgan kadınlar üzerindeki görünür baskısı pek çok kadının ülkeyi terk etmesine yol açmıştır. Afgan göçünün önemli aktörleri olarak kadınların göç yolundaki hikayeleri, yolda kadın olmaya dair önemli veriler sunacaktır. Buradan hareketle, feminist metodolojiyle kurguladığımız bu araştırmada, Konya’da yaşayan 15-25 yaş aralığındaki 20 Afgan kadınla biyografik anlatı mülakatları (BNIM) gerçekleştirdik. Göç öncesi deneyim, göç kararı ve Türkiye’ye kaçış hikayeleri üzerinde yoğunlaşarak toplumsal cinsiyetin hikayelerindeki izlerini sorguladık. Buna göre kadınların hikayelerini göç öncesi yaşamları, göç kararı ve kaçakçılarla irtibat kurma süreci, kaçış süreci ve sınırı geçiş olarak üç dönemde ele aldık. Genel olarak göç öncesinde kaçışlarının doğrudan eril şiddetten kaçış niteliğinde olduđu, kaçarken zorlu koşullar altında kaldıkları ve eril şiddetle yeniden yüzleşme yaşadıkları, bu bakımdan deneyimlerinin “ölümden kaçarken ölümlle dans etme” niteliğinde olduđu, ve sonrasında kadınların eril şiddetten kurtulmada hem kendi hem de beraberindekiler adına aktif rol aldıkları sonuçlarına ulaştık.

446 Göç Bağlamında İklim Mültecileri Tartışması ve Hukuki Çerçeve İhtiyacı

Şilan Merve Yeşilmen, Türkiye

Özge Çopuroğlu, Türkiye

İklim değışikliklerinden ve çevresel koşullardan etkilenen insanların ülkelerini terk ederek başka ülkelerden uluslararası koruma talep ettiđi yakın dönemde ortaya çıkan küresel bir olgudur . Çevresel felaketler ve iklim değışiklikleri, bu değışikliklerden etkilenen ve iklim mültecileri adı verilen insanların ortaya çıkmasına sebep olmuştur. Ancak bu kitleler her ne kadar “iklim mültecileri” veya “çevre mültecileri” olarak anılsalar da söz konusu kişiler 1951 Cenevre Konvansiyonu kapsamında mülteci değillerdir. “İklim mültecileri” veya “çevre mültecileri” olarak anılan insanlara bazı devletlerin yasalarında “tamamlayıcı koruma” veya “geçici koruma” sağlanabilmektedir. Ancak insani korumanın çerçevesi de henüz tam olarak çizilmemiştir. Hatta bazı devletlerin yasal düzenlemelerinde ise iklim mültecilerine yönelik herhangi bir koruma öngörülmemiştir.

Çalışmamızda söz konusu insanlara yönelik geliştirilmesi gereken hukuki bağlamın henüz tam anlamıyla inşa edilmemiş olmasının yarattığı boşluk ele alınarak, yaşama hakkı başta olmak üzere insan haklarına ilişkin uluslararası düzenlemelerde yer alan bazı hükümler çerçevesinde iklim mültecilerine insani koruma sağlanabileceđi noktası irdelenecektir. Bu kapsamda ilk olarak iklim mültecilerine sağlanacak bir uluslararası korumanın olup olmadığı hususu incelenecektir. Öncelikle iklim mültecileri kavramı açıklanacak ve bu durumun ortaya çıkmasına etki eden faktörler incelenecektir. Daha sonra iklim mültecilerinin, 1951 Cenevre Konvansiyonu kapsamına giren mülteciler olarak

kabul edilmemesinin sebepleri mahkeme kararlarıyla açıklanmaya çalışılacaktır. Son olarak iklim mültecilerini korumak için hazırlanan milletlerarası antlaşma taslaklarına değinildikten sonra Türk hukukunda iklim mültecilerinin durumu irdelenecektir.

538 Uluslararası Öğrenciler ve Uyum Süreçleri: Anadolu Üniversitesi Örneği

Filiz Göktuna Yaylacı, Anadolu University, Türkiye

Yükseköğretimde uluslararasılaşmanın sistemli bir şekilde teşvik edildiği Türk Eğitim sisteminde uluslararası öğrenciler giderek daha çok gündeme gelmektedir. Birçok araştırmanın bulguları uluslararasılaşma politikalarının başarısı ve bu öğrencilerin akademik başarıları ile uyum süreçleri arasında güçlü bir etkileşim olduğuna işaret etmektedir. Bu araştırmanın temel amacı, Anadolu Üniversitesi'nde öğrenim gören uluslararası öğrencilerin uyum süreçleri hakkındaki görüşlerini derinlemesine inceleyerek değerlendirebilmek ve bu değerlendirmeye dayalı bir şekilde uluslararası öğrencilerin uyum süreçlerini zenginleştirebilmek ve geliştirebilmek için çıkarım ve önerilerde bulunabilmektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda nitel bir durum çalışması olarak desenlenen araştırmanın uygulama boyutunda Anadolu Üniversitesi'nde öğrenim gören uluslararası öğrenciler arasından amaçlı örneklem yoluyla belirlenen 50 öğrenci ile derinlemesine görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu aracılığıyla yapılan görüşmelerden elde edilen veriler tematik ve kategorik analiz yoluyla çözümlenerek alanyazına dayalı bir şekilde yorumlanmıştır. Uluslararası öğrencilerin uyum süreçlerine ilişkin anlayışlarının, uyumu engelleyen etkenler hakkındaki düşüncelerinin ve uyumun nasıl geliştirilebileceğine ilişkin görüşlerinin değerlendirilmesiyle bu araştırmanın Anadolu Üniversitesi'nde öğrenim gören uluslararası öğrencilerin akademik başarılarının, toplumsal uyum ve adaptasyonlarının geliştirilmesine katkı sunması beklenmektedir. Böylece üniversitenin uluslararasılaşma düzeyi ve niteliğinin de gelişimine katkı sunulması öngörülmektedir.

3D Law, Policy and Governance 2

Moderator: Deniz Yetkin Aker, Istanbul Beykent University, Türkiye

424 Navigating the Italian Refugee System: Legal Protections and Gaps

Alina Soloviova, European University Institute, Italy

The paper examines the rights of refugees in Italy. The legal framework for refugees is analyzed. Particular attention is paid to the problems of the modern application of the 1951 Convention on the Legal Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol. Gaps in the legislative regulation of the rights of Ukrainians who received temporary protection in 2022 are identified. The presented analysis is supported by the author's analysis of specific cases and a sociological survey of

persons who received temporary protection in Italy.

The author analyzed the emergence and evolution of the institution of temporary protection in international and EU law, modeled on this basis possible scenarios for the further application of this status to Ukrainians who received temporary protection in the EU countries, as well as the formation of proposals for political and legal responses to the challenges of forced migration.

The author reveals the problems and prospects of the EU legislation, in particular provides a detailed analysis of legal acts on regulating the status of Ukrainian migrants who have received the status of temporarily protected persons. In this regard, the author pays special attention to the legislation of Italy.

Temporary protection is a specially developed mechanism for providing shelter in the countries of the European Union. The legal status of a refugee and the status of a person enjoying temporary protection are different legal statuses and have different procedures for granting them and generate corresponding consequences for the person. Temporary protection is considered the most appropriate legal instrument used by EU member states in the context of an international armed conflict, as it should ensure the possibility of exercising harmonized rights within the Union and offers an adequate level of protection. Temporary protection reduces the need to immediately apply for international protection, as it guarantees the granting of a residence permit in the territories of safe areas, as well as a number of social rights associated with it. Overall, temporary protection is deemed an effective but imperfect tool requiring further legislative refinement to better support affected individuals.

750 Small State Responses to Migration Transformation: Baltic Regional Experience

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Over the past decade, the Baltic states — Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania — have addressed the complexities of international migration, focusing on challenges and opportunities related to increasing human mobility worldwide. These countries, as small member states of the European Union, face specific constraints and opportunities in migration management, shaped by their geopolitical location, economic structure, and demographic reality.

This study analyzes how the Baltic states have responded to international migration trends, focusing on approaches implemented in the past five years. These trends include not only recent refugee movement waves caused by the war in Ukraine but also broader patterns of global migration driven by economic disparities, climate change, and political instability. The increasing scale and complexity of these migration flows present significant challenges for small states' policy development processes. The research examines how the Baltic states approach migration management, looking at both immediate and long-

term measures. The study investigates the ways these countries work to develop their capacity in providing temporary housing, healthcare, and legal support for newcomers.

This research aims to examine how small states navigate migration pressures in the context of various external factors, considering their available resources and regional position. The study focuses on the Baltic experience as a case study of small states addressing international migration challenges within the broader European framework.

2009 Supporting Türkiye's Efforts for Efficient Migration Management

Emine Mermer Karaayak, IOM, Türkiye

The Supporting Türkiye's Efforts for Efficient Migration Management project aims to enhance Türkiye's institutional capacity in migration management while aligning with the European Union (EU) acquis under Chapter 24. Implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior's Department of EU and Foreign Relations, the project primarily supports the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) in effectively implementing Türkiye's Strategy Document and National Action Plan on Irregular Migration (2021-2025) and promoting legal migration pathways.

Over a 36-month period (Feb 2023-Jan 2026), the project seeks to strengthen international cooperation on migration, mainstream rights-based and gender-sensitive approaches in irregular migration procedures, develop evidence-based policies, and enhance the capacities of detention centers in line with human rights standards. Key stakeholders include Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMs), various ministries, law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations, members of the judiciary, and academic institutions.

The project is centered around key outputs aimed at enhancing migration management in Türkiye. It strengthens cooperation between Türkiye and countries of origin, transit, and destination to improve migration management. It also ensures that PMM's migration procedures and cooperation with relevant national authorities are guided by rights-based and gender-sensitive principles. Additionally, the project supports the development of evidence-based policies to both address irregular migration and promote regular migration. Lastly, it works to enhance the capacity of detention centres, ensuring they operate in compliance with international human rights and gender standards.

To achieve these outputs, the project addresses several critical thematic areas. It enhances cooperation and dialogue between countries of origin, transit, and destination while improving qualitative and quantitative data collection on migration flows to support informed decision-making. Efforts to promote regular migration and streamline settlement processes, particularly for people of Turkish origin, contribute to Türkiye's broader migration policy objectives. The

project also supports the harmonized implementation of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP), ensuring compliance with international standards in combating irregular migration. In addition, it strengthens referral procedures for unaccompanied and separated children, enhances nationality determination processes, and fosters alternatives to immigration detention.

Furthermore, the project works to improve cooperation with judiciary actors to ensure the effective implementation of national laws and international migration standards. By increasing access to legal assistance and improving service provision in removal centers, it seeks to enhance the protection and well-being of migrants in administrative detention. Finally, it conducts assessments of immigration detention conditions, ensuring alignment with international human rights standards and gender-sensitive approaches.

By integrating human rights, gender-sensitive perspectives, and international best practices into its framework, this project contributes significantly to Türkiye's efforts to develop a more efficient, coordinated, and rights-based migration management system.

842 The effectiveness of Due Process (or fair trial) of Irregular Subsaharan Migrants in Morocco: between Legal Framework and Practice (2003-2020)

Nabila Zoubiri, University Mohamed V - Souissi – Rabat, Morocco

The paper presents the main findings related to the fieldwork that was carried out, on the effectiveness of fair trial of irregular subsaharan migrants in Morocco, before and after the launching of the latest migration policy in Morocco. It validates the progress of fair trial of this category of migrants in practice in Morocco in compliance with the legal, judiciary and political frameworks. However, it depicts the remaining and persisting dichotomy and a gap between theoretical and practical dimensions, between practice and legislation in force. The situation questions the right and migration system and role of actors and conveys a message as regards other inter-disciplinary and system constraints that limit the progress of due process of irregular subsaharan migrants in Morocco, before and after the launching of this migration policy in 2013. In spite of the launching of the migration policy and all endeavours in promoting their rights, the respect of due process is relatively breached and varies in time and space. Even if the right to due process is often reduced to some of its guarantees, the situation in practice in Morocco reveals that it has progressed compared to 2003.

3E Environment and Migration 1

Moderator: Aniseb S. Bro, Appalachian State University, USA

467 Invisible communities: migrants in the wake of environmental disasters

Aniseb S. Bro, Appalachian State University, USA

Ellen Kraai

Climate change is often described as a threat multiplier that exacerbates existing vulnerabilities and inequities in communities around the world. Among vulnerable populations, immigrant communities, particularly those without formal immigration status, face increased risks due to their limited access to resources and support systems and because they are often rendered invisible in the wake of disasters, excluded from emergency response efforts and recovery programs, which compounds their marginalization. This paper examines the impacts of Hurricane Helene on migrant communities in the region, highlighting the unique challenges they encountered during and after the disaster. By analyzing this case, the study explores the way in which climate change is reshaping the frequency, intensity, and nature of environmental events, and further compounding the vulnerabilities of marginalized populations. The findings underscore the urgent need for inclusive climate resilience strategies that acknowledge and address systemic inequities and the invisibility of immigrant populations in disaster response frameworks.

831 Individual and Community Effects on Environmental Internal Migration Patterns in Senegal

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Population displacement is common in West African countries, mainly due to socio-economic factors, but increasingly due to environmental factors. Recent environmental changes have triggered the implementation of new adaptation strategies in response to climate change and the evolving socio-economic context. The decision to migrate is influenced by macro-level, meso-level barriers and facilitators, and micro-level personal characteristics. Traditionally, studies focusing on individual-level drivers of migration have made extensive use of individual-level drivers (e.g. the respondent's education level) and household-level drivers (e.g. the number of migrants in the household), but few studies have focused on community-level drivers (i.e. drivers estimated at the village level). However, these community-level drivers may encourage individuals to migrate if their individual characteristics are (not) shared within their community (e.g. educated individuals from poorly educated communities may be more likely to migrate, but communities with a higher proportion of internal migrants may increase the likelihood of individuals migrating). Therefore, the aim of this study

is to focus on these community-level drivers, assuming that they are equally important than the individual drivers in the migration decision process.

To test this hypothesis, we used data from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) program, which has been widely used, mostly in health-related studies, to model key health and demographic variables in low- and middle-income countries. The DHS questionnaires include general information about the household (e.g. access to electricity at home), but also specific questions for women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-65 (e.g. age, occupation, education). We used the most recent DHS available in Senegal, conducted between February 2023 and August 2023 among 400 geolocated clusters and 8800 households. Respondents were asked which of the 14 regions of Senegal was their previous region of residence. Those reporting the same region as their current place of residence were classified as non-migrants, while those reporting a different region were classified as internal migrants. For each of these respondents, we extracted individual socio-economic factors (e.g. their wealth index), community-level socio-economic drivers (e.g. the average wealth index in the cluster), and community-level environmental factors extracted around each cluster (e.g. average temperature experienced in the cluster). We model the likelihood of being a migrant using a hierarchical Bayesian logistic model. This approach exploits individual and community-level drivers while accounting for spatial random effects. By building multiple models, we assessed the relative importance of each set of drivers, stratified by gender and at the national level.

Preliminary results suggest that while different individual-level characteristics remain key drivers of internal migration decisions for men and women, community-level drivers, whether socio-economic or environmental, show a significant relationship with the likelihood of internal migration. This study provides a readily replicable framework for understanding the relative importance of individual and community-level drivers of internal migration in Senegal, using DHS data and integrating spatial, socio-economic and environmental factors. We encourage future work to apply this framework to other West African countries and to further explore the interplay between individual and community level factors to better understand what drives migration decisions.

686 Immigrant Women's Health in the Context of Climate and Social Justice: A Participatory Action Research Protocol

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Environmental migration has increasingly emerged as a critical global issue. Environmental disasters have long been a significant driver of human migration, and projections suggest that by 2050, there could be as many as 200 million

environmental migrants worldwide¹. While there is growing interest in the adaptive potential of migration, the health impacts of climate-related migration remain insufficiently explored. Climate change-related migration is likely to have adverse health consequences for both displaced persons and host populations, particularly in situations of forced migration. Pregnancy often serves as an entry point into healthcare systems for immigrant women. However, immigrant women are generally less likely to access maternity care services compared to their non-immigrant counterparts. Given the relatively poorer pregnancy outcomes among migrant women, it is reasonable to infer that environmental migration will exacerbate maternal morbidity and present specific risks for adverse perinatal outcomes. Despite this, there is a notable lack of data on pregnant environmental migrants or, more broadly, on the health needs of environmental migrants. Thus, due to the limited data on migration resulting from slow-onset climatic processes, and the significance of perinatal health outcomes for migrant women, this study seeks to address the health challenges faced by pregnant migrants who have been displaced by environmental disasters.

Aim and objectives: The aim of this project is to explore the issues experienced by climate migrant families in their host country. The objectives are: 1) To examine how climate migrant families adapt to their new environments and utilize available resources to improve their health; 2) To explore the impact of migratory status on access to health resources and the potential effects on the physical and emotional health of migrant families; 3) To collaboratively develop informational tools aimed at enhancing migrant families' access to health resources, thereby facilitating their adaptation to new environments.

Methods: Participatory action research is the methodological approach chosen for this project, in response to the needs identified by our partner organization, the Service de Référence en Périnatalité pour les Femmes Immigrantes de Québec (SRPFIQ). A focused ethnographic approach will be employed to understand the transitional experiences of climate migrant families and to identify their primary healthcare needs. This will involve conducting interviews with immigrant mothers from diverse cultural backgrounds and immigration statuses, as well as focus groups with healthcare providers. The confrontation of the two perspectives—that of the mothers and that of the health professionals—enables us to reinforce certain hypotheses, based on the convergence of points of view, or, conversely, to highlight potential discrepancies that may suggest areas of concern. The intersection of the mothers' perceptions of their vulnerability and healthcare providers' views will offer key insights into adapting healthcare services to better meet the needs of this population. Thematic analysis, as outlined by Paillé and Mucchielli will serve as the principal method for data analysis. Additionally, experience-based co-design will be employed to co-develop informational tools in collaboration with SRPFIQ. This approach engages participants in a co-creation process, allowing them to share their expertise and insights into both the design and content of the tools. Through this process, participants will work

towards a shared understanding of the design aspects and collectively achieve the goal of producing a relevant and effective product. Expected Results: This project promotes health equity, focusing on migrant women displaced by climate change. It seeks to strengthen collaborative research on the sustainable health of immigrant families, improving adaptation strategies and access to health resources for this vulnerable group.

564 Multi-layered Dynamics of Push and Pull Factors of Migration and its Changing Patterns in Coastal Bangladesh

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Migration is, a multifaceted phenomenon, deeply influenced by the interplay of environmental, economic, and social factors (Black et al., 2011; Adger et al., 2014). While extensive research exists on migration, there is a critical need to unpack the dynamic interconnections between these drivers, in climate-vulnerable regions. This study addresses this gap by examining drivers and evolving patterns of migration in coastal Bangladesh, with a focus on Koyra Upazila, a rural area severely affected by climate hazards, and Khulna City Corporation, an urban migration hub. Migration is not only an adaptive strategy in the region but also a reflection of broader socio-economic and environmental pressures that demand scholarly attention. This study addresses this gap by analysing: What are the key push and pull factors driving migration in climate-vulnerable and urban contexts of coastal Bangladesh? How do economic and environmental pressures influence shifts in migration patterns over time?

Using a mixed methods approach, we analysed quantitative data from 300 household surveys and drew qualitative material from 4 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and 6 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). Findings underscore the dominant role of economic stressors and climate hazards as push factors of migration. In Koyra, 87% of the lowest income (<10,000 BDT) migrants identified sudden disasters such as cyclones and flooding as key migration drivers, and 70% identified salinity intrusion as a critical factor. The debt cycle compounds these pressures in both sites, households who struggle to repay loans consider migration an escape route. However, migration drivers are socio-economically stratified: higher income households often migrate for improved educational and occupational opportunities.

In cities like Khulna pull factors include diverse employment opportunities, government land provision (Khas Jomi), and NGO assistance. Training programs in for example tailoring, baking, and mobile repair enhance employability and often include direct job placement, increasing access to secure livelihoods. Social networks amplify these pull factors, by facilitating access to

information, resource, and support systems during transitions.

We also identified a strategic shift toward youth migration, as families increasingly prioritize education, training, and employment of younger members over whole family migration. This is a shift from survival to strategy driven migration, with households investing in resilience and long-term socio-economic prospects.

By unpacking the interconnected and layered drivers of migration, this research bridges environmental, economic, and social dimensions. It contributes to existing frameworks on environmental migration (Black et al., 2011) and socio-economic mobility (de Hass, 2010; Tacoli, 2009), while offering new insights into income dynamics and strategic youth migration in shaping contemporary flows.

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3F Wellbeing, Health and Migration 1

Moderator: Ana Vila-Freyer, Universidad de Guanajuato, México

864 Migration and Ageing in the South of Guanajuato, a case study

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The study aims to explore how ageing migrants perceive their quality of community life in material and social terms. It is hypothesized that spatial mobility leads to a recomposition of social relations, affecting migrants' sense of community and family belonging upon return. The study is based on an exploratory survey of 40 older adults in the community of San Nicolás de los Agustinos, Salvatierra, conducted during the summer of 2023. Preliminary results indicate that returnee migrant elders (n=23) tend to maintain more stable family and social connections compared to those who did not migrate. Despite having low educational attainment levels, mobile individuals often have higher incomes

in their later years compared to those in the second group. This lends further support to the concept of transnational social cohesion (Vila Freyer, 2017; Vila Freyer, 2020), whereby mobile social groups have established extensive cross-border social networks, fostering shared values, challenges and opportunities across multiple geographical locations. This appears to have a positive impact on their quality of life in their later years.

910 Stories Across Generations: A Meta-Synthesis of Intergenerational Trauma in Refugee Communities

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Background: While research on the impacts of trauma on refugee health is well understood, less is known about intergenerational trauma in the context of refugees. Intergenerational trauma refers to how trauma experienced by one generation often impacts the well-being of future generations and has been found to have substantial negative impacts on health and well-being among other minoritized populations. The purpose of this Qualitative Interpretive Meta-Synthesis (QIMS) was to explore refugees experiences of intergenerational trauma and understand the impact on their wellbeing.

Methods: A systematic search across seven databases identified 776 studies, with 17 qualitative studies meeting the inclusion. Following QIMS guidelines, themes and quotations were extracted, synthesized, and analyzed to preserve original interpretations while generating new codes and categories from the data. Three researchers conducted two rounds of coding, followed by collaborative discussions to refine themes, triangulate findings, and address biases.

Results: We identified 17 articles for inclusion. Four major themes were identified: (1) Trauma transmission across generations; (2) Cultural and identity challenges; (3) Parental and family dynamics; (4) Coping and resilience strategies. Studies highlighted the negative impacts of the trauma refugees experience across generations and the impacts this has on their health, especially their mental health.

Conclusion: Discussion of trauma among refugees must include the impacts of intergenerational trauma and the deleterious impacts it may have across multiple generations. Funding and research on refugee trauma and well-being should not stop at first generation migrants, but continue to future generations knowing the impacts of forced migration span generations.

- 435 From Successful Start-Up to Sudden Collapse: What Predicts the Survival and Longevity of ICT-based Humanitarian Initiatives Designed to Help Refugees and Migrants?

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Joseph G. Bock, Juniata College, United States

The scale and visibility of the current refugee and migrant crises have led to the successful launch of numerous apps and ICT-based start-ups. While these tech platforms play a crucial role in providing essential services like food aid distribution, medical support, shelter, language translation, education, asylum applications, and integration into host communities, little research has explored the adoption behaviors and long-term viability of these platforms. Why do some ICT initiatives thrive while others falter and fail? What factors contribute to their long-term sustainability? This study challenges the common belief that the determinants specified in the technology acceptance model are the major factors influencing the continuity of these initiatives. Instead of assuming user adoption of these ICT initiatives as a simple, static predictor of success, we argue that a more complex and alternative analysis, especially the ability to generate revenue for ongoing overhead costs, is needed to understand why some start-ups collapse. We collect data on current ICT platforms designed to help refugees and migrants relative to the plethora of such platforms which existed in 2016-2017. We distill the characteristics of ICT platforms that have endured over time, offering criteria for long-term viability.

- 957 Double Stigma: Making meaning of Religion in Understanding Young Muslim Migrants Experiences of Everyday Life in Norway

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Historically, religious beliefs and teachings have played a crucial role in shaping ethical and moral values as well as contributing to building identities (Astrachan et al., 2020). However, in secular societies, religion's role in one's life seems to be diminished and, in some instances, even denigrated. In this presentation, we highlight how young ethnic minority Muslims navigate the role of religion and how they make meaning of their religious belonging in everyday life experiences in Norway. Our data is based on twelve interviews with young Muslims in Norway. We explored how they negotiate their religiousness and experiences of stigma in connection to being Muslims and immigrants. Our analysis showed that their everyday life experiences in Norway are impacted by both being phenotypically different and their religious belonging which leads to experiences of double stigma. Goffman's (1963) theory of stigma and Crenshaw's (1989) intersectionality informed the analysis. Our findings highlight three themes. Firstly, religion is thought of as a 'personal relationship' as opposed to a group identity. The analysis suggests an emphasis on how the respondents personally

regard religion as a personal relationship, while they perceive a contradiction in public discourses that tends to view Islam in a more generalised group identity. Secondly, the findings highlight the double stigma that the respondents experience, by looking at religion as a reinforcer of stigma to their existing stigmas related to being immigrants. Lastly, we analysed the informants' experiences of Islamophobia coupled with their phenotypical difference. The presentation argues for the scrutinization of the interplay between multiple marginalised identities in reinforcing stigma and racialisation.

625 Preserving youth mental wellbeing in wartime migration crisis:
Educators' reflection

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Nomeda Gudeliene, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

Janina Orcinikova, Mykolas Romeris University, Lithuania

The school becomes the very first social institution that migrant children are confronted with in their destination country. Schools are where they spend most of their time outside the home, and there, young migrants encounter the destination country's culture, societal norms, and values for the first time. Teachers and peers are among the most important agents of socialization in new environments; their attitudes and perceptions can strongly impact migrant children's school experiences (Popyk 2023).

For many years, the majority of migrants (around 82%) were returning Lithuanians, but from 2022, due to the ongoing war between Ukraine and Russia, a large influx of Ukrainian immigrants has been observed: 7,761 children have arrived in Lithuania since the beginning of the full-scale invasion. Thus, local educational systems are facing the daunting task of developing responsive policies and praxis to help incoming students settle and integrate into new environments.

This study examined teachers' educational practices in the context of the schooling of migrant children. To examine teachers' experiences, a qualitative research methodology was constructed. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with nine teachers in their workplaces.

Feeling underprepared to work in culturally diverse classrooms, teachers are willing to develop their intercultural competences and competencies to deal with refugee children suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Without adequate intercultural sensitivity, awareness, and competencies, teachers often merely reproduce discrimination and the othering of migrant children. In this study, teachers shared their perspectives on how to improve their school's inclusiveness.

4B Law, Policy and Governance 3

Moderator: Radoslav Štefančík, University of Economics Bratislava, Slovakia

693 Participation of populists in government and its impact on migration discourse

Radoslav Štefančík, University of Economics Bratislava, Slovakia

Anti-immigration rhetoric is a hallmark of populists in Western European countries. This is also the case for Slovak populists, although, until 2015, the topic of international migration was on the fringes of public debate. Since 2015, Slovak politicians have also raised fears of migrants by presenting migrants as a threat. However, a problem may arise if populists get into the government and a main populist even becomes prime minister. That's when they change their rhetoric, use different communication strategies, and use different verbal expressions. This text aims to find out how Slovak populists presented migration before and after the 2023 parliamentary elections and how they changed their communication strategies because they created a government. I will use discourse analysis to search for answers. The corpus of the text under study consists of written and verbal statements by representatives of the Smer party. Based on the discourse analysis, it is possible to identify the populists' opinion shift towards migrants. Populists shift their optics, first presenting migrants as a threat to Slovakia's security, then, after assuming governmental responsibility, they refine their rhetoric and present legal migrants as a tool to solve some economic problems. This approach indicates that migrants do not pose a threat to Slovakia; they are just a tool of populists to mobilize voters.

548 How has the evolution of the liberal international order (LIO) influenced the treatment of refugees in the Global North compared to the Global South?

Erin Gable, Boston University, USA

This paper explores the evolution of the Liberal International Order (LIO) and its influence on the treatment of refugees in the Global North relative to the Global South. The study highlights the disparities in burden-sharing within the International Refugee Regime (IRR) and examines how historical power imbalances and colonial legacies shape refugee policies. While the IRR is framed by principles of multilateralism and human rights, it has largely failed to enforce equitable responsibility-sharing among the Global North and the Global South. This has left developing nations hosting over 70% of refugees, often in protracted displacement and economic insecurity. Through an analysis of historical contexts, such as the Cold War, and contemporary refugee crises, including Afghan and Ukrainian resettlement policies, the paper critiques the selective humanitarianism of Global North states. The study also underscores the limitations of current international frameworks, such as the 1951 Refugee

Convention, and the persistence of colonial legacies in perpetuating systemic inequalities. By advocating for a decolonial approach, the paper emphasizes the need for equitable and sustainable solutions to address the global refugee crisis. This study provides a unique and comprehensive historical continuity often overlooked in similar analyses, such as the integration of historical and contemporary contexts.

841 Externalisation of Migration in the Reform of the Common European Asylum System: Legal Challenges and Human Rights Concerns

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On 11 June 2024, the reform of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) entered into force, introducing various aspects related to the external dimension of migration. These include, beyond others, the promotion of cooperation with third countries, the formal conclusion of partnerships with third countries and the possibility of conducting asylum procedures outside the EU within the framework of the ‘safe’ third country concept. Based on a doctrinal legal analysis, my contribution will explore the key aspects of externalisation in the CEAS reform and critically examine the legal challenges and human rights concerns with the example of partnerships with third countries.

The issue of externalisation has been extensively studied by scholars such as Dauvergne, Squire, Moreno-Lax, Gammeltoft-Hansen, Lambert, den Heijer, Üstübcici, Faist and many more, to the point that one could go as far as to say that an interdisciplinary research field of ‘externalisation studies’ has elaborated. However, little research so far has shed light on external aspects in the context of the CEAS reform (Endres de Oliveira 2024; Leclercq 2024; Thym 2024) and particularly in the context of third-country partnerships (Guild 2022; García Andrade 2022, 2024).

Article 5 of the Asylum and Migration Management Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2024/1351, RAMM) introduces the external components of the EU’s comprehensive approach to asylum and migration management. It obliges the EU and its member states to ‘promote and build tailor-made and mutually beneficial partnerships’ and to ‘foster close cooperation with relevant third countries at bilateral, regional, multilateral and international levels.’ When implementing the external component, the Union and its member states must fulfil three conditions: (1) they must act within their respective competences; (2) they must ensure full compliance with international and EU law, and (3) they must uphold human rights without exception. In the case of violations of one of those obligations, the question of legal accountability arises.

Although the approach of partnerships with third countries and the combined risks for migrants and refugees’ rights is not novel in the context of externalisation, the formal recognition of the external dimension as part of EU

secondary law is new. The development of the external dimension of EU migration and asylum policy into a legal obligation, carries significant legal implications (García Andrade 2024) and might provide new opportunities for assessing legal responsibility and ensuring accountability at the EU level.

In conclusion, the CEAS reform introduces and formalises different aspects of externalisation, including the obligation to build and promote partnerships with third countries. While the formal recognition of the external dimension within EU secondary law raises critical legal and human rights concerns, it also might offer new opportunities for assessing legal responsibility and ensuring accountability.

817 Positioning Turkey's Zafer Party in the Context of European Far-Right Parties' Discourses on Migrants: Is the Zafer Party a Far-Right Party?

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Ozlem Kahya Nizam, Suleyman Demirel University, Türkiye

In today's world, as international migration continues to increase, anti-immigration rhetoric has also grown alongside the policies of far-right parties. The far-right refers to a political ideology that promotes authoritarianism, nationalism, xenophobia, and hierarchical societal structures (Eatwell, 2003). This ideology often manifests through xenophobia, ethnic discrimination, and opposition to immigration (Mudde, 2007). Claims that migrants burden economic resources, threaten cultural values, and endanger national security constitute the foundational elements of far-right populist rhetoric. Far-right parties have achieved electoral success, particularly in Europe and North America. While these regions have long experienced the politicization of migration, migration debates in Türkiye's political sphere are relatively new. Following the mass migration of Syrians beginning in 2011, Türkiye has become the country hosting the largest number of refugees globally. The rapid presence of a large migrant group has made migration and its associated societal issues more visible. As a result, during the 2023 presidential and parliamentary election period, migration became a central topic in Turkish politics. During this process, the Zafer Party stood out with its anti-immigration rhetoric, distinguishing itself from other parties. Founded in 2021 and positioned on the radical right, the party has established its political identity around opposition to migration. With its "return project" which combines nationalist discourse with anti-immigration policies, the Zafer Party has emerged as one of the most prominent examples among political parties addressing migration in Türkiye. The Zafer Party's anti-immigration rhetoric has occasionally led to its categorization as a far-right party. This study utilizes a comparative method to explore whether the Zafer Party can be defined as a far-right party. It examines the rhetoric and practices of European far-right parties (e.g., AfD, Rassemblement National, Lega Nord) and compares them to the Turkish context through the Zafer Party. The study aims

to assess whether the ideological and political structure of the Zafer Party aligns with the far-right framework by drawing comparisons with its European counterparts. The politicization of migration and the framing of migrants as political subjects is a relatively new experience in Türkiye. Consequently, studies on the relationship between migration and politics remain limited. This study is expected to make a significant contribution to the literature in this regard.

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4C Gender and Migration 3

Moderator: Fanny Margot Tudela Poblete, CA Actores Sociales y Desarrollo Comunitario, Belgium

628 “Las Patronas, la esperanza del migrante”. Women’s agency, experiences, and resiliences around transit migration

Fanny Margot Tudela Poblete, CA Actores Sociales y Desarrollo Comunitario, Belgium

Jesus Madera Pacheco, Universidad Autonoma de Nayarit, Mexico

In a world where migration has become a global norm, driven by economic, political, social, and cultural shifts, there is a growing trend of stringent mobility policies. These policies force those who do not meet the established requirements to resort to irregular border crossings.

This text delves into the emergence of certain groups, primarily women, who step out of their daily routines, draw from their experiences and knowledge, and engage in collective actions to assist Central American migrants crossing Mexican territory.

Our research begins by analyzing the migratory scenery and the vulnerabilities of the migrants. We then present how Las Patronas manage to convert their experiences, emotions, and life situations into agency despite their vulnerability. Even in extreme situations of coercion, they form networks and work with the community, a testament to their resilience and determination. This information was gathered through fieldwork (multi-sited ethnography) in Mexico and is theoretically grounded in Long and Sen's concept of agency, with a specific focus on women's agency. The text also introduces the concept of 'arenas of interaction' (Long, 2007) to provide a unique perspective on the spaces and territories where collectives support and protect Central American migrants.

787 "We are not objects!" - Contested remembrance using the example of
Turkish-Greek forced migration

Anita Rotter, University of Innsbruck, Austria

The empirical basis of this lecture is the interdisciplinary research project "Yunanistan göçmeni - Cross-border migration experiences using the example of the Turkish-Greek forced resettlement policy", which I conducted in western Turkey in 2024. The lecture focuses on the biographical narratives and narrated memories (Rosenthal 1993) of young women whose family histories are characterised by complex, transnational experiences, political and social boundaries and overlapping locations in Greece, Turkey and Germany. The narrators themselves were born and raised in Germany and migrated to Turkey together with their nuclear family when they were teenagers. The attribution of a migration background experienced in Germany, as well as experiences of racism and discrimination in everyday life, were the main reasons behind the narrators' decision to migrate. In addition, they name a kind of "traditional longing" for the family places, which was passed on between the generations and maintained through family memory practices. This longing results from the painful memories of older family members of their birthplaces and family homes, which were geographically "shifted" in the course of the Lausanne Treaty (Richter 2016). Most of the interviewees' parents were born in the areas affected by the few exceptions in the treaty and temporarily emigrated to Germany as "guest workers" in adulthood. The proclaimed "Peace Treaty" of Lausanne in 1923, which today's Greece and Turkey had committed to upholding, was preceded by numerous violent conflicts and armed clashes between the neighbouring countries. It regulated a so-called "population exchange", in the course of which the minorities marked as religiously "different", namely the Greek Orthodox and Turkish Muslim communities, were forced to immediately leave their homes and neighbourhoods, where they had previously lived together in respect and friendship. Around 1.6 million people lost their homes virtually overnight (Senz/Bohrmann 2020).

In this presentation, I would like to use empirical results and a post-migrant reading (e.g. Yildiz/Rotter 2022; Foroutan 2021) to reconstruct which dominant (narrated) memories are inscribed in the respective family memory (Halbwachs 1985) and how the narrators deal with the contradictions, ambivalences and gaps that can be identified between the familial and collective cultures of memory. The present project shows that the three dominant societies in which the narrators situate themselves in specific ways in the short, medium or long term remember the forced migration and its far-reaching consequences (not) very differently or deliberately want certain actions to be forgotten. The specific narratives of the interviewees contradict the nation-state or nationalist discourse, in which they attempt on the one hand to remember the cruelty and brutality of the power regimes of the past and on the other hand - also due to their own

cross-border biography and location - to place humanity, regardless of religion and origin, at the centre.

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438 Migrant Women and Children Navigating and Transforming
Migrantscapes: experiences and Situated Knowledge in Tijuana, Mexico

Frida Güiza, CETYS Universidad, Campus Tijuana, Mexico

Haydee Beltran-Duran, Fundación Internacional de la Comunidad, Mexico

Angela Serrano-Carrasco, Universidad Iberoamericana - Campus Tijuana, Mexico

This presentation is based on a participatory project, reflecting and recording the different fashions involved in the co-production of a migrantscape, among migrant women and children awaiting at the border of Tijuana Mexico.

Based on literature and our own experience, migrant women and children develop different strategies while awaiting at the border, to make sense of the place and by consequence transforming it. We present how migrant children and their mothers/women bring meaning to the space, through networks and support nodes in a complex border landscape. We present some of the early work based on illustrations, photography and art workshops for migrant mothers/women and children, in two multi-grade classrooms and one shelter in the city.

844 Constructing the Identity of Migrant Women in Transnational Marriages
in South Korea: Challenging Stereotypical Media Representations

Jungmin Lee, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, France

Transnational marriages in South Korea have given rise to various social challenges, including fraudulent marriages, domestic violence, and the

marginalization of migrant women. These issues are frequently spotlighted in the media, perpetuating stereotypes and reinforcing societal prejudices against transnational marriages. In response, efforts have been made to enhance understanding of multiculturalism, with migrant women often becoming the focal point of media narratives promoting its positive aspects. However, these representations are frequently reductive and stereotypical.

Based on participant observation, this study highlights how stereotypical media portrayals affect the lived experiences of migrant women, limiting their identity representation and that of their children by focusing disproportionately on their challenges rather than their contributions. This raises critical questions: Why are migrant women often associated with negative discourse? What societal expectations does South Korea hold for these women? How are they depicted in the media, and to what extent are these portrayals accurate? What impact do such representations have on the lives and identities of these women? How do they navigate and assert their identities amidst these biases?

To address these questions, this presentation examines the portrayals of migrant women in South Korean television media and draws on interviews conducted with five migrant women who entered the country through transnational marriages. By exploring their narratives and resistance to stereotypical media representations, this study sheds light on how these women construct their identities in their everyday lives while challenging the reductive and stigmatizing frameworks imposed by public discourse.

4D Space, Place and Migration 1

Moderator: T. Elizabeth Durden, Bucknell University, USA

839 Growing Acceptance: Farmers Market and Immigrant Inclusion in New Destinations

T. Elizabeth Durden, Bucknell University, USA

In this paper, I contribute to the scholarship on immigrant integration by exploring the role of local farmers markets in new immigrant destinations as possible incubators of immigrant incorporation. Background literature: Interest in locally cultivated food has significantly increased in the United States, with the local food movement being heralded for its potential in addressing environmental degradation (Pollan 2010), improving access to healthy food for marginalized populations (Sadler 2016) as well as cultivating improved community ties and senses of place (Aucoin and Fry 2015). As part of the local foods systems, farmers markets in the United States have largely been marked as white affluent social spaces (Aptekar 2019; Alkon & McCullen 2010; Rice 2014; Schupp 2017), with research documenting both customers and merchants as

overwhelmingly white (Pilgeram 2012) with markets often excluding low-income people of color, including immigrants (He and Morales 2022). Beyond the farmers market, however, immigrant contributions to the food landscape of the United States is well documented. Immigrant foodways have been shown to positively contribute to community revitalization (Khojasteh 2022), as immigrant food enterprises provide access to vegetables in underserved food deserts (Chen et al 2021) as well as increase interactions between newcomers and established residents (Khojasteh 2020). Ongoing Methods: Preliminary research has identified and visited active farmers markets in various new destinations of immigrant reception in the US Eastern Seaboard, including Portland Maine, Lancaster & Lewisburg Pennsylvania, Richmond Virginia, and Burlington Vermont. Qualitative research including participant observation and initiatory interviews with vendors and community members is underway. Preliminary Findings: Farmers markets can serve as spaces that may, at times, facilitate social interaction, economic opportunities, and cultural exchange between immigrant vendors and customers (Flora et al 2012). In new areas of immigrant reception, farmer's markets can act as platforms for immigrant entrepreneurship, allowing vendors to establish businesses, build clientele, and contribute to the local economy. Furthermore, these markets can serve as spaces for cultural exchange, where immigrant vendors can share their culinary traditions and agricultural practices with the broader community.

635 Expected Identities: Tibetans in-exile and the pressures of “Tibetan-ness”

Jack Michael McMahon, University of Melbourne, Australia

The Tibetan diaspora presents a case for the investigation of the ways that identity is negotiated amongst groups that have fled from their homelands. Their uniqueness comes from the prolonged nature of their time in exile, with the first major flight of Tibetans into India occurring in 1959, led by His Holiness, the Fourteenth Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso. This extensive time spent in exile has meant that the diaspora and its members have had to consistently negotiate with their own identities, as they balance the expectations in relation to the Tibetan cultural and political identity with the growing allure of individualism. Whilst there seems to be a general understanding of what a Tibetan should be, or at least what is expected of someone who may identify as such, the ways in which individuals constructed their own Tibetan identity was influenced extensively by external forces. This is what is reflected through the notion of an expected identity, being an identity that is shaped by the circumstances one may find themselves in. This has resulted in the emergence of an ideal sort of Tibetan-ness, an identity construct that has emerged within the exiled population. However, the notion of Tibetan-ness is being challenged and reshaped by the emergent generations within the Tibetan diaspora, demonstrating a seizing of control of identity formulation within a context shrouded in uncertainty that

challenges the historical sense of Tibetan identity.

736 Everyday experiences of refugees: A Participatory Photographic Study in Paris, Vienna, and Madrid

Johanna Laetizia Exenberger, Université Paris Cité, France

My doctoral research focuses on the everyday experiences of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in Paris, Vienna and Madrid. The study explores those subjectivities within the broader context of national and European migration policies through participatory photography and the creation of mental maps. This approach simultaneously allows me to work on knowledge production, the interplay between different types of knowledge (academic, action-based, experiential etc.) and their dissemination.

I propose a fieldwork debrief on my ongoing research in Paris. Over six months, participants with whom I met through my previous job as social worker and various Parisian associations documented their daily lives through photography. I first met them in small groups, facilitating discussions about the research project and answering their questions. The photos they took were explained and analysed during individual interviews. Participants commented on their photos and created mental maps using posters and various creative tools. The themes brought up by participants served as a basis for semi-structured interviews. Group feedback sessions will be organised to collectively reflect on the strengths and limitations of this method.

I will discuss how these research methods enable participants to engage both in the research process, as creators of their own visual narratives (photography allowing free choice of subjects and avoiding intrusive questions), and in the resulting outputs. I will also explore the role of these tools in studying participants' subjectivities and examine to what extent they can serve as tools of agency. These tools not only help bring out elements of daily life but also allow for a rethinking of the researcher-participant relationship.

868 Constructing Hungarian Heterotopia: German-speaking Lifestyle Migrants and Western Disillusionment

Philipp Kuhn, University of Szeged, Hungary

Gábor Hegedűs, University of Szeged, Hungary

Lifestyle migrants seek a better life abroad, often prioritising personal aspirations over career opportunities (Benson & O'Reilly, 2009). While much of the existing research focuses on retirement migration to Mediterranean countries, alternative destinations have gained increasing attention (Adams, 2023). Central and Eastern Europe remains an underexplored region in lifestyle migration studies (Castilla-Polo et al., 2023). This study examines German-speaking lifestyle migrants in Hungary, analysing how they construct Hungary as a heterotopia—a concept introduced by Foucault (1966) to describe “materialised utopias” or spaces

perceived as fundamentally different from mainstream society. Based on semi-structured interviews with 29 individuals representing 21 households from Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, this research explores how migrants conceptualise Hungary as an alternative to perceived dissatisfaction with Western Europe. Respondents reflect on their experiences in Hungary, with the majority mentioning feelings of security, stability, personal freedom, and a different social environment compared to their home countries. Beyond practical considerations, cultural and historical factors play a significant role in shaping their perceptions, reinforcing Hungary's image as an idealised alternative space. This study contributes to the literature on lifestyle migration by incorporating the concept of heterotopia into migration research and examining how individual perceptions and local contexts interact in the formation of alternative spaces. The findings offer insights into the social and spatial dynamics that shape the experiences of lifestyle migrants in underexamined European contexts.

4E Work, Employment and Society 2

Moderator: Emily Bergner, Radboud University, Netherlands

646 From Demographic Reproduction to Social Stratification. Migration and the reconfiguration of social classes in Catalonia in the XXI century

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Between 2000 and 2023 Catalonia was the primary destination for international migration to Spain. Over 3 million immigrants arrived in the region during this period in two major booms that mirrored the economic cycle: the first from 2000 to 2007, and the second from 2014 to the present (excluding the Covid-19 period). Between these two waves, the Great Recession caused a sharp decline in immigration and fostered return, re-emigration, and emigration processes that affected immigrants and natives. These migratory flows have increased Catalonia's population from 6 to 8 million over twenty-three years, raising the proportion of foreign-born residents from 2.9% to 22.5%. This evolution underscores the transformation of Catalonia into a Complex Demographic Reproduction System, where net migration has become the key driver of population growth.

Consequently, immigration and immigrants' fertility patterns have become crucial factors in the reconfiguration of social classes in the 21st century in Catalonia. Departing from a comprehensive conceptualization of social class that incorporates the interaction between a well-established class scheme like Erikson-Goldthorpe-Portocarero (EGP) and other factors like access to housing,

income, wealth, and family background, we are better able to capture individuals' class position and social status.

Our proposal has three objectives: 1) To identify the change in the social class structure in Catalonia in the period 2008-2023; 2) To examine how immigrants from different origins are distributed across these evolving social classes; and 3) To draw conclusions that shed light on the theoretical reconfiguration of the social process linking demographic reproduction, social reproduction strategies, and social stratification.

We use the Encuesta de Condiciones de Vida (Spanish EU-SILC survey) and rely on Geometric Data Analysis and clustering methods to inductively model the Catalan social space of inequalities and to assess the role of first- and second-generation immigrants in the change of the Catalan social stratification system.

Our preliminary results indicate that: 1) Immigrants' concentration in low-skilled and low-added-value activities, along with the confluence of other categories of social disadvantage has led to a strong labour market segregation and to their segmented integration into the Catalan society; 2) This, in turn, has displaced the most vulnerable layers of the native working class, characterized by low levels of education, unstable employments, and exclusion from the housing market. Hence, there seems to be an emerging underclass mainly comprised of immigrants, but also natives excluded from the structural changes that have been taking place in Western societies in the last decades.

806 Syrian refugees and their entrance in the Austrian labour market:
Comparison of different arrival cohorts

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Judith Kohlenberger, Vienna University of Economics and Business, Austria

Sophie Reichelt, Austrian Institute for International Affairs, Austria

A substantial number of displaced persons from Syria arrived around 2015 in Austria, and in Europe more generally. Their level of education, attitudes, values, health, integration into the society as well as participation in the labour market of the host countries have become the subject of extensive academic research (Carlson & Williams, 2020; Georges et al., 2021; Hannafi & Marouani, 2023; Renner et al., 2020). Empirical evidence revealed that these Syrians were selective in terms of socio-economic background, their educational level turned out to be high compared with the average level in their country of origin (Buber-Ennser et al., 2016; Carlson & Williams, 2020). With the increase in the number of asylum seekers originating from Syria arriving in Europe and also in Austria during the summer of 2022, questions are again being raised about their background and their integration in the host countries. Against this background, it is essential to study the socio-demographic characteristics of the group of new arrivals and

their entry into the labour market. We analyse individual data of Syrian refugees who have arrived since summer 2022 and carry out comparisons with those arriving in 2015/16, as well as between 2017 and 2021. Using unique data from the Public Employment Service Austria (AMS), including roughly 58.000 persons, we perform descriptive analyses on the sociodemographic background of the various arrival cohorts, including age, gender, educational level, and acquisition of knowledge of German language during the first years. Further, we run multivariate analyses on the entrance into the Austrian labour market of the three groups. First results regarding the characteristics upon first contact with AMS reveal differences in the composition by education between the cohorts. A higher proportion of the recent cohort had no completed school education or only ISCED 1 (37%), compared to 18% in the 2015-16 cohort. Gender-specific differences are evident in that women in the recent refugee group were less likely to belong to the lowest education group than men when they first contacted the AMS, while women in the 2015-16 cohort belonged to the lowest education group slightly more often. Regarding language skills, in the recent cohort, three out of ten had no knowledge of German one and a half years after their first contact with the AMS. Around six out of ten had elementary knowledge of German, 11% were at a level of independent language use and 1% had C-level skills. The German language skills of those who arrived in 2015 and 2016 were mostly not recorded in the reference period. Those who arrived between 2017 and 2021 had significantly better German language skills one and a half years after their first contact with AMS. Results regarding entrance into the labour market are currently under preparation. Therein, we differentiate by gender, cohort, and region, and study the time in employment during the first two years (for all refugee cohorts), as well as the development of employment over time for those arriving in 2015/16.

879 Fostering Empathy to Improve Migrant Integration in the Workforce (Part 2): Designing a Training Program for Employment Agents

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In Germany, the increasing number of refugees and migrants over the past decade has posed significant challenges for societal integration, particularly within the workforce (Struck, 2019). This responsibility often falls to communal “jobcenters”, where employment agents provide coaching and guidance to unemployed individuals, including migrants. Workforce integration depends, among other things on the understanding between beneficiary and employment agents (Struck, 2019). However, stereotypes and misconceptions often hinder this relationship, reducing helping intentions and motivation (Penka et al., 2015, Batson et al. 2002).

Empathy, as outlined in Batson et al.'s (1989; 2002) empathy-altruism hypothesis, may counteract these biases. Affective empathy (compassion), strengthened through cognitive empathy (perspective-taking), reduces stigma and increases helping behaviors (Batson et al., 2002). Research suggests that individuals with high levels of cognitive and affective empathy - both facets of empathy (Cuff et al., 2016) - are less likely to hold prejudices against outgroups (Batson et al., 2002; Galinsky & Moskowitz, 2000; Hecht et al., 2022). Importantly, empathy is a trainable skill, making it a promising target for intervention. While numerous empathy training programs have been developed and evaluated (Bas-Sarmiento et al., 2020; Fragkos & Crampton, 2020; Wu et al., 2024), they focus largely on medical contexts. No empathy training program has been applied or evaluated in the context of job counselling.

To address this gap, we are developing an empathy training program tailored to employment agents to enhance their perspective-taking abilities and improve relationships with migrant beneficiaries. Our findings will be presented in two parts: the first will focus on identifying relevant critical incidents between migrant beneficiaries and employment agents, exploring the role of empathy. Methods are detailed in the abstract for Part 1. The present one will address the design of the training.

Methods: The program design is based on a literature review of empathy training methods and qualitative data from five guided focus group discussions using a multi-informant approach. These discussions aimed to explore the perspectives of employment agents, managers, and migrant beneficiaries on the counseling process and to assess specific needs and expectations for the training. Participants included three groups of employment agents ($n = 5-6$), one group of managers ($n = 8$), and one group of migrant beneficiaries ($n = 5$). Discussions, lasting 60–120 minutes, were transcribed, anonymized and analyzed using qualitative content analysis (Kuckartz, 2018) .

Results: The literature review highlighted the importance of combining diverse methods in empathy training, particularly perspective-taking exercises and tailoring programs to the target population. Preliminary analyses of the focus groups indicate that all participant groups identified perspective-taking as a key factor for fostering strong working relationships between beneficiaries and agents. The analysis revealed congruence between the groups' identification of challenges, such as communication barriers, that contribute to misunderstandings.

Discussion: These findings underscore the potential of empathy training to address barriers to migrant workforce integration. Future steps include piloting, implementing, and evaluating the training program to assess its impact on employment agents' attitudes and potential to improve the relationship between agents and migrant beneficiaries.

527 A comparative study on the labour market outcomes of internal and international migrants in Ecuador

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Natascha Wagner, Radboud University, Netherlands

Internal and international migration are closely interlinked but mainly studied separately. This hinders us from understanding the comparative impact of discriminatory labour market practises on these two migrant groups. Most of the literature hereby focuses on countries with higher incomes. This paper jointly analyses the labour market outcomes of internal, international and non-migrants, concentrating on the comparative integration of the migratory groups in the middle-income country of Ecuador. We use a dual labour market approach and explore whether the discriminatory mechanisms of limited human capital transferability and ethnic penalty, common in international migration studies, also apply to internal migration. The analysis uses repeated cross-sectional data from the Ecuadorian labour market survey collected each quarter between 2017 and 2019. It employs a time- and location-fixed-effects regression on these 560,000 observations.

The findings suggest that internal migrants fare better in the labour market than international migrants and non-migrants. They are less likely to be unemployed or overqualified, earn more and are more likely to secure jobs with social security benefits. In contrast, international migrants are more likely to be unemployed, face higher levels of overqualification and job insecurity, and earn less than internal migrants and non-migrants. The adverse effects for international migrants decrease over time, suggesting that international migrants adapt to the local labour market and accrue labour market-specific human capital. Gender differences indicate that female migrants fare better compared to their male counterparts.

This research contributes to the geographical decentering of migration research by providing evidence from a middle-income receiving country. It highlights the importance of jointly analysing internal and international migration since discriminatory practices affect them differently and thus need different anti-discrimination policies.

4F Theory, Data and Methods 1

Moderator: Sureyya Sonmez Efe, University of Lincoln, United Kingdom

822 Quantifying Social Capital: A Formal Methodology for the Analysis of Access to Information While on the Move

Andrew Fallone, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Information asymmetry plays a central and inimical role in impairing the safety of people on the move. While members of government often blame migrant smugglers and social media for misinforming people about the realities of irregular migration, a wealth of migration scholarship indicates that the information landscapes through which people on the move traverse are much more nuanced. This article unveils a novel methodological approach for empirically quantifying and comparing individuals' access to social capital, opening the door to numerous previously untested axes of analysis

The Quantifying Social Capital (QSC) approach is tested in this article through the comparative analysis of data gathered during extended fieldwork in both Mexico and Tunisia, based on 134 interviews conducted with people undertaking irregular migration journeys. The proposed analytical method builds on Social Network Analysis (SNA) methods and potentially offers methodological advancements in the use of Exponential Random Graph Models (ERGMs). The data from Mexico and Tunisia includes the sum of all sources of information that individuals considered relevant to their journeys, their frequency of contact with these sources, and ordinal rankings of the perceived trustworthiness and usefulness of these sources. The combination of these figures allows the creation of ego networks for each respondent, and the generation of a synthetic metric to quantify the amount of social capital that individuals have access to, adjusted for their frequency of contact with sources and their perceptions of the trustworthiness and usefulness of information gathered from these sources. This methodology further enables researchers to relate this quantity of social capital to the individual identity markers of research participants.

The amalgamated sum of all information and contacts that people on the move have access to plays a crucial role in shaping their migration journeys and outcomes, yet a reliable method for measuring access to such social capital remains elusive. Given the lack of official oversight, social capital generated by the expansion of transnational migrant communities and diasporas provides an organic and decentralized organizing logic for irregular migration in an otherwise unregulated space. Yet, the protective benefits that access to social capital confers for people on the move are not equitably distributed, with emerging evidence of a stratification of access to social capital based on markers such as gender, financial resources, age, social community, family history of migration, and duration of preparation before departure, among others.

This article demonstrates the viability of the proposed Quantifying Social Capital (QSC) methodology as a tool for comparative analysis not only between distinct geographic locations through which people migrate, but also for identifying the way in which people who share certain markers across different geographic locations experience similarly impaired or enhanced access to social capital. Presenting this novel methodology will allow for the discussion of its potential limitations and provide an opportunity for its proactive refinement. Such a tool will provide benefit to all migration scholars by enabling the empirical analysis of access to an immaterial resource that plays a crucial role in enhancing the safety of people on the move.

885 Transnational Gentrification in Sicily: Lifestyle Migrants and Inequality

Valeria Holguin Arvia, Università di Catania, Italy

When discussing immigration, the focus usually falls upon economic migrants, refugees, the movement of people from the global south and the complex process of integration in their new context. This research intends to see another side of migration through the analysis of the socio-economic and cultural impact lifestyle migration has on everyday Sicily. It aims to explore how the influx of wealthier international migrants reshape local development, deepen inequalities, and reflect broader historical disparities between Northern and Southern Italy. It also seeks to understand how the capital advantage of these migrants might result in having the opposite effect that many policies promoting development through tourism and foreign investment provoke, unwillingly causing economic dependency.

Through the analysis of Lee's (1966) Push and Pull Factors and O'Reilly's (2000) concept of lifestyle migration, this research identifies factors that are pushing citizens of developed nations to seek a different way of life in peripheral/semi peripheral cities. This results in higher cost of housing and displacement of vulnerable or less affluent residents, which takes us from the original theory of gentrification by Glass (1964) to Sigler and Wachsmuth (2016), and Hayes' (2018) insights into transnational gentrification by foreign affluent newcomers. This analysis also draws on studies of Italy's historical North-South divide, characterized by economic underdevelopment and systemic marginalization of the South as theorized by Roncevic (2002).

This study combines a mix methods and analysis of demographic trends, housing markets, local economic indicators and investment in social policies. On the other hand, it also provides a multi-actor consultation between policymakers, residents, lifestyle migrants and property owners, which give us full insight on the everyday impact.

This paper intends to demonstrate that, while Sicily's tourism and real estate sectors might benefit from wealthier migrants, their capital advantage creates

economic enclaves, limiting meaningful integration with local communities, and undervaluing the unique cultural identity Sicily has.

396 Predicting Migration: The Human Rights Implications of the EU's
Ubiquitous Border

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AI-assisted migration control tools are proliferating in the European Union (EU) and within member states. These imply threats to the human rights of people on the move and further securitisation of migration control. Migration forecasting applications to assist border control actors in predicting individuals' movements represent some of the latest cases being developed by EU funded projects. These applications present the threat of adding further ubiquity of surveillance and control to the field of migration management, itself ever more based on security-based logics of risk assessment. Applying a critical security studies lens and a Human Rights Analysis, we provide a comparative case-study of EU-funded AI-based migration forecasting projects to better understand the compatibility of current applications with EU and International Human Rights.

751 Photovoice Methodology and Representation of Refugee Women:
Nuanced Understanding of Lived Experiences of Maternal Care Services
in Türkiye

Sureyya Sonmez Efe, University of Lincoln, United Kingdom

This paper describes a reflexive ethical and research process of the photovoice method exercised in relation to collecting data to understand refugee women's experiences of maternal care services in Türkiye. The ecological model (Thurston and Vissadjee, 2005) suggests an intersectional illustration of the complexities of interactions between maternal care of refugee women, key determinants of health and well-being and outcomes. This model addresses the vulnerabilities of refugee women defined by the UNHCR that is multi-faceted. While previous research predominantly uses quantitative methods and comparative studies to analyse the health and the well-being of refugee women in Türkiye (Demirci et al. 2022; Erenel, 2017; Turkay et al, 2019; and Yucel et al., 2021), a more nuanced analysis of refugee women lived experiences of maternal services in Türkiye is needed to illustrate the vulnerabilities of these women through their 'voices'. This paper aims to address two areas in this research: (a) the complexities stemming from refugee women's social position and legal status in the host country and how social determinants of health (WHO, 2010) impact their experiences of maternal health and wellbeing; (b) what are the benefits and challenges associated with a photovoice method for collecting data for illustrating health and wellbeing of refugee women. Critically engaging 'stakeholders' ethics approach (Neale, 2013), the paper reflects on the photovoice method used in a qualitative inquiry of this research, how ethical strategies are considered and implemented in the research-

design stage and in the field where the unanticipated challenges may raise. The researcher's reflections demonstrate the novel aim of the representation of a vulnerable group with photovoice with the need to take seriously all decision-making throughout the research process including confidentiality of participants and authenticity of information and stories (Wiles, 2013).

This paper focuses on the reflections of the photovoice method combined with interviews with 28 refugee women and participant observations of 6 healthcare centres in Türkiye. It is noted here that 'refugee' status refers to migrants on Temporary Protection in Turkish Law (LFIP, 2013) which fits with the criteria for refugee status as defined by the UNHCR (1951). The data illustrates refugee women's experiences of maternal care services in the national system in Türkiye as the majority of them receive maternal healthcare from state health institutions including state hospitals, family health centres, and migrant health centres. The key findings include refugee women's stories that portray a mixture of 'feelings' comprising of both 'senses of appreciation and satisfaction' and 'senses of neutrality and despair'. Refugee women's biggest challenge for receiving essential maternal care is 'the language barrier' which impacts their experience in navigating the health system, their relationship with health professionals and their physical/psychological well-being. The majority of women described facing forms of prejudice and negative attitudes towards them in especially hospitals, while the negative attitude was not described as an issue in family health centres. The photovoice method was adopted during the interview process which had a complex reception by the refugee women including comfort, representation, inclusion, ambiguity, suspicion, and puzzlement.

The paper concludes that the photovoice method encourages a novel representation of refugee women's experiences of maternal care and complements their stories. By the same token, their reaction and form of participation in the photovoice method illustrate the wider picture of their vulnerabilities due to the precarious status in the host society that is intersectional. There are ethical and practical challenges that prevent full participation stemming from the researcher's approach, the method itself, or the environment.

5A Theory, Data and Methods 2

Moderator: Ali Faruk Yaylacı, Kültürhaya Dumlupınar University, Türkiye

- 675 Co-construction of a Sensitization Workshop on Culturally Responsive Teaching: Facilitators and Obstacles to Collaboration with Secondary School Teachers

Corinne Hébert, Université de Montréal, Canada

Isabelle Archambault, Université de Montréal, Canada

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Culturally responsive teaching mobilizes the cultural wealth and personal strengths of students and gives them a voice (Alim et al., 2020; Gay, 2018; Ladson-Billing, 1995). It can be operationalized through five dimensions: (1) developing knowledge about cultural diversity, (2) assessing the cultural relevance and diversity of the curricula, (3) demonstrating care and nurturing a supportive learning community, (4) understanding an array of forms of communication as well as their cultural provenance, and (5) practicing cultural congruity in classroom instruction by aligning pedagogy and curriculum with student backgrounds and experiences (Gay, 2018). Training teachers to implement culturally responsive teaching is complex and can bring resistance (Tanase & Kayaalp, 2024). However, the collaborative creation of workshops (e.g., knowledge, material, activities) with researchers can overcome these challenges. Such a co-construction process will likely help meet the needs of teachers. It provides personalized support to school reality, stimulates motivation and adhesion from school staff and teachers, and limits resistance and possible iatrogenic effects (Kennedy, 2016). Key factors acting as facilitators or barriers to this collaborative process should be identified. Such determinants include clarifying roles according to individual strengths, evenly distributing power among researchers and partners, the importance given to the workshop, and characteristics of the co-construction process, of teachers and partners, of the school, and the social context (Domitrovich et al., 2008; Israel et al., 2017; Stapleton, 2021). To our knowledge, no studies have documented facilitators and barriers when co-constructing culturally responsive teaching training.

Objectives: This study aims to describe the co-construction process of a sensitization workshop on culturally responsive teaching. It aims to (1) Identify the advantages and disadvantages of the co-construction process for the workshop implementation; (2) Identify the co-construction determinants in terms of obstacles and facilitators.

Method: The workshop was co-developed by a researcher-practitioner in partnership with a group of school practitioners, teachers, and administrative staff over two years. The co-construction process was documented through a logbook and three satisfaction questionnaires. The studied collaboration period lasted from its inception in October 2022 to the facilitation of the sensitization workshop in October 2024. Individual interviews with co-construction partners were also conducted to validate and further explore the results. In terms of analysis, initial coding through thematic analysis was employed to first categorize the data and examine potential results (Saldaña, 2013). In the second coding cycle, key codes (i.e., the most frequent and significant codes) were synthesized through focused coding (Saldaña, 2013).

Results: Co-construction determinants include researcher characteristics, school culture and social context, collaboration modalities and school administration leadership. Advantages of the process include professional development of co-construction partners, division of roles according to strengths and positions, and enhanced workshop relevance. Disadvantages include time cost and pressure perceived by teachers to represent their colleagues.

Conclusion: This paper brings important recommendations for other collaborative research initiatives or intervention implementations with school teams. Specific intervention targets for in-service teacher training regarding sensitive topics will be discussed.

715 Regional multistate projection of future inequalities: Migration and educational attainment in Spanish regions 2024-2074

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Spain is a lowest-low fertility and low-mortality country in which international migration have become the main component of growth in the last two decades, after two unprecedented migration waves peaking in 2007 and 2019, counting 8.8 million foreign born inhabitants (22.2%) in 2024. For younger generations, e.g. those born in 1986-1995 the share rises to 26%. In the most developed regions the foreign-born share surpasses 20% reaching 40% for the younger generations. The diversification of different generations by origin and educational attainment, accelerates inter and intra generational differences in terms of origin composition, educational attainment and regional polarization. A stronger impact on younger generations has implications for the progression of social change through generational succession, as postulated by the theory of demographic metabolism (Ryder, 1965). We will follow the established literature on human capital projections at state level (Lutz and Goujon, 2001; Lutz et al 2017) and at regional level (KC, 2017).

Through a multi-state cohort component model, we will project population by place of birth (Spanish and 5 world regions) by three levels of educational attainment for 17 NUTS-2 Spanish regions. We aim to explore human capital and migration through a regional level, with a special focus on future social cohesion and ethno-stratification, especially regarding the more diverse younger generations.

Our main objective is to project Spanish population by NUTS-2 regions by origin and education level with the 2074 horizon. The central aspect is to project intra and inter-generational diversity in terms of origin (by world region) and educational attainment, within the framework of Demographic Metabolism. Six origins will be considered: Spanish-born, born in the EU, Non-EU Europe, Africa, the Americas and Asia+Oceania. Other secondary objectives are the

following: (1) to understand how future education levels will be distributed by origin causing inequalities in human capital by different origins/place of birth; (2) to investigate whether the ethno-stratification and possible overqualification of migrants consolidates gender inequalities; (3) to tackle the regional dimension, determining if the evolution of migration flows and human capital by origin will diverge or converge across regions.

The expected results are the following: The educational level of migrants will improve for all origins, in some cases surpassing the Spanish population. Even though, the distance between different origins and with respect to natives will be maintained for the younger generations, in one hand, high selectivity among European immigrants will maintain them as the better qualified, on the other hand, the massive supply of unskilled employment concentrated in certain origins, such as Africans, will tend to reinforce ethno-stratification. Furthermore, an increasing divergence will take place, in which the main urban/economic cores the Community of Madrid and Catalonia will absorb an increasingly bigger share of the human capital gains among future young generations.

876 Rootedness and a Culture of Staying Amidst Out Migration in Rural Guatemala

Helen Hobson, Kennesaw State University, USA

This research contributes to the call in migration studies to focus on those people who choose not to migrate and to move toward a more complex, dynamic analysis for studying (im)mobility (Schewel, 2019; de Haas, 2014). This presentation presents the findings from six months of ethnographic fieldwork in the rural northwest highlands of Guatemala, an area impacted by high levels of out migration. The feminist, decolonial methodology used interviewing and participant observation to explore the aspirations, desires, and capabilities of these young adults to stay in their rural community and offers an analysis of the connections between rootedness and a culture of staying for Maya young adults (ages between 20 and 39). The data highlight the complex entanglements of the young adults in their relationships with others, the material world, and the structural violence of everyday life. Several themes emerged from the data on rootedness that provide insight into the imaginaries, networks, and attachments that constitute a culture of staying. Feelings of safety generated by local leadership structures and social ties seem to help these young adults to imagine their future in their community. Neoliberal conceptions of self and networks of entrepreneurship may offer them an alternative to reliance on either a violent, unresponsive Guatemalan state and/or a risky journey to the United States. With their education often highlighting the causes of structural violence, some participants shared how their attachment to their community increases their desire to stay and fight for human rights and development. For some, this education and the capability to stay are achieved through the instrumental

migration of a family member or by other strong family and community networks. The findings of this study open discussion on the ways rootedness may contribute to a culture of staying that supports the needs and desires for a sustainable life in a community amidst structural constraints, both national and international.

911 A Conceptualization of School Citizenship for the New Citizens of Schools in Türkiye: The Rights and Responsibilities of Immigrant/Refugee Students and Parents

Ali Faruk Yaylacı, Kültahya Dumlupınar University, Türkiye

This study aims to conceptualize the rights and responsibilities of immigrant/asylum seeker students and parents, who are the new citizens of schools in Turkey, within the context of the school citizenship approach. It has been discussed how this conceptualization can be made based on the findings obtained from the research conducted in schools where immigrant and asylum seeker students and parents are located in the provinces of Eskişehir and Kültahya in Turkey. The organizational citizenship approach defines the school as a quasi-state based on the conceptualization of politeia and focuses on the citizenship relationship between the school and its members. Examining the relationship between the school and its citizens in the context of organizational citizenship and school citizenship can make significant contributions to understanding the educational problems of asylum seekers and developing mutual harmony. This discussion and conceptualization will also contribute to drawing a holistic framework for the school citizenship approach developed based on the understanding of organizational citizenship.

5B Arts, Literature, Media 3

Moderator: Lan Lo, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom

738 'We' as a place of refuge in the 'New Migration Crónica'

Irene Praga Guerra, Birkbeck College, University of London, United Kingdom

Crónica ('long-form') is a hybrid, liminal form of writing straddling the borders between literature and journalism. Leading cronista (journalist) Leila Guerriero has defined crónica as "a written documentary" (Guerriero in Podium) while cronista Martín Caparrós has observed that crónica "is what newspapers do less and less" (Caparrós in Jaramillo 167). Since the "long summer of migration" (Kasperek and Speer) in Europe 2015, crónica has emerged as a (counter)form of reporting and expressing the experience of global forced mobility from a collective, transnational and multilingual standpoint. Ibrahim Bah, Agus Morales, Patricia Simón in Spain, Sally Hayden in Ireland, and Daniel Trilling, Doro Goumaneh and Brendan Woodhouse in the UK are among the authors who

have contributed to the recent boom of *crónica* of and about migration.

This paper presents the formal, aesthetic and political characteristics of the ‘New Migration *Crónica*’ (hereafter the NMC), a new form of writing that I am identifying and conceptualizing for my PhD project. Authored, or co-authored by people on the move in post-2015 Europe, the NMC, I argue, advances *crónica* to a radical political framework of transnational solidarity, care and collective action. Through textual analysis of two case studies – Ibrahim Bah’s *Tres días en la arena* (2021) and Helen Benedict and Ayad Awwadawnan’s *Map of Hope and Sorrow* (2022) – this paper discusses the collaborative, transnational and multilingual aspects of the form. In particular, I address how the NMC redefines subjectivity in *crónica*, moving away from the single, monolingual and highly reliable – near authoritative – narrator to a dynamic framework of “multiplicity” (Guattari and Deleuze). Defined by group affiliation, group focalization, interconnectedness and multilingualism, multiplicity in the NMC is in flux and evolving, repeatedly becoming an other, relentlessly on the move. My reading of the two case studies shows how multiplicity is shaped by the collective experience of time and space which blurs individual identities in favour of an “identity assemblage” (Smith). The first person plural narrator, ‘we’, is a place of refuge, a sense of belonging, and a politics of transnational identity.

624 “Broken mirrors”: the temporalities of post migration in contemporary British literature

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By building on the relatively new concept of “postmigration” which, according to the 2021 edited volume *Postmigration. Art, Culture, and Politics in Contemporary Europe* (Columbia UP), has still scarcely been used outside of the German-speaking world and rarely been applied to literature, this paper will seek to explore contemporary British literature’s concern with the afterlives of migration and the cultural issues faced by second or third generations in migrant families. For those who were born in England and have not lived through the ordeal of migration firsthand, to what extent is the experience of cultural identity defined by the transmission and inheritance of always fragmented, elliptic representations of migration? Through the study of two recently published British novels by women writers, Natasha Brown’s *Assembly* (2021) and Monica Ali’s *Love Marriage* (2022), this paper will seek to move beyond the merely global perspective of the ‘multicultural society’ and focus instead on the individual level of what could be called ‘postmigrant subjectivities’ by addressing ways of coping with issues such as race, gender, social norms, religion and class. By drawing on Caryl Phillips’s autobiographical collection of essays *A New World Order* (2001) as well as Stuart Hall’s writings on the diasporic experience (1990), but also Gayatri Chakravorti Spivak’s gendered concept of the subaltern, this paper will seek to rethink identity beyond the traditional bipolar tropes of

cultural or national belonging and non-belonging in terms of “a ‘production,’ which is never complete” (Hall 1990), and postmigration as a never-ending individual and collective process.

427 Fallen leaves, new roots: burial places of the Chinese diaspora

Kellin Wang, United Kingdom

Chinese diasporic migrations defy expectations that an immigrant desires to make a monodirectional and permanent settlement in a wealthy new homeland. The Chinese diaspora has flexibly combined permeable notions of migration such as sojourning, return migration, and onward migration, to produce a diverse range of outcomes reflective of personal notions of betterment for themselves and their kin. One reason underlying this is the cultural norm expressed by the idiom 落叶归根, meaning fallen leaves return to their roots: no matter the substance of the life lived in their destination country, China's spiritual tether leads migrants to choose a final resting place on their home soil.

The paper explores this historical and enduring conception of migration as a circular endeavour for the Chinese diaspora. In complement to this, the paper also captures the myriad instances where no return has occurred. These terminal points for migrants are marked by the interment grounds around the world given to diasporic Chinese. The study comprises an architectural history of such grounds found in Manila (Philippines), Georgetown (Malaysia), Kolkata (India), Puerto Limón (Costa Rica), Kingston (Jamaica), Havana (Cuba), Dili (Timor-Leste), and Sana'a (Yemen).

These grounds are preserved as part of history and by no means are they the expected destinations for Chinese today. Instead they evidence varied points in time when Chinese were able to establish stable, economically viable, and respected lives in these countries under conditions bearing limited resemblance to our world today. The unique built typologies of the grounds are physical manifestations of the cultural hybridity inherent to migrants' decision-making to leave, to stay, to return, affected by complex emotional motivating factors concerning religion, politics, and race.

The paper argues, using a Chinese and diasporic context, that movement of peoples exceeds pragmatic framings of migrants' intentions. The deceptive stolidity of material history is selected as a source for the discovery of unexpected stories about identity and belonging.

907 Talking Trees / 树说/述说 : home, paths, roots, and the metaphorical growth of trees across time for a sense of belonging

Lan Lo, University of Nottingham, United Kingdom

Talking Trees, also known as 树说/述说, is a story-telling arboretum where

tracks may be downloaded through QR codes and enjoyed while sitting under trees. Currently situated on the University of Nottingham campus, the immersive archive project leads visitors from a Tree of Heaven to Gingko Biloba in the Old Botanical Garden and finally to several seedlings of the plant outside the Life Sciences Building. The narratives examine ideas of home, paths and roots, and the metaphorical growth of trees across time for a sense of belonging. You are welcome to listen to verbatim interviews conducted on a variety of pertinent issues with Chinese speakers at each of the trees. Students and staff of many ages and backgrounds contributed their voices. A fictional narrative drawn from archival research and images explores the journey the trees might have taken, how they might be talking to each other and what they might say. The fictional narrative frames the interviews and forms an audio walk between trees for visitors to follow. Each of the sites is themed, Leaving Tree, Arriving Tree and Future Trees, and voices speak about their views on the past, the present and the future and how the landscape changes over time.

The project is located within research on migration and chimes with previous projects delivered either separately or in partnership by Dr Lan Lo, Associate Professor in Chinese Language and Society (UoN) and Dr Michael Pinchbeck, Professor of Theatre (MMU) around notions of home, migration and belonging. This immersive audio experience has been designed with Leicester-based sound artist, Chris Cousin, exploring how audio and landscape combine to create soundscapes. Lan Lo's research into migration underpins the content, Pinchbeck's research into immersive performance underpins the form. This is a unique interdisciplinary project that combines notions of language, landscape and soundscape.

As this project benefits students studying Chinese language and engaging in cultural exchange in University of Nottingham, UK, and celebrates Equality, Diversity, and Inclusion (EDI) by connecting the campus to the wider community outside. A series of project-related meetings, workshops and events will be held in person, and it will include lectures on teaching and EDI, an exhibition of artwork and installations in person as well, enhancing the learning experience. All the activities will be put on the Project official website, and it can also enrich university students' academic experience and broaden their horizons.

The research question centred in the research:

- How does mixing different subjects like language, scenery, and sounds make the project special and help students learn better?
- How does the Talking Trees project help students learning Chinese and encourage sharing cultures at the University of Nottingham and beyond?
- How does the project make sure everyone feels included and connected

by joining the campus and the community?

- What do people think about their lives and others' lives after listening to the real conversations with Chinese speakers near the trees?
- How do the "Leaving Tree," "Arriving Tree," and "Future Trees" spots make people think about the past, present, and future?

5C Business, Economics, Development 1

Moderator: Aytaç Uğur Yerden, Istanbul Gedik University, Türkiye

936 Support Mechanisms for Business Creation in the Walloon Region for non-European Migrants

Honorine Kuete, University of Mons, Belgium

This article focuses on the effectiveness of support and assistance structures for business creators, through the window of candidate entrepreneurs from immigration in Wallonia. The aim is to identify the business creation support initiatives dedicated to them and to assess their contribution to the social integration and economic participation of this public, to measure the gap that may exist between the realities of migrant entrepreneurs and the offer of existing systems. From a quantitative point of view, the low proportion of migrant entrepreneurs supported over the last five years by the structures contacted in Wallonia shows that efforts still need to be made in integrating this public into the independent labour market. In addition, the low success rate of businesses created by non-EU migrants and having benefited from support reflects the limitations of the support structures of the migrant public. Furthermore, structures specializing in this public are rare.

737 Exit Taxes as a Barrier to Emigration and The Need for an International Treaty To Create Uniformity and Certainty Surrounding Emigration

John Richardson, SEAT - "Stop Extraterritorial American Taxation" - SEATNow.org, Canada

Migration is part of the human condition. Humans have an innate desire to improve the conditions of their lives. Throughout history this desire has been expressed through global migration. Migration includes both:

1. Emigration - leaving one's country of birth and/or residence; and
2. Immigration - arriving at, entering and living in the country of new residence.

One country's emigrant is another country's immigrant. Most of the study and discussion of migration focuses on the "immigration" component of migration. What are the barriers to immigration to a country? There is endless discussion and news about people attempting to enter the United States through the

southern border. Migrants attempting to enter the UK is a newsworthy topic. There is far less discussion of government imposed barriers to emigration. Departure/Exit taxes imposed by many countries create significant barriers to emigration.

The issue: Many countries impose a tax based on a fictitious sale of assets at the moment of emigration (when an individual severs tax residency with Country A and becomes a tax resident of Country B. This imposes a significant barrier to emigration. Generally, these “departure taxes” result in a significant erosion in the value of assets when an individual moves from Country A to Country B. This is an unnecessary impediment to emigration, possibly unconstitutional in some countries and a violation of international human rights documents in most countries.

Objectives: 1. To identify exit and departure taxes as a significant burden on emigration. 2. To explain why/now departure taxes are unconstitutional in some countries and violate human rights agreements in other countries. 3. To propose a solution in the form of multilateral tax treaties which would:

- achieve international agreement on what is and is not an acceptable exit/departure tax for severing tax residency with Country A and for becoming a Tax Residency of Country B
- ensure that emigrants would NOT be required to erode their capital assets at the time of severing tax residency with Country A and becoming a Tax Resident of Country B
- propose a standard, predictable and enforceable method for Country A and Country B each receiving their appropriate share in the taxation of capital assets
- generally Country A would be permitted to impose tax on the gains accruing while the person was a tax resident of Country A and Country B would be permitted to impose taxation on the gains accruing while the person was a tax resident of Country B

660 Reverse Hawala: Unveiling the Role of Informal Remittance Systems in Trade Finance Between Turkey and Afghanistan

Mohammad Ayoub Babur, Karadeniz Technical University, Türkiye

This thorough examination of the relationship between international trade, remittances, and migration focuses on the informal remittance system (Hawala) and highlights its function in financing trade between Turkey and Afghanistan. The study examines the ways in which informal remittance systems support trade and economic activity, especially in areas with limited access to formal financial infrastructure. It provides a fair assessment of the function and socioeconomic effects of informal finance channels by highlighting their benefits, limitations, and regulatory issues.

A strong research methodology is used, utilizing qualitative methods such as ethnographic observation, semi-structured interviews, and fieldwork. This study effectively identifies important players in the trade and remittance ecosystem, such as business stakeholders, Hawala operators, and migrant laborers, by using snowball sampling. With the analytical framework provided by grounded theory, new ideas can be systematically created and investigated. This rigorous approach guarantees that the results are both context-specific and transferable to other areas with comparable socioeconomic circumstances.

This study's identification and in-depth examination of the "Reverse Hawala" process is among its most important contributions. By using a reverse flow of funds, this novel idea reimagines conventional Hawala operations. Through the settlement of trade debts between operators, Reverse Hawala makes cross-border trading possible without requiring the actual transfer of funds. This procedure lowers expenses while simultaneously improving trade finance efficiency, which makes it especially pertinent in places where traditional banking infrastructures are unavailable or insufficient. A significant knowledge vacuum about informal finance institutions and their capacity to promote global trade is filled by the study's introduction of Reverse Hawala.

The results highlight the socioeconomic value of informal remittance systems like Hawala in maintaining livelihoods and fostering economic interdependence. These networks help firms handle cross-border transactions effectively, and migrant workers rely on them to transfer money home promptly and economically. Notwithstanding, the study does not hold back when discussing the difficulties that come with informal remittance channels. Regulatory issues are rigorously analyzed, including the possibility of Hawala being abused for illegal purposes like money laundering and financing terrorism. The study promotes a balanced approach to regulation that reduces the dangers associated with these systems while maintaining their effectiveness and accessibility.

This study also adds a great deal to the larger conversation about international finance and trade by introducing the idea of Reverse Hawala. The emergence of hybrid systems that mix the advantages of formal and informal channels could be influenced by the new viewpoint on trade financing that is offered to policymakers and financial institutions. In order to better understand and regulate informal remittance systems, the research calls on stakeholders to take into account their distinct features and socioeconomic functions.

The research gains a useful regional dimension from the study's emphasis on the economic corridors that connect Afghanistan and Turkey. Through an analysis of the particular migration trends and commercial relations between these nations, the study offers useful information that may be used in comparable situations around the world. The focus on informal systems' adaptation, such as Hawala, highlights their tenacity and significance in a world growing more interconnected

by the day.

2002 A Research on the Effect of Digital Immigrants' and Digital Natives' Attitudes Towards Innovation on Their Purchase Intentions

Nevin Karabiyik Yerden, Marmara University, Türkiye

Aytaç Uğur Yerden, Istanbul Gedik University, Türkiye

This study aims to reveal the attitudes of "digital immigrants" and "digital natives" towards innovation. The "digital immigrants" and "digital natives" in this study refer to those who have adapted to technology and digitalization or who were born into digitalization. While digital natives are groups that are born into digitalization and consider technology as a part of their lifestyles, digital immigrants are those who try to adapt to digitalization by learning it later. Digital immigrants are groups that have witnessed technological developments such as robots, metaverse, and artificial intelligence during adulthood and have learned these technologies later. However, digital natives are people whose age groups are younger and who were born into technological developments. This study aims to reveal whether there is a relationship between the attitudes of digital natives and digital immigrants towards innovation and purchase intention, and whether there is a difference between the two groups. Quantitative research methods were used in this study, and the survey technique was used as the data collection technique. As a result of the research, it was revealed that there was a difference between the two groups in terms of attitude towards innovation and purchase intention.

5D Law, Policy and Governance 4

Moderator: Laura Snyder, Association of Americans Resident Overseas (AARO); Stop Extraterritorial American Taxation (SEAT), France

623 Refusing to Let Go: A Tale of Two Emigrations

Laura Snyder, Association of Americans Resident Overseas (AARO); Stop Extraterritorial American Taxation (SEAT), France

The United States imposes penalizing ongoing taxation on nearly all income that is “foreign” to the United States. This has disastrous effects for Americans living outside the United States. Their income and investments in their countries of residence are “foreign” to the United States. As a result, many overseas Americans struggle to engage in ordinary economic activities that are essential for life in the modern world — activities such as saving for retirement, investing, owning a home, operating a business, or holding a bank account.

This situation may appear unprecedented, and, in many ways, it is. Only a handful of other countries seek to tax the worldwide income of their emigrants (citizens who live in another country). And of those that do, none does so in the

same highly punitive manner. However, in other ways, the situation is not at all unprecedented. It bears remarkable similarities to a problem that plagued emigrants from other countries to the United States from the late 18th until the early 20th century. During that time, men (emigrants to the United States) who returned to their country of origin for what was intended to be a brief visit could find themselves either forced into military service for that country or, in some cases, forced to pay a “tax” in lieu of military service.

This presentation will: (1) Examine emigration to the United States from the late 18th until the early 20th century: what role did the policies of the emigrants’ countries of origin – with a specific focus on Switzerland – play in the lives of emigrants to the United States, and what were the consequences? How did the United States react? (2) Examine emigration from the United States today: what role does U.S. policy (the policy of the country of origin) play in the lives of emigrants from the United States, and what are the consequences? How have the new home countries of the American emigrants reacted? (3) Compare the two emigrations and explore what the past teaches about today.

798 Syrian Refugee Children’s Voice in the United States of America: A Call for Increased Participation in Migration Processes

Emily Kwok, Macquarie University, Australia

This paper discusses a qualitative study about the participatory rights of Syrian refugee children as they migrate to, and resettle in, the United States of America (US). Children’s rights are recognised by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC, 1989), which treaty altered the state-child relationship and the status of children worldwide (Doel-Mackaway, 2019). A fundamental principle of the CRC is that children are not passive recipients of protection but are active participants in society who can make choices in matters that affect their best interests, well-being, and development (Raz & Almog, 2023). The participatory rights set out in Article 12 of the CRC provide for, and demand, that States respect and fulfill children’s rights to express their views in decision-making processes (UNCRC, 2009). The CRC is the most influential international human rights treaty on children and has been ratified by every country except the US (Lichtsinn & Goldhagen, 2023). The objective of this study is to use data obtained from interviews with professionals who work with refugees in Washington to explore whether, and how, Syrian refugee children participate in their migration and resettlement processes, and its implications for immigration policies in a country that is not bound by Article 12.

The study employed qualitative research methodologies and incorporated an exploratory design (Silverman, 2008). Semi-structured in-depth interviewing was used to collect data (Silverman, 2006). The interviews commenced with a broad open-ended question about the participant’s professional background and current role. They were then asked to speak about their role with Syrian refugee

children. A research-directed conversational style of interviewing was used to allow the interviewer to pursue any line of inquiry raised by the participants while still ensuring the interview questions have been addressed (Kvale, 1999). The principles of grounded theory (Glaser & Strauss, 1977) were used whereby the interview transcripts were analysed using an inductive, methodical coding process (Braun & Clarke, 2022). Concepts that could describe the potential meaning of participants' statements were identified. Statements with related concepts were grouped together to identify themes.

The results found that the provisions and resources provided by the US Government are insufficient to meet the needs of refugee children in the country. The professionals varied in their familiarity with the CRC and their observations on whether Syrian refugee children are given opportunities to express their views. They provided insights into how unaccompanied refugee children have opportunities to be heard. Conversely, they identified barriers that prevent accompanied children who arrive in the US with families from expressing their views. For instance, some of the Syrian perceptions about the role of women and children in the family contribute to the lack of children's participation in decision-making. Given these barriers, this paper discusses various methods in which the US government and civil society can better acknowledge and promote refugee children's agency. This includes aligning domestic policies with international standards on children's rights, increasing access to legal representation, developing child-focused programs, and improving staff training.

421 Claiming Belonging and Rationalizing Restrictiveness: The Evolution of Asylum Seekers' Legal Consciousness in the Context of Reception

Laura Rakotomalala, Free University of Brussels, Belgium

Asylum seekers arriving in Belgium are confronted with increasing legal restrictions and criminalizing discourse. Despite harboring migration aspirations, they often encounter disenchantment with the legal realities of the host country. The imposition of restrictive laws prompts individuals to reassess their understanding of legality and the feasibility of their migratory projects. This situation raises an important question: How is their legal consciousness shaped by their migration experience?

Legal consciousness goes beyond simple legal awareness to depict a set of social practices, through which individuals collectively participate to, and therefore reproduce, social structures (Ewick and Silbey 1998). Whilst the current framework established that an individual can be before, against or with the law,⁷ these existing dimensions do not fully comprehend the intersection between intrusive policies and migrants' experiences of legality. Drawing on qualitative data from interviews with 18 asylum seekers in Belgium, my findings offer new insight into how marginalized groups with disadvantageous legal status claim

legitimate belonging within a legal system they also experience as intrusive. Fear of legal and social exclusion drives individuals to seek a recognized legal status. Thus, positive values and legitimacy are associated with legal conformity. As a result, asylum seekers' legal consciousness tends to pivot toward the rationalization and acceptance of the restrictive rules.

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748 Uncertainties upon Uncertainties: An Ethnographic Research on the Migration Experiences of British National (Overseas) Migrants in the UK

Lok Yee Liona Li, International Institute of Social Studies, Netherlands

This paper unfolds the layered uncertainties faced by young British National (Overseas) [BN(O)] migrants, reflecting their “uncertainties upon uncertainties” journey from pre-departure events in Hong Kong to settlement in the UK. Employing an ethnographic research approach, the study serves as a case study for the broader debate on voluntary and non-voluntary migration, challenging the conventional dichotomy by highlighting the complex motivations and constraints underlying BN(O) migrants' decisions to move.

Methodologically, the paper draws on the innovative approach of “researching with friends”, which allowed the researcher to trace different moments of uncertainty throughout the participants' migration journeys—from making the decision to migrate to adapting to life after their move. This approach enabled deep engagement with participants' lived experiences and provided valuable insights into the evolving nature of uncertainty in migration.

The research demonstrates how the voluntary migration track design of the BN(O) scheme exacerbates challenges for young migrants in settling in the UK. The uncertainties they face are compounded by cultural differences, family dynamics, and age-related expectations. Dual cultural influences, difficulties in accessing tacit cultural knowledge, and disruptions in building social networks further complicate their settlement journeys. Despite these challenges, the paper illustrates that BN(O) migrants actively exercise their agency, employing creative strategies to navigate and negotiate through their obstacles. These findings contribute to the field of migration studies by offering a nuanced understanding of how uncertainty shapes migration experiences and outcomes.

5E Integration and Migration 3

Moderator: Ritika Tanotra, York University, Canada

- 773 Faith-based Transnationalism: Transnational Religious Experiences
Connecting Filipino Migrant Workers in Singapore and their Left-behind
Families in the Philippines

Evangeline O. Katigbak-Montoya, De La Salle University Manila, Philippines

The presentation introduces the concept of “faith-based transnationalism”, or the cross-border travels of religious practices, beliefs, and moralities that not only connect migrants and their left-behind families but also lead to the reconstitutions of relationships, spirituality, and landscapes. I draw from my ongoing research on the religious lives of Filipino migrant workers in Singapore and the related experiences of their left-behind families to inform my conceptualization of faith-based transnationalism. Faith-based transnationalism is an important analytical framework in the study of the intersections of geographies of religion/faith and transnational migration. This is crucial in contemporary times given the unabated and continuing flows of migrants across international borders with implications on the reshaping of identities, socialities, and places.

- 651 Forgiveness and grudge as affective orientations towards the future
amongst Hungarian and Venezuelan migrants in London

Judit Molnar, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

My Hungarian and Venezuelan research participants tended to evaluate their migration through a rupture: the social contract (Burnyeat and Sheild Johansson 2022) upholding between state and citizens was broken and thus, they were left with no option but to leave. However, while my Hungarian participants took pride in their firm rootedness in cultivating an affective orientation characterized by grudge, amongst my Venezuelan participants, there was a surprising amount of talk about the possibility to forgive. Although such statements were often more exploratory than affirmative, they constituted an important part of the emotional and cognitive landscape of a group who fled from amongst arguably much worse circumstances than their Hungarian counterparts. Relying on my ethnographic material collected during 12 months of fieldwork in London, I set out to unveil what function forgiveness and grudge play in the context of state-emigrant relations, specifically in relation to migrants’ return intentions.

I argue that forgiveness and grudge are not objective evaluations of past events or circumstances present in the home country, but affective orientations towards the future and ways of paving a path towards the desired outcome. As such, they are not emotions predating decisions to stay or return but ones propelled exactly by such intentions. Amongst Venezuelans, the idea of forgiveness is triggered by a pre-existing desire to return and reclaim the country. In this context, the

function of forgiveness is to empower the emigrant community by ridding them of their status as passive sufferers of unforgiveable deeds and rendering them active agents in negotiating the relationship with their home state. Conversely, amongst Hungarians, the upholding of grudge becomes a coping mechanism in light of the Hungarian state's persistent attempts at outreach with the aim of calling emigrants home. By cultivating grudge, Hungarians communicate their 'inengageability', the disinterest in taking up the kind of diaspora subjectivity the state proposes and a commitment to a future in the UK. I contend that forgiveness and grudge, seemingly contradicting emotional stances, are tools of the same strife: of migrants negotiating their connectedness vis-à-vis the home country within the restrictive structures offered by it. Forgiveness and grudge constitute collective mechanisms for social and political healing that allow people to exercise their agency in light of what the state proposes and as such, are important avenues of resistance.

444 Redefining Resentment: Growing Anti-Immigration Rhetoric and Racism Towards Indian South Asians in Canada

Ritika Tanotra, York University, Canada

Canada positions itself on an international realm as being a diverse, inclusive, and welcoming society. However, beneath the surface lies a concerning reality: both newcomers and long-term residents have experienced instances of hate speech and racism both online and offline that starkly contradicts this image. Most recent newcomers consist of international students from India, and cities with a higher concentration of South Asians, primarily Indians, have witnessed a surge in hate crimes. Advocates have argued that economic challenges, such as increase in the cost of living and limited employment opportunities have contributed to the intensification of anti-immigration sentiments directed at international students. Additionally, many long-term residents – whether Canadian-born or from families who have resided in Canada for generations – have voiced their concerns about the growing anti-immigration rhetoric specifically targeting Indians. In response to this, Immigration Minister Marc Miller announced a reduction in international student study permits in 2025 and 2026. However, many Indian Canadians have voiced concerns: capping immigration targets is not the answer, as many international students and other immigrants who arrived in Canada before the pandemic did not experience the levels of racism, online hate, and hardships that are prevalent now. This is a consistent issue in multicultural Canada: multiculturalism has been criticized since its inception as it upholds white supremacy and ignores the realities of political and economic inequalities (Henry et al., 2016). Discourses surrounding “too many Indians” and “go back home” have become common and normalized. Using semi-structured interviews, I situate the current experiences of both established and recent immigrants in relation to Canadian multiculturalism and national belonging and examine how their experiences contribute to their sense of community and identity.

Immigration policy restrictions that appear to target specific groups could undermine Canada's global reputation as a top destination for immigration. This could result in long-term consequences for the country's ability to attract skilled individuals in an increasingly competitive global market.

765 The Right to Have Rights for "Arendt's Children": The Conceptual and Policy Predicament

Yuri Keum, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

Examining the problem of statelessness in the first half of the twentieth century, Hannah Arendt (1906-1975) explained the supreme role of state sovereignty conducive to "inalienable" human rights "unenforceable" (1976: 291-293). She pointedly described the conceptual and operational paradox: international human rights conventions require individual states to conceive "universal" rights of men – all men – within the entrenched context of state sovereignty aligned with membership and territorial boundaries. Arendt thereby formulated a pre-condition for men's "inalienable" rights to be envisioned and enforced: one must have a "right to have rights" by belonging to an organized polity (1976: 296).

Analytically applying Arendt's notion illustrated above, Jacqueline Bhabha theorizes Arendt's children, who are "de facto or functionally stateless" for their deprivation of belonging in the Arendtian sense, exemplified by unaccompanied child-migrants, children born to undocumented residents, and children unregistered in the countries of births by their immigrant families (2009: 411). The "functional stateless," however, does not mean rightless. Arendt's children, Bhabha (2009) laments, possess the rights to (basic) healthcare and education by liberal democratic norms in their host states and the virtue of the Convention on the Rights of a Child (1989), the most ratified human rights treaty in history that renders "a crucial baseline for the relations between children and states" (Lister 2007; Bhabha 2009: 439).

Critically noting that Article 7 of the Convention delineates children's rights to nationality, I ask: Do undocumented children have the right to have rights (i.e., residential rights en route to full citizenship)? Drawing upon theoretical evaluation and comparative policy analysis, I subsequently argue that the right to have rights for undocumented children is predominantly conceptualized and formulated by republican tradition attached to state membership to a degree – contingent upon the ever-evolving state's interest and claims-making in democracies – as fluctuating as aspirational.

To that end, this presentation consists of three components. First, I discuss Arendt's articulation of the right to have rights and Bhabha's adaptation in her formulation of Arendt's Children in depth. Second, I elaborate on the distinctiveness of children's rights (vis-à-vis "human rights") in conjunction with a thorough reading of Article 7 of the Convention. Third, I demonstrate the

conceptual and policy dilemma regarding the right to have rights of undocumented children – discursively conceptualized by universally conceived children’s rights yet operationally apprehended by state membership borders (e.g., deportability) – whose integrative stance is unequivocally evident by the universal presumption of early-childhood adaptation (primarily via the right to education in host states). I present some exemplary cases illustrative of the dilemma compromised and managed in the articulation of undocumented children’s regularization and/or naturalization requirements (e.g., America’s Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival, commonly known as DACA, Germany’s Duldung-to-regularization system, Israel’s ad hoc naturalization schemes, South Korea’s time-limit regularization measure). Conclusively, I stress the discussed conceptual and policy predicaments complemented by the republican ethos of respective host states, as well as the aspirational dimension of the right to have rights for undocumented children in democracies.

5F Space, Place and Migration 2

Moderator: Ibrahim Sirkeci, International Business School, Manchester, UK

814 Beyond Migration: Exploring Young People's (Im)Mobility and the Good Life in Brazil

Adélia Verónica da Silva, University of Lisbon, Portugal

Maria Lucinda Fonseca, University of Lisbon, Portugal

This paper examines the aspirations of young people to remain in Governador Valadares, Brazil, a region characterized by a deep-seated “migration culture” and historical emigration to the United States and Europe. While migration studies often prioritize movement, immobility remains underexplored, despite its significance as an active and meaningful decision. This research builds on an emerging body of work reframing the choice to stay as a deliberate, empowering decision rather than a passive default. Drawing from ethnographic research and 17 in-depth interviews conducted between 2022 and 2023, the study explores the complex interplay of socio-economic, cultural, and personal factors shaping immobility among young Brazilians.

The analysis employs the concepts of “retain and repel factors” to investigate why young people prefer staying and how their aspirations for a “good life” challenge dominant migration narratives. Retain factors, such as family ties, emotional belonging, and local engagement in social movements, contrast with repel factors like the risks and uncertainties of undocumented migration, financial instability, and the alienation faced by migrants abroad. These findings highlight that economic motivations alone cannot explain migration decisions. Instead, values like emotional well-being, community connection, and personal fulfillment significantly influence the choice to stay.

Central to this analysis is the concept of “relative endowment,” which posits that individuals assess their current circumstances relative to potential alternatives. For many participants, staying allows them to preserve familial and social bonds, maintain inner peace, and contribute to their communities. These subjective evaluations often outweigh the perceived economic advantages of migration. Furthermore, the study challenges conventional assumptions equating immobility with inertia or low aspirations. It argues that choosing to remain is a form of agency, reflecting ambition to cultivate meaningful lives within one's local context.

This paper advances migration studies by integrating subjective well-being and non-economic dimensions into the analysis of immobility. It underscores the importance of understanding diverse interpretations of the “good life,” particularly in contexts shaped by strong migration pressures. Ultimately, this research reframes staying as a dynamic and relational process, contributing to broader debates on mobility, aspirations, and social inclusion.

789 Biographical Narratives in the Postmigrant Urban Society: The Example
 of London

Anita Rotter, University of Innsbruck, Austria

This empirical lecture combines a postmigrant approach, which is becoming increasingly important in the German-speaking academic context, with the biographical experiences of young adults/students with migration experience, using the city of London as an example. Drawing on various theories, in particular urban sociological ones, the question of how urban society, biography and migration are interrelated is explored. In addition, the empirical material is used to reconstruct the extent to which Brexit has led to a shift in discourse and political re-regulation of migration. Biographical case studies are used to illustrate how young narrators who have their own or family connections to migration create specific life-historical articulations and how they deal with the hegemonic attribution of a so called “migration background”. The focus is on their individual perceptions and perspectives of the city of London, which is discussed as a (post-)migrant city.

I conducted biographical interviews (2023) with young adults whose lives were centred in London at the time of my stay and who had their own or familial connections to migration. The sample of research subjects that I refer to in my lecture consists of seven adults, all between 24 and 34 years old, who define themselves as either female, male or non-binary. They were born in the United States, South America or Europe. The most formative and defining commonality between the interviewees is their current location in the same historical-geographical social space, namely the city of London. I use excerpts from the biographical interviews to illustrate the postmigrant articulations that the adults create and how these relate to the theories presented. The case studies show how

the narrators perceive and describe their current place of residence in London, what connection they make between migration and the city, and which dominant biographical experiences represent important moments of memory. My aim is to analyse the qualitative data to determine which postmigrant articulations the interviewees develop. Furthermore, I will reconstruct how the adults interpret and name their specific localisations in a city that has a migrant population of around 37%. (Sturge 2024: 3) To put it simply and apply it to urban society: is London postmigrant?

To answer this question sustainably and thus to make operationalisation of the postmigrant perspective useful, three levels of research and discourse are guiding the research. Firstly, a society can be labelled as “postmigrant” if its political self-definition consists of describing itself as an immigration society, which it has become due to the dynamics of socio-historical migratory movements (Foroutan 2018: 16).

Secondly, postmigrant society must adopt and pass on the idea of the changeability of community through migration as a narrative. (Ibid.)

Thirdly, an empirical approach is necessary to give space to biographical narratives that have so far received too little attention in migration research.

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603 The Emergence of Second Generations in Spain: A Geographic Analysis at Different Scales in the Province of Barcelona

Jordi Bayona-i-Carrasco, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

Andreu Domingo, Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Spain

Nachatter Singh, Universidade da Coruña, Spain

Since the beginning of the 21st century, Spain has experienced intense international migratory flows, reaching 8,8 million immigrants and 18.2% of its population. Due to the increasing age of these flows, the volume of immigrant descendants is now beginning to reach a high level of visibility, to the extent that 2.65 million people born in Spain, 6.5% of the population, and more than 30% of children under the age of three have a parent of foreign origin. In Spain, studies on immigrant descendants are recent. Cachón (2022) indicates that second-generation youth show higher activity rates than natives, with a profile comparable to that of lower social positions, a finding that coincides with the identification of a higher proportion of young people in unskilled workplaces

(Aparicio, Biderbost and Tornos, 2018). Thus, the first analyses of the school and work performance of the first young descendants indicate the possible existence of a segmented segregation by origin, due to the existence of inequalities in access to the labour market and post-compulsory education (Bayona and Domingo, 2024).

This paper focuses on the geographical analysis of the presence and distribution of the descendant population. To this end, the specific case of the province of Barcelona is analysed, a traditional place of settlement of international immigration, with 1.4 million immigrants and 23.7% of the population, and where the number of descendants exceeds 40% of those born since 2019. The 311 municipalities in the province of Barcelona are analysed at municipal and infra-municipal level. The first results show a geography of descendants in which some neighbourhoods in the city of Barcelona and the large cities on its immediate periphery stand out, but also more distant municipalities that are traditional centres of attraction for international immigration, as well as some rural areas with a high presence of specific origins, such as Moroccans. In these areas, the number of children descended from immigrants often exceeds 60% in relation to their respective ages, with a high territorial concentration and residential segregation. This analysis of descendants is possible thanks to the latest population census of 2021, which identifies the place of birth of the children (Spain) and of their parents, as long as they reside in the same household.

937 The Law that Targeted a Group: Immigration Law in Costa Rica and its impact on Nicaraguan immigrants

Julissa Maria Ramírez Pérez, University of South Florida, USA

The Topic of human diversity encompasses a substantial sum of topics. One of the most fascinating topics I have stumbled upon within human diversity is the topic of immigration and how others are viewed when they migrate to a new place. This occurs in many places but I wanted to place my focus on Costa Rica and the issues of immigration that they had there, especially pertaining to issues of social policy that came about when Costa Rica passed a law in 2006 called Ley de Migración y de Extranjería #8487 . This law completely reset all immigration laws made in Costa Rica up to that point and paved the way for repressive laws towards certain immigrants due to their socioeconomic status. To this day there are many scholars who still believe that Immigration laws in Costa Rica and its social policy are some of the best for everyone but this does not seem to be the case. For example, Arjun S. Bedi argues that “there is no evidence of migrants overusing public health services or being discriminated against for their background” especially if they are from Nicaragua. On the other hand, though, according to Caitlin E. Fouratt “For many Nicaraguans, there is a long wait because of all of the legal contradictions and bureaucratic labyrinths that make

the legal system a long and tough process.” In this paper however, I want to provide my own argument that Costa Rica was not and still might not be a prime place for immigrants; more specifically immigrants from Nicaragua because of economic and social problems and the history between both countries.

6A Theory and Methods 3

Moderator: Klement R. Camaj, University of the West of Scotland, UK

431 Redefining Diaspora – A Modern Outlook to a Classical Concept

Klement R. Camaj, University of the West of Scotland, UK

Murray Leith, University of the West of Scotland, UK

This paper will examine and seek to redefine and expand the contemporary understanding of diaspora by dissecting previous terminology and definitions, and by distinguishing between a group of migrants and a migrant group. By using the Scottish and Albanian diaspora as case studies, this paper allows us to explore the definition and complexity of what constitutes a diaspora. This paper will also unfold issues related to simultaneous loyalty and the impact they have on their respective homelands. The Scottish diaspora is estimated to be between several tens of millions worldwide people, while the Albanian diaspora is regarded as one of Europe’s largest contemporary diasporas, with more Albanians living outside their homeland than within. Utilising these case studies, that in surface may seem to have stark differences, we will unfold the many similarities, including the cultural and economic impact. Moreover, both the Scots and the Albanians, by and large, declare their ethnicity as their nationality, Scottish rather than British, or Albanian rather than Macedonian, Montenegrin, or Kosovan. Ultimately, these case studies will allow us to refine the modern conception of diasporas as something more than just a set of criteria that a migrant must meet, but rather a circular experience that connects home, with ‘home away from home’.

754 Tracing the ‘Biosecurity-Immigration Nexus’: The Extension of Biosecurity into the Canadian Immigration Regime Since the COVID-19 Pandemic

Pablo Roy-Rojas, York University, Canada

Canada’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic has been characterized by the swift implementation of sanitary measures and the increasing restriction on human mobilities. In the realm of immigration management, this translated into the unprecedented extension of biosecurity into the Canadian immigration regime (CIR). To conceptualize the increasing entanglement of biosecurity and immigration, the paper proposes the ‘biosecurity-immigration nexus’: an interlocking set of political rationalities, security technologies and practices, and cross-institutional actors that (in)securitize immigrants as ‘risks’ to the Canadian

body politic. The emergence and shifts in the nexus merit critical attention as they indicate crucial transformations in the CIR, suggest new challenges related to global health objectives, and alert toward the growing significance of social and health inequalities in global migrations.

The paper focuses on the discourses and practices related to the extension of biosecurity into the CIR since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The goals are (a) to bring the nexus to the attention of researchers and policymakers, and (b) to encourage further research, including cross-field collaboration between scholars concerned with migration. The analysis draws from multidisciplinary literature in critical security studies and global sociology. Of note, it builds on Jeff Huysmans's understanding of migration securitization; Didier Bigo's conceptualization of '(in)security'; Ariane C. d'Appollonia's definition of 'immigration-security nexus'; Andrew Lakoff & Stephen J. Collier's anthropological approach to biosecurity; and Karine Côté-Boucher's research on immigration control and management in Canada. The data collection comprises policy documents, NGO reports, government statements, and media publications. The method used is discourse analysis, tracing changes in discourse, practices, and technologies in the CIR. The perspective supplements discourse analysis with a material focus, i.e. biometric and data collection technologies, and immigration detention facilities that materialize the 'biosecuritization' of immigration and integrate traditional modes of security. The results suggest three aspects to the nexus: (1) the extension of pandemic-related biosecurity discourse, practices, and technologies in the CIR, (2) the convergence of rationalities, across government agencies and civil society, that 'pathologize' immigrants, and (3) contradictions between biosecurity and public health. The paper concludes that the biosecurity-immigration nexus is a growing phenomenon that requires serious attention as it conveys significant implications associated with health inequalities and xenophobic attitudes. It is argued the aspects identified represent loci for further collaborative investigation.

619 Have we been Measuring Migrant Wellbeing all Wrong? Conceptualizing
Migrant Wellbeing: A Systematic Review

Salsavi Feleke Debela, University of Melbourne, Australia

Sheenagh McShane, University of Melbourne, Australia

Lauren Carpenter, University of Melbourne, Australia

Celia McMichael, University of Melbourne, Australia

Ankur Singh, University of Melbourne, Australia

Karen Block, University of Melbourne, Australia

We are living in the "age of migration". Many migrants, especially those forcibly displaced, face challenges impacting their lives, livelihood and wellbeing. Wellbeing is a widely used concept. It is broadly defined as the quality of life. However, it lacks a universal definition, standardized measurement and even

spelling. At present, there are over a thousand different wellbeing measurement tools.

For migrants, positive subjective wellbeing signals successful settlement, healthy functioning, and social integration. However, most research has focused on mental illness, overlooking subjective wellbeing, which is a crucial quality of life indicator. Existing wellbeing measures are often based on Western, middle-income cultural norms, limiting their relevance for studying ethnic and immigrant populations.

Aim: To date, no systematic reviews have evaluated the properties, suitability, and appropriateness of current wellbeing measurement tools for migrant populations. This review sought to address this gap. It aimed to understand how the wellbeing of people who migrate from low/middle-income countries to middle/high-income countries has been conceptualized, defined, and measured.

Methods: A systematic search was run in four databases: MEDLINE, PubMed, EMBASE, and PsycINFO. This produced 5,610 articles. Two independent researchers screened all the articles, leaving 126 articles for the final analysis. Two types of analysis were used: narrative synthesis and COSMIN analysis.

Key results: The 126 articles measured the well-being of migrants using 43 different wellbeing measurement tools and covered more than 281,400 migrants, aged 15 to 79+, who live in more than 35 countries.

Defining wellbeing is fundamental to measuring it. However, more than 70% of studies included in this review did not define or conceptualise wellbeing. Seven tools were identified as being used most commonly to measure migrant wellbeing although two of these tools were not designed to measure well-being. Except two of the tools (PWI and WHOQoL-BREF), most other tools did not have satisfactory scores when evaluated using COSMIN. Four out of the six tools lack cross-cultural validity. Less than half of the studies reported translating wellbeing measurement tools into respondents' languages. Furthermore, no tool was specifically designed to measure migrants' wellbeing. It is likely that tools designed, developed and tested in Western high-income contexts may overlook culturally significant elements essential to migrants.

Implications: The lack of cultural validity in most of the commonly used tools raises an important concern about their ability to accurately measure the wellbeing of migrants. For policy makers, the findings of this review call into question the accuracy of the information they rely on to make policy-based decisions. Hence, assigning adequate resources to design migrant specific wellbeing measure is of paramount importance.

Conclusions: The findings of this review call for a shift in the way we assess wellbeing in migrant populations and highlights critical gaps in the current

wellbeing measurement tools used for migrant populations. Without culturally informed tools, our understanding of migrant wellbeing will remain fragmented, limiting our ability to develop effective interventions and policies. As migration continues to shape global demographics, the development of such tools is crucial to ensure equitable and effective public health intervention.

425 E pluribus unum? Redefining the Main Premises of Acculturation
Theory and Testing Them as a Unified Model

Eugene Tartakovsky, Tel Aviv University, Israel

In this study, we redefine the main premises of acculturation theory related to dimensionality, the integration hypothesis, and the rejection-disidentification and rejection-identification models and combine them in a unified model. We test this model in three minority groups in Israel using large representative samples of immigrants from the Former Soviet Union ($n = 848$), Palestinian Israelis ($n = 631$), and ultra-Orthodox Jews ($n = 940$). The results demonstrated that the group and national identifications were not orthogonal. They were negatively connected among Palestinian Israelis and ultra-Orthodox Jews (reflecting conflictual relationships between the minorities and the majority) and positively connected among FSU immigrants (reflecting congenial relationships between this group and the majority). Advancing the integration hypothesis, we found that not only group identifications but also social support received from minority and majority groups affect the minorities' psychological well-being. Finally, we found positive effects of social support from the minority and majority groups on identification with these groups in all minority groups. These findings indicate that a model including both support and discrimination should replace models that consider rejection by the majority as the main factor affecting minorities' group identifications.

6B Law, Policy and Governance 5

Moderator: Li Zeming, City University of Hong Kong, China

685 Explaining the Indian State's Policy Response to Female Migrant Domestic
Workers

Patrick R Ireland, Illinois Institute of Technology, USA

Sending states have taken various measures to protect their female nationals who serve abroad as domestics performing a wide range of arduous, undervalued, and poorly remunerated tasks (cleaning; cooking; doing laundry; caring for children, elderly, and people with disabilities) in private homes. This study aims to explain the nature and evolution of the Indian state's response to the female migrant domestic workers (FMDW) from the southern part of the country who travel primarily to the Persian Gulf region and Southeast Asia. Relying on data from

archival research and interviews conducted onsite, policies/legislation, and official statements, the methodological approach employed is process tracing. It is a form of historical institutional analysis long used in social science research that entails showing why certain options were chosen and others eschewed during short periods of time when significant policy change was possible (critical junctures).

Existing explanations for sending-state actions have stressed dependence on remittances, receiving-country conditions, and the democratic incorporation of emigrants. However, a most-similar case comparison constructed by the author between the Sri Lankan and Philippine states' defenses of FMDWs (published in the *_International Political Science Review_* in 2018) using the same research approach indicated that a cohort of FMDWs with more highly valued human capital attributes, modulated by the impact of a stronger civil society and greater gender equity, compelled and enabled the Philippine state to adopt a more assertive approach than its Sri Lankan counterpart in defending those migrants. The shifts in India's national-level policies toward FMDWs fit that pattern, although strategic foreign policy interests developed into a significant factor as well. The Indian case is further complicated by federalism: the federal-states have gained important powers in the foreign policy realm, including migration governance (recruitment, pre-departure training/orientation, safeguarding rights abroad, assisting returnees). A concurrent comparison of emigration policy evolution in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana – two major, relatively understudied FMDW source areas that split from each other in 2014 – leads to similar conclusions, albeit with party politics and not foreign policy combining with migrants' "market value," pro-migrant civil society actors, and prevailing gender relations and attitudes, to determine diverging federal-state actions.

605 Demography and Democracy: Navigating the European Union's
Migration Maze

Andreu Domingo-Valls, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

Gemma Pinyol, Pompeu Fabra University, Spain

In 2019, the European Union established the vice presidency for "Democracy and Demography," aiming to understand and respond to demographic change. A key motivation was to counteract the instrumentalization of demography by far-right and right-wing nationalist populist parties, which often place anti-immigration policies at the forefront, frequently associating them with Euroscepticism.

However, many of these parties aim to legitimize an ethnic selection of migrants based on purported cultural affinities, which are often rooted in a colonial mindset. Despite their oppositional rhetoric, these parties share a utilitarian narrative that subordinates migration to the creation of an ideal labor market capable of competing with other economic powers. They acknowledge the need

for imported labor due to the relative shortage of young workers, a result of declining fertility rates—commonly referred to as “replacement migration”—the rise in education levels and expectations among the native population in a highly segmented labor market, and the necessity of a minimum level of migration flows to sustain pension systems. These arguments are also frequently employed by the European Union to advocate for the need for “safe and orderly migration,” in line with United Nations recommendations.

Nevertheless, the acceptance of these premises has not succeeded in countering fears of ethnic replacement—popularized by the conspiracy theory of the “Great Replacement”—or mitigating concerns about the potential negative effects of demographic shifts on national cohesion and democracy. Both sides converge in blaming individuals (particularly natives) for a demographic dynamic characterized by very low fertility rates, population aging, and evident territorial imbalances, such as rural depopulation. This shifts the focus from structural (macro-level) economic factors to individual (micro-level) decisions, transferring systemic issues to a perceived crisis of values.

Despite the progressive transformation of most European Union countries into Complex Demographic Reproduction Systems under economic globalization—where population growth depends almost entirely on migration balances—and despite shared challenges of aging populations due to declining fertility and increased longevity, the demographic situations and projections for European countries remain highly diverse.

This study has two specific objectives:

1. To provide a systemic analysis of demographic changes across different European Union countries, examining how these have been explained and their relationship to the formulation of European migration policies.
2. To analyze the politicization of the migration debate in the European Union, focusing on the use of demography as an argumentative “trope” and how this has led to political polarization.

The ultimate aim is to construct an alternative narrative that articulates the relationship between demography and democracy, protecting the integrity of the former while ensuring the proper functioning of the latter.

649 The Impact of the Best Interests Principle on the Protection of Migrant Children: the Views of the Committee on the Rights of the Child

Jaroslav Větrovský, Palacký University, Czech Republic

The principle of the best interests of the child is one of the four pillars of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). It is also one of its most puzzling provisions. According to Article 3(1) of the CRC, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children. While it is

evident that the provision applies to all children, including migrant children, it remains unclear how precisely their best interests should be determined and balanced against other competing principles and obligations, such as the protection of public order, national security, etc.

The aim of my paper is to address this problem and to explore the content of the best interests principle in relation to migrant children, in particular by analysing the views of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. Since its establishment in 1990, the Committee has been entrusted with the task of monitoring the implementation by State parties of the obligations laid down in the CRC. Moreover, in 2014, the Optional Protocol no. 3 entered into force, empowering the Committee to receive communications submitted by or on behalf of children who consider themselves to be victims of a violation of their rights under the CRC.

To date, the Committee has decided on the merits of more than 50 communications, the vast majority of which concerned children in a migrant situation. In almost all of them, the Committee found the violation of Article 3(1) of the CRC because the best interests of the child had not been duly taken into account. According to the Committee, Article 3(1) does not express a mere interpretative principle, but a right which, by definition, imposes obligations on States. This raises a number of questions that need to be examined in detail: What are the obligations of States under Article 3(1) of the CRC? Are they merely procedural, or do they also have substantive implications? What value does the best interests principle add to the protection of migrant children already secured by other rights contained in the CRC or other international treaties? In sum, the aim of my paper is to determine the extent to which the principle of the best interests of the child can and does operate as an autonomous right, capable of enhancing the level of protection of migrant children guaranteed by international law.

545 Political Realism and Historical Continuity: Analyzing China's Evolving Framework for Refugee Management

Li Zeming, City University of Hong Kong, China

This article explores the evolution of China's historical experience with refugee issues and legal frameworks for refugee management, particularly focusing on the normative continuity observed across various refugee crises. To address this inquiry, the study employs a qualitative method, synthesizing relevant literature, legal documents, and archives on the treatment of different refugee groups, including Russian refugees from Central Asia and the Far East in early 20th century, Jewish refugees during World War II, Indo-Chinese refugees in the 1970s, and Myanmar refugees in the 21st century. Notable scholarly contributions to this field include the works of Song (2020) and Liu (2019), who elucidate the multifaceted factors influencing China's reluctance to accept large

numbers of refugees, alongside analyses on the role of local governance in the administration of refugee policies throughout history. The findings reveal that, despite facing extensive criticism for its refugee policies—particularly concerning the absence of a formal legislative framework—China has consistently implemented a pragmatic management approach emphasizing social stability, local governance, and the integration of refugees as an essential component of its socio-economic fabric.

This historical overview illustrates how, in response to various refugee crises, the Chinese government has historically delegated authority to local administrations, which play a critical role in refugee management while maintaining ultimate decision-making power at the central level. The article posits that the treatment of refugees within China is characterized by a pattern of political realism, wherein the government navigates refugee inflows while balancing the intricacies of local and central authority, especially during periods of geopolitical upheaval. For instance, the influx of Jewish refugees during World War II was complicated by the need to maintain positive diplomatic ties with foreign powers and local realities, while the response to Indo-Chinese refugees was guided by a combination of humanitarian considerations and economic pragmatism. In conclusion, the article asserts that a political realism perspective provides a more nuanced understanding of China's refugee management strategies than do exclusively humanitarian or legalistic viewpoints. This approach elucidates the normative continuity that underpins Chinese refugee policies, indicating that while comprehensive legislative frameworks may be lacking, China has developed a practical framework for addressing refugee issues.

The implications of this study underscore the adaptive nature of China's refugee policies, highlighting the necessity for future research to further explore how political considerations influence the country's response to emerging refugee crises in an increasingly globalized context. By framing China's historical refugee management practices within the broader discourse of political realism, this research contributes valuable insights into the complexities of state behavior concerning the treatment of refugees.

6C Wellbeing, Health and Migration 2

Moderator: Jocelyn O. Celero, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

690 Public Attitudes Toward Publicly Funded Health Care Access for Non-Citizens: A Cross-National Analysis

Claire Ardell Pernat, Boston University School of Public Health, USA

Universal health coverage is a cornerstone of equitable health systems, yet extending such coverage to non-citizens remains a contentious issue in many

countries. Understanding public attitudes toward this issue is essential for policymakers seeking to craft inclusive yet sustainable health policies. This study investigates demographic, regional, and religious predictors of agreement with non-citizen access to publicly funded health care using cross-national data. The findings aim to inform health policy discussions, addressing the intersection of equity, public opinion, and resource allocation.

Methods: Data were drawn from the 2021 Health and Health Care II survey conducted by the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), a globally coordinated effort to capture attitudes on social issues. The dataset includes responses from 37,094 individuals across 30 countries. Public attitudes toward the statement, “People should have access to publicly funded health care even if they do not hold citizenship of [country],” were measured using an ordinal Likert scale. Descriptive statistics were used to summarize agreement levels across regions and demographic groups. Ordered logistic regression was employed to analyze the relationship between agreement and predictors, including gender, age, education, religious attendance, religious affiliation, and region.

Results: Overall, 50.3% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that non-citizens should have access to publicly funded health care, while 32.1% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 17.6% were neutral. The ordered logistic regression revealed significant predictors of agreement. Females were less likely to agree than males (OR: 0.87, 95% CI: 0.84–0.91, $p < 0.001$). Age was positively associated with agreement (OR: 1.003, 95% CI: 1.002–1.005, $p < 0.001$), suggesting that older individuals are more supportive. Surprisingly, higher education correlated negatively with agreement (OR: 0.99, 95% CI: 0.98–0.99, $p < 0.001$), challenging conventional assumptions about the relationship between education and progressive social attitudes.

Significant regional differences were observed. Respondents from China, Taiwan, and France were more likely to agree, whereas those from Poland, Italy, and Slovenia showed significantly lower odds of agreement. For example, respondents from China had the highest odds of agreement (coefficient: 1.112, $p < 0.001$), while Poland had some of the lowest (coefficient: -1.259, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Public attitudes toward non-citizen access to health care exhibit notable regional, demographic, and religious variation. Countries with well-established welfare systems, such as Scandinavian nations, show lower support, likely reflecting concerns about resource allocation. Conversely, countries like China and Taiwan demonstrate stronger support, potentially reflecting solidarity and aspirations for inclusivity. The negative association between education and agreement warrants further investigation into the role of socio-political contexts in shaping attitudes. Policymakers should consider these diverse perspectives to promote equitable health coverage while addressing public concerns. Future research should explore longitudinal changes in attitudes and the interplay of

demographic and contextual factors.

803 Intersectional inequalities, well-being, and migration: a scoping review

Margarida Martins Barroso, UNED, Spain

The objective of this paper is to analyse the impact of intersectional inequalities on the experience of individual and social well-being, and to discuss how to promote the inclusion and well-being of those individuals who are the intersection of different social disadvantages. The analysis is developed under the study “Intersectional inequalities and the promotion of well-being in the contemporary ‘knowledge’ and ‘transnational’ society” (Spanish National University of Distance Education, 2025, funded by the Community of Madrid), focusing the intersections of gender, migration, and education.

Different studies have been discussing how to incorporate intersectionality into policy to promote well-being and avoid the exclusion of those belonging to multiple social categories (Hankivsky and Jordan-Zakhery, 2019; Manuel, 2006). However, the intrinsic nature of public policies, designed to be tendentially universal and cost-effective, does not seem to be easily compatible with the complex process of addressing the needs of those who find themselves at the intersection of different axes of discrimination (Manuel, 2006). As a result, public policies continue to be designed to target homogenous social groups, concentrating on a single axis of exclusion, or treating multiple inequalities as independent, in what is known as a “one-size-fits-all” approach (Béland, 2017; Hankivsky and Jordan-Zakhery, 2019; Verloo, 2006).

The social sciences literature on the relationship between social inequalities and well-being has also been mainly addressing multiple social inequalities as independent variables, thus leaving a knowledge gap about the processes of well-being promotion when social inequalities intersect.

Based in a scoping review of the extant literature, this paper aims to characterise existing knowledge on intersectional inequalities and well-being, with a particular focus on how migration is addressed as a potential domain of inequality which affects well-being. The analysis included searching the Scopus database for “intersectional inequalities” and “wellbeing”, as well as related terms, in the field of social sciences. 420 publications were included in the analysis, of which 144 referred to migration.

Following the five-stage framework of Arksey and O’Malley (2005), this paper concludes that the topic has been gaining attention in the last years, although there is wide variation regarding the research questions and the categories of inequality considered. The migration experience as a marker that determines wellbeing patterns is still an under researched topic, for which more evidence is needed.

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- 776 What explains migrants' resilience during reintegration? Examining the returned overseas Filipino workers' experience during the COVID-19 pandemic
- Melissa R. Garabiles, De La Salle University and Scalabrini Migration Center, Philippines*
Maruja Milagros B. Asis, Scalabrini Migration Center and International Organization for Migration Philippines, Philippines

The recent COVID-19 pandemic is unprecedented for many reasons, including having the largest influx of migrants leaving their host countries and returning to their countries of origin in just a matter of months. The Philippines alone had at least 1.8 million returned overseas Filipino workers from 2020 to 2022. The pandemic has shown the importance of studying the return and the reintegration phase to ensure migrants' smooth transition back home, to help the host countries prepare for the loss of workers, and to assist the receiving countries in preparing for the gain of workers who may be jobless upon their return. Further, the pandemic revealed the need to investigate migrants' mental health to ensure that they are supported as they navigate numerous changes in their lives. Post-pandemic, it remains crucial to expand our knowledge about migrants' mental health during their return and reintegration, especially as recent events (e.g., the mass deportation of migrants in the United States, the end of the Assad regime, and other geopolitical issues) show more migrants returning to their home countries, whether by force or by choice.

The scientific literature, however, is limited when it comes to the return and

reintegration phase and with regards migrants' mental health, particularly their resilience or their ability to bounce back or recover from stress. This study aims to address these literature gaps by examining what explains the resilience of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs) who returned to the Philippines during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data collection occurred in 2022 by the International Organization for Migration and Scalabrini Migration Center. Participants were OFWs who returned to the Philippines between 16 March 2020 and 30 April 2021, or during the first year of the pandemic. After data cleaning, we analyzed responses from 1,179 participants using t-tests, analysis of variance, and Pearson's r correlation.

Our results showed that OFWs had average resilience levels, indicative of an ability to withstand stressors during the pandemic. Our findings also revealed that higher levels of resilience are linked to having more resources in the form of having a college diploma, having full-time employment, having financial support from the family, and having ample finances while abroad and upon return. Further, higher resilience is found among OFWs who experienced adversities, particularly having heavy workload abroad, feeling lonely overseas, and returning to the Philippines due to pandemic-related reasons. Moreover, lower resilience is associated with being unemployed but looking for a job and being a domestic worker abroad.

These findings point to the necessity for a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to ensure the resilience of all returned OFWs. There should be job creation and upskilling or retraining programs, especially for returned domestic workers. Psychosocial interventions are essential in helping migrants strengthen their internal resources and process their negative experiences abroad and during their return. Families also need to be included in interventions (e.g., financial literacy and management).

418 Have you Heard from Migrant/Ethnic Minority Parents Raising
Children with Disabilities?

Noah Agbo, Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom

The research aims to explore the provisions of social support for migrant (ethnic minority) parents of children with disabilities in Northern Ireland. The research addresses the social support needs of migrant (ethnic minority) parents of children with disabilities by understanding the forms and use of social support that are available, accessible and effective for these parents. The systematic review conducted on this topic shows the multifaceted challenges the majority of migrant parents caring for, or raising children with disabilities encounter including, poverty, language barriers, accommodation, discrimination, isolation, and systemic injustice in service uptake. The policy analysis conducted shows a large gap in specific policies provided for these ethnic minority individuals. A

qualitative semi-structured interview is being employed with the goal of delving deep into understanding the lived experiences of migrant ethnic minority parents raising children with disabilities in Northern Ireland.

6D Integration and Migration 4

Moderator: Michela C. Pellicani, University of Bari, Italy

393 Reintegration and Resilience among returnees

Ammar Saeed Ammar, American University of Beirut (AUB), Lebanon

Displacement is an increasingly prominent issue in worldwide agenda, which poses significant challenges for nations like Yemen, which faced challenging times of conflict during its history which led to high rates of internal displacement due years of armed conflict, where 52% of Yemen's population lives in severe poverty and in most need for humanitarian assistance. Semi-active conflict, large-scale population movements, and limited livelihood options are depriving people who willing to return from access to essential services which can dampen the level of their reintegration and resilience within their home communities. These miseries face IDPs when they decide to return to their homes of origin - Hudaydah governorate as an example - as at this stage of life IDPs need time, support, and care from related parties. Despite all of this, returnees continue to arrive on a sub-daily basis to Hudaydah governorate. This fluid return context may put an increasing strain on resources, particularly water and food, and also other basic services such as education and healthcare and might contributed to a situation of poor social cohesion, including marginalization, discrimination, and lack of trust, between returnees and original communities, which would lead to further vulnerabilities, feelings of resentment and exclusion. This issue is particular in areas - districts - affected directly by conflict which IDPs uprooted from. Additionally, these areas have unemployment and lack of profitable economic opportunities for original communities as well as returned IDPs remains a key challenge as a result of conflict. Despite all of this, and according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM's) displacement tracking matrix (DTM) report of 38 and 39 rounds in Internationally Recognized Government (IRG), numbers of returned IDPs have increased by 51% (from 1.2 million to 1.8 million) as well as number of accessible areas by 50% (from 1,082 to 1,626) (IOM, 2022, 2023a). For instance, within three months (September to November 2022), about four thousand households have returned to their place of origin, while the highest number of returnees has been recorded in Hudaydah governorate (increasement by 191% - from 22,871 to 66,597 individuals). The report led to this increasements in numbers due to the increasing number of accessible locations in the governorate from 24 to 60 locations (IOM, 2023a). Therefore, the purpose of

this research is to examine the impact of humanitarian assistance on returned IDPs; how much does humanitarian assistance improve the reintegration and resilience of returnees? Further, it will study the well-being of returned IDPs on the basis of following indicators such as family and social life, financial security, and health (Arowolo, 2000). Thus, it will analyze the impact in terms of humanitarian assistance on returned IDPs on their suffering and well-being.

721 International migrants in Switzerland: comparing the trajectories and
 outcomes of migrants from EU and non-EU countries

Justyna Salamonska, Kozłowski University, Poland

While the common definition of international migration considers a change of residence from the country of origin to the country of destination for a certain period of time, in this paper I am interested in distinctions that can be made between different groups of international migrants in terms of their migration trajectories and the broad region of origin. International migration trajectories can be linear, leading from the country of origin to a single destination, which I refer to as one-off migrants. Other trajectories can may involve a back and forth movement between a country of origin and a single destination, which I refer to as repeat migrations. Finally, migrants may move in complex ways between different international destinations, resulting in multiple migration pathways.

I will use the secondary survey data (Migration Mobility Survey) to analyse the types of migration trajectories that have led international migrants to Switzerland, distinguishing between one-off, repeat and multiple migration and comparing how these pathways differ in the case of people coming from inside and outside the EU. The inferential analyses will focus on the individual characteristics associated with the different migration paths, such as age, gender, education level, country of origin and others. In addition, logistic regression models will be used to examine the integration outcomes of these different types of migrants in Switzerland in relation to the labour market and social networks.

591 Eritrean Forced Migrants in Tel Aviv: Between Social Integration and
 Exclusion

Lilach Lev Ari, Oranim Academic College of Education, Israel
Arie Herscovici, Western Galilee College, Israel

This research examines social integration patterns of Eritrean asylum seekers in Tel Aviv, through the perspectives of both the migrants themselves, and professionals from NGOs and the municipal government who work with them. The study analyzes theoretical frameworks of social exclusion, incorporation, and integration in migrant-host society interactions. While these concepts traditionally suggest linear progression, our findings reveal a more complex and dynamic social process, particularly evident in the “differential exclusion model,” where immigrants are incorporated into certain sectors of society while being

excluded from others.

Through qualitative methodology, including semi-structured interviews with 10 Eritrean asylum seekers and 11 Israeli professionals, our findings advance the 'differential exclusion model' by demonstrating its operation in urban contexts where local policies conflict with national agendas. While incorporation occurs at the municipal level, true integration remains blocked by national policy—a theoretical tension previously unexplored. Our study further reveals how prolonged temporary status affects social capital formation and community cohesion. The observed weakening of Eritrean networks over time challenges assumptions about linear progression toward integration, suggesting the need for theoretical frameworks that better account for the temporal dynamics of forced migration.

Tel Aviv's role as a partial resettlement world city exemplifies this tension between local incorporation and national exclusion. Given the prolonged uncertainty faced by this forced migrant community, we conclude that granting formal legal status is crucial for facilitating meaningful social integration and inclusion of Eritrean asylum seekers and their children in Tel Aviv and Israel at large.

498 Minority Groups in Academia: Identity, Challenges, and Opportunities

Adi Binbas, Beit Berl College, Israel

What does it mean to be a woman from a minority group in academia? What are the main experiences of minority students within academic settings, and how does academia shape their identities? This study examines Haredi, Ethiopian, and Arab women in Israel with doctoral degrees, exploring the challenges they face and the broader implications for minority women in academia worldwide.

The study explores the unique academic journeys of women from Israeli minority groups. The central question focuses on how advanced studies influence their personal and professional identities. Drawing on theories of intersecting and hybrid identities, the literature review addresses how traditional community expectations affect career development (Barnard et al., 2022; Charmaine, 2016; Colbeck, 2008). Comparative insights from international studies enrich the Israeli context (Abu-Rabia, 2017; Dagan-Buzaglo, 2021; Elmo Capital, 2020; Friedman, 1999). This qualitative study involved thirty in-depth interviews with Ph.D.-holding women from Arab, Haredi, and Ethiopian communities. The findings highlight participants' ability to balance complex identities and navigate cultural expectations and academic demands. Their success is grounded in resilience, ambition, patience, and fulfillment, despite challenges that require careful negotiation of belonging. Quotes from participants are included to capture their voices authentically. The research recommends policies to enhance diversity and equal access to higher education. In multicultural democratic societies,

institutions should ensure policies that promote equal opportunities and accessibility to public resources, especially in higher education.

735 Feminist Networks of Solidarity in the US-Mexico Borderlands

Ayden Jordan Cox, Queens University Belfast, USA

This presentation will focus on the research project I am currently undertaking in the United States-Mexico Borderlands. I am in the fieldwork stage of my PhD project which focuses on the lived realities of the migrant communities who are navigating the immigration situation in the “Trump era.” I am primarily focused on highlighting the work of women of colour who have been engaged with establishing peaceful and exemplary mutual aid networks in their communities for decades, in direct response to neoliberal policy that is a modern legacy of a century of colonial extraction. I will be presenting some of my preliminary findings and examine the work these women have been doing through the lens of decolonial progress. As we move into the next era of right wing populist politics, this work highlights the scope and impact of the US specific migration policy and how it influences global attitudes towards migrants from the global south.

6E Gender and Migration 2

Moderator: Tabire Erman, Bilkent University, Türkiye

977 Navigating Patriarchy in the Humanitarian Field: Syrian Refugee Women in a Slum Neighborhood in Ankara, Türkiye

Tabire Erman, Bilkent University, Türkiye

This article examines how patriarchy manifests and is perpetuated in the humanitarian field, centering on the experiences of Syrian refugee women as they seek aid. It adopts a feminist perspective to explore how these women confront patriarchy in the unregulated spaces of humanitarian organizations. It draws upon field research conducted in a neighborhood in the Altındağ district of Ankara, which include long-term observations (2016-2022), along with in-depth interviews with refugee women and aid agents. I argue that the gendered construction of refugee women’s vulnerability, which is used to establish categories of deservingness, alongside the unregulated humanitarian aid organizations in the Turkish context, collectively compel refugee women to navigate patriarchal dynamics in their everyday lives, exposing them to gendered vulnerabilities, including harassment, abuse and exploitation. The empirical focus is on the Syrian women living in a slum neighborhood in Ankara, representing the most vulnerable. They reside in rundown houses rented for minimal cost, and they rely on meager income generated through informal work, such as insecure employment in the nearby furniture industry in which male family members (if any), including children, work under hazardous conditions. The economic precarity of many families creates the conditions for enforced dependency on

humanitarian aid. In the gendered humanitarian field, the coding of refugee women by their gender roles as homemakers and mothers, as well as by their perceived traits of subservient and resilient, places greater responsibility on them in accessing humanitarian aid. The distant locations of professional humanitarian organizations, combined with the detached ‘professional’ approach of their staff, render local aid formations valuable for refugee women. In the neighborhood of this study, these formations range from an Islamic vakıf to ‘volunteers.’ In their mission of providing support to their ‘Muslim brothers,’ they have established themselves in the neighborhood as refugees from Syria moved there, drawn by cheap rents and proximity to the city’s furniture industry site, gaining visibility. When this support is directed toward refugee women, it often reinforces patriarchy in its most oppressive and victimizing form. With the hoca acting as the patriarch in the foundation and ‘single-person humanitarian aid actors’ asserting it as their duty to ‘protect and provide’ for the ‘widows of martyred soldiers’ in Islamic understanding, the women in our study are placed under male guardianship, subordinated, and even exposed to the risk of sexual abuse. Accordingly, I conclude that the unregulated humanitarian aid field in the Turkish context carries the risk of rendering refugee women submissive to abusive male power.

912 Exploring conceptions of ‘Home’ with Afghan migrant and refugee women

Rabia Nasimi, Cambridge University, United Kingdom

Migration to the UK from Afghanistan is a relatively recent phenomenon, and it was not until the mid-1990s that people from Afghanistan came to the UK in greater numbers (Fischer, 2018: 21). However, successive episodes of conflict and violence in Afghanistan have led to increased displacement and migration, the most recent following the fall of Kabul to the Taliban in 2021. Thirty years of migration and resettlement have resulted in a significant and vibrant community of first and now ‘second-generation’ Afghans, born or largely raised in the UK. The latter exist in an almost liminal state, shared by many other migrant communities, where spatial, affective and spiritual tensions on the meaning of ‘home’ are continuously negotiated. This chapter draws on individual narratives of second-generation Afghans living in London, whose parents fled from Afghanistan. As an activist, scholar and an Afghan raised in the UK, my work with these participants also exists within the fluctuating research positionality of being ‘insider-outsider’. Such ordinary complexity of identity is also evident from the voices in this chapter, with some identifying as both British and Afghan while others feeling a need to adjust to a Western way of life. In this we find that ‘home’ is a multiplicity of spirituality, affect and conflict shaped by wider power relations but we shall begin with a review of the particular experiences of second generation migrants in the literature and meanings of home.

971 Gendered Precarity: Exploring the Experiences of Women
Temporary Migrant Farm Workers in Québec, Canada

Roxanne Fay, University of Sherbrooke, Québec, Canada

Since 1966, Canada's agricultural sector has relied on seasonal foreign workers to meet its labor needs during peak periods (Labrecque, 2016). Over time, they have become essential to the sector's operations, which employs a growing number of temporary foreign workers. In 2022, there were approximately 70,000 temporary migrant farm workers (TMFW) in Canada (Statistiques Canada, 2024). Although the temporary foreign worker programs implemented by the Canadian government are often described as a triple win situation—benefiting Canadian employers, foreign workers, and their home countries through significant remittances (Labrecque 2016), this perspective overlooks the significant challenges these workers face. Indeed, they labor under precarious conditions: the work is physically demanding, involves significant health risks, long workdays, and offers low wages (Bélanger & Candiz, 2015). Provided by the employers, housing can be overcrowded and unsanitary (Hennebry & al., 2016). Many workers hesitate to report these conditions due to their closed work permits, which prevent them from changing employers. This constraint puts them in a position of dependence and makes them vulnerable to abuse (Castracani, 2019). Furthermore, limited knowledge about their rights and the Canadian legal and healthcare systems, language barriers, and geographic isolation, make it difficult for them to access healthcare and advocate for themselves. This study focuses on a minority group among TMFW: women. They represent approximately 8.4% of TMFW in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2022). In addition to the challenges faced by all workers, women encounter additional gender-related barriers including hiring discrimination, lower-paid tasks, workplace harassment and sexual abuse (Preibisch & Encalada Grez, 2010; Becerril, 2015; Hennebry, Grass & McLaughlin, 2016). Objectives: This study aims to explore the work and life experiences of women TMFW in Québec, Canada. It aims to (1) Document temporary migrant women farm workers' migration, work and living experiences; (2) Document their needs and access to health and social services in Québec; (3) Understand the connexions between gender and their experiences working and living in Québec. Method: This research is part of a master's thesis in social work and is based on a qualitative methodology. A total of 7 individual semi-guided interviews were conducted with women TMFW, along with 4 additional interviews with a total of 6 professionals working in organizations that support TMFW. The data was analyzed using thematic analysis through coding, with a focus on social health determinants. Some specific codes and sub codes were created based on the conceptual framework, including gender and the intersectional feminist approach. Results: Preliminary results indicate that, despite diverse work and life experiences, relationships with colleagues play a crucial role in their experience in Québec.

They can serve as a protective factor by providing emotional support and comfort during difficult times. However, they can also act as a risk factor, leading to tensions, conflicts, or controlling dynamics. Conclusion: This research contributes to a better understanding of the realities of women TMFW in Québec, which allows to make recommendations on how to better support them during their journeys in the province. Some avenues for intervention will be discussed.

- 898 Luchando Junt@s Por Una Familia Unida (Fighting Together for a United Family): Rebuilding the Cohesive Self of Immigrant Parents and Community Healing after a Family Separation in the United States – A Self Psychology Perspective

Cheryl Aguilar, Smith College, USA

The Zero Tolerance policy implemented by the Trump administration resulted in the separation of thousands of Central American families seeking asylum at the U.S. Southern border. This policy has had a devastating impact on the mental health of parents and their children. While most of the literature on forced immigration family separation, and reunification focuses on children's traumatic responses, it is essential to expand the literature to include the impact on parents, who can help mitigate the negative consequences of adverse events and traumatic stress on their children. When parents are not provided with adequate culturally sensitive healing interventions, their distress, and emotional needs may affect their ability to effectively support their children. Using a self psychology lens, this theoretical article sheds light on the psychological experiences of Central American parents who endured forced family separation. It also contributes knowledge to self psychology theory and its integration into group work with Central Americans. This session draws from the literature, my clinical experience with immigrants and refugees, and my work with Central American asylum-seeking families impacted by the "zero tolerance" immigration policy to argue that self psychology provides a lens for understanding the impact of the government's empathic failure on parents upon entering the United States that led to a blow to parents' cohesive self. Parents' cohesive self can be restored with sufficient collective twinship, mirroring, and idealizing experiences, which in self psychology are paramount psychological needs to be met for building and maintaining a strong self.

Utilizing self psychology theory, the presentation provides a framework to integrate the theory's concepts into support groups. The session will demonstrate how support groups can symbolize strength and safety similar to la familia (the family) or la comunidad (the community), which represent familial cultural values.

7A Youth Migration 1

Moderator: Liat Yakhnich, Beit Berl College, Israel

811 Beyond the Return Myth: Young Brazilian Migrants in Portugal and the (Im)mobility Paradox

Adélia Verônica da Silva, University of Lisbon, Portugal

Maria Lucinda Fonseca, University of Lisbon, Portugal

The return of Brazilian migrants from Europe has gained increasing attention in recent years, particularly due to rising repatriation requests driven by unemployment, housing difficulties, and legal barriers. However, official records only capture cases registered through formal channels, failing to provide a comprehensive picture of returnees' circumstances, degrees of (in)voluntariness, and waiting periods. Moreover, existing studies on transnational return migration largely focus on reintegration in Brazil, leaving a gap in understanding the obstacles, delays, and immobilities young Brazilian migrants encounter when attempting to return from the Global North. While migration studies have traditionally emphasized movement, recent scholarship highlights the need to focus on immobility to rethink mobility and transnationalism. This study examines the complexities of return migration, moving beyond the voluntary/involuntary dichotomy to explore the constraints that shape (im)mobility. By adopting the "mixed migration paradigm" we analyse how young migrants reconcile their aspirations for return with the material, social, and legal resources available to them.

Based on ethnographic research conducted in Portugal, this paper develops the concept of *homo emigraturus*—migrants perpetually poised for movement—and examines how "geometries of power" shape their mobility constraints. The study investigates how power relations, social structures, and economic conditions create a persistent sense of limbo, where migrants are trapped between the desire to return and the inability to do so. This paradox generates deep frustration and reshapes their migratory experience, exposing the co-construction of mobility and immobility. By centring immobility as an analytical framework, this study critiques the widespread association of migration with hypermobility and uninterrupted movement. It contributes to ongoing debates by foregrounding return mobility and the experiences of young migrants—two areas gaining prominence in both academic and policy arenas. Additionally, it examines dominant narratives surrounding mobility, movement, and flow through an immobility perspective, expanding discussions on return migration. Finally, it explores the tensions that shape contemporary youth mobilities amid global migration trends, uncertainty, and shifting socio-political landscapes, offering essential contributions to both policy and academic discourse.

586 Unaccompanied Migrant Minors' governance: a Pendulum between Protection and Control. Comparative analysis among democratic systems in U.S. and EU

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In a global context where economic and social differences persist along with the rise of populist radical right stances in liberal/social democracies, unaccompanied (or separated) migrant minors risk to become invisible in migration governance as they are “a more vulnerable category because they are minors, dependent, foreigners, separated from their parents and isolated from their community” (Sanz caballero, 2022: 2); and “disproportionately disadvantaged” because no other legal venues – for work, for education – are open to them (Digidiki & Bhabha, 2023: 114). Moving from a comparative analysis among democratic systems in the United States and European Union, understanding how migration governance in democratic system affects unaccompanied migrant minors' vulnerability is a compelling question. Drawing on previous researches proving that: mainstream parties usually adopted mixing position in migration policy (Akkerman, 2012); domestically, norm obliging the protection of children were more effective than norms related to adults (FitzGerald & Hirsh, 2021); and migration governance relies upon practices, existing or emerging on the ground (Panebianco, 2022), I argues that current democracies, while maintaining a restrictive approaches towards immigration in general, framing it as a crisis and a threat for State security, for unaccompanied migrant minors, as the latter are at the precarious balance of both migration and minors legislation (Sanz Caballero, 2016), metaphorically speaking, alternate like a pendulum periods with policies of restriction and control towards periods with policies of protection and care. This balance is influenced by state/non-state, public/private actors involved in migration governance that have a key role in policyshaping. This research is placed in the context of international relations and multilevel governance stressing not only the interaction among states as migration is a transnational phenomenon, but also the interplay among vertical and orizzontal actors and institutions involving in migration governance (Marks, 1993; Scholten, Pennix 2016: Lavenex, 2016). It is conducted through the lenses of the human security approach understood as a concept that ensures minors, and particularly unaccompanied minors, receive the protection they deserve (Kaldor et al., 2007; Panebianco, 2016, 2019, 2021; Barnett, 2018; Moreno-Lax, 2018; Fontana, 2021; Longo, Panebianco and Cannata, 2023). It places the best interest of the child at the forefront of any action and policy that concern the child in line with Article 22 of the Convention on the Rights of Child (1989) states that children, whether accompanied or unaccompanied, must receive adequate protection and care, and enjoy the same rights as all other (national) children. The methodology adopted is that of comparative studies in the field of political science. The comparative analysis will be conducted adopting quantitative and qualitative methods and

focusing on the following case study countries: California and Texas (U.S), and Spain and Italy (EU), in order to explore a range of sample, along one ideological continuum: social liberal-social conservative continuum in Daltons' term, where democracy and human rights, in particular for minors, are at stake (Daltons, 2008).

783 Aging Out: Examining the Mental Health and Social Service Needs of
Unaccompanied Immigrant Youth during the Precarious Transition to
Adulthood

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During the past decade, the US has experienced a mass migration of immigrant youth from the Northern Triangle of Central America (Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador) who have sought refuge due to widespread poverty, violence, U.S-involved political instability. Many unaccompanied immigrant youth ages 18-21, who experience a forced family separation during migration, experience trauma related to pre-, peri-, and post-migration and resettlement which increases vulnerability to public child welfare and other systems involvement (Evans, et al., 2024). Fears around legal status may also result in UCs forgoing any public benefits and supportive services. This developmental transition, coupled with legal vulnerability, and restrictive immigration policies pose challenges for unaccompanied youth in securing stable housing, employment, economic opportunities, and permanency. The research questions that guide this study explore the mental health and wellbeing of unaccompanied youth and examine how social service systems responded to youth's basic needs during their transition from childhood to adulthood; a "protected" status to undocumented and unprotected.

Methods: Data collection and recruitment consisted of purposive, snowball sampling via social service agencies that serve unaccompanied immigrant youth in California. Semi-structured interviews and focus groups were conducted in 2024, remotely and in-person with (n=20) unaccompanied immigrant youth; (n=20) public child welfare workers; and (n=20) social service providers (school-based, legal services, mental health), to gain insight into youth's mental health, lived experiences, barriers and supports in accessing social services. Data were transcribed, coded, and analyzed via thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2006).

Findings: Data analysis showed that unaccompanied immigrant youth experienced both challenges and innovations navigating the transition to adulthood by: 1) experiencing significant mental health stressors (i.e. trauma, fear, anxiety) adjusting to life in the US as undocumented immigrants subjected to immigration enforcement; 2) experiencing academic stressors due to language barriers, limited school resources, and challenges attending school due to work primacy; 3) unaccompanied youth had to center employment needs over academic goals due to economic survival; 4) unaccompanied youth developed

vital immigrant peer social networks and drew upon support from immigrant serving social service providers in order to meet their basic needs and obtain social mobility.

Implications: Findings from this study have implications for social work policy and practice in communities and in child welfare settings to provide culturally responsive innovations that improve services among immigrant emerging adults. Based on these findings, social work practice with immigrant youth should prioritize: 1) tailoring culturally responsive mental health interventions to address unique stressors; 2) developing holistic employment assistance programs that recognize the importance of economic survival while also addressing personal and academic goals, fostering a balance between work and other life domains; 3) leveraging and expanding existing social networks to foster a sense of belonging and support resource acquisition among unaccompanied immigrant TAY.

463 Immigrant Youth from France in Israel: Adaptation and Risk Behaviours

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Youth, who are in the midst of forming their personal and cultural identities, might experience immigration as a challenging process demanding a multilevel adjustment. Immigration requires reorganization of the youth's developmental system, raising their potential vulnerability to risk factors. In this study, we explored adaptation experiences among youth who had immigrated to Israel from France, and the impact of these experiences on their involvement in risk behaviors.

The French Jewish community is one of the largest in the world. It is integrated well into French society and is also strongly connected to Israel. In recent years, the community has faced a wave of antisemitism, forcing many to immigrate. Immigration from France to Israel is considered high-status immigration leaned on a sense of belonging to the Jewish state. French immigrants' identification with Judaism and Israel, a high education level and a high proportion of professionals, result in their positive appraisal by the Israeli population. The majority of French immigrant children study in religious schools. Their rate of eligibility for a matriculation certificate is lower, and their rate of school dropout is higher than that of their local peers.

For this phenomenological study, we interviewed 11 immigrant youth from France. Data analysis presents immigration as a significant life event, that impacted all spheres of the youth's lives. These impacts and their interplay can be conceptualized within the three levels of the integrative framework of risk and resilience factors for immigrant youth (Motti-Stefanidi et al., 2012): the individual level, the interactional level, and the societal level. The youth experienced these three levels as central to their adaptation. The study shows how adaptation

processes on the various levels are related to youth's potential involvement in risk behaviors. Moreover, it demonstrates how these multi-level processes are shaped by the youth's culture of origin. The findings have substantial implications for practice and policy to enhance immigrant youth's constructive adaptation.

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7B Wellbeing, Health and Migration 3

Moderator: Ana Vila-Freyer, Universidad de Guanajuato, México

692 Understanding Vaccination Gaps: A Nativity-Based Analysis of COVID-19 and Flu Vaccine Uptake in the United States

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Vaccination is a cornerstone of public health, yet disparities in vaccine uptake persist, particularly among non-US-born populations who may face unique structural and cultural barriers. This study investigates differences in COVID-19 and influenza vaccination rates between US-born and non-US-born adults, focusing on the role of nativity and sociodemographic factors. The aim is to identify actionable insights to improve vaccine access and equity for underserved populations.

Methods: This cross-sectional study analyzed data from the 2023 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), including 28,043 adults aged 18 years and older. COVID-19 and influenza vaccination status served as the primary outcomes. Logistic regression models were used to estimate associations between nativity (US-born vs. non-US-born) and vaccination status, adjusting for age, gender, educational attainment, health insurance status, marital status, and race/ethnicity. Interaction terms (e.g., nativity \times education) were included to explore effect modification. Predicted probabilities visualized disparities, and chi-square and t-tests were performed for unadjusted analyses.

Results: Significant differences in vaccination rates were observed by nativity. Non-US-born adults had higher COVID-19 vaccination rates (87.8%) than US-born adults (80.5%, $p < 0.001$) but lower influenza vaccination rates (49.2% vs. 53.0%, $p < 0.001$). Logistic regression revealed that US-born adults were 37.2%

less likely to be vaccinated for COVID-19 (OR: 0.63, 95% CI: 0.54–0.73, $p < 0.001$) but 13% more likely to receive an influenza vaccine (OR: 1.13, 95% CI: 1.02–1.25, $p = 0.019$) after adjusting for key covariates. Interaction analyses demonstrated that educational attainment significantly modified the relationship between nativity and vaccination, with non-US-born individuals exhibiting markedly lower influenza vaccination rates among those with lower levels of education. Predicted probabilities highlighted these trends, confirming stark disparities in influenza vaccination among non-US-born individuals with limited educational attainment.

Conclusions: This study highlights critical disparities in vaccination behaviors between US-born and non-US-born adults. Non-US-born populations had higher COVID-19 vaccination uptake but lower influenza vaccination rates, with disparities persisting even after accounting for sociodemographic factors. Tailored public health interventions that address cultural, linguistic, and structural barriers are essential to improving vaccine equity and promoting health outcomes among immigrant populations.

555 Determinants of Access to Private Health Insurance or Medicare Among Mexican Immigrant Heads of Households in Chicago

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This study analyzes the connections between having access to private health insurance or Medicare and several dimensions of social stratification for Mexican immigrant heads of households in Cook County, Illinois, which includes the City of Chicago. The stratification dimensions considered are poverty, gender, age, educational achievement, English proficiency, type of employment, immigration status, urban origin, and time in the United States. The most salient determinants of having private health insurance or Medicare are being married, immigration status and time in the United States.

606 Scarcity in Crises – The Role of Personal Resources in Accessing COVID-19 Vaccines in Germany

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The COVID-19 pandemic generated a high demand for medical goods such as masks, disinfectants, and ultimately COVID-19 vaccines. Until the production of these goods had been sufficiently scaled up, their scarcity resulted in questions about a fair allocation. For the distribution of vaccines, many governments proposed prioritization systems. In Germany, individuals were prioritized by age, previous health conditions and employment-related infection risks. In this paper I ask if the timing of getting vaccinated was also dependent on personal resources, such as individual economic, social and cultural capital. As vaccination appointments were made through registration platforms and with personal doctors, I hypothesize factors like an elaborate personal network, the inclusion

into the public health or language competencies to be of relevance. It is well known that different forms of capital are not equally distributed in the society. In particular, recent immigrants and refugees might experience disadvantages in this regard. Given their shorter time span in the receiving country, they tend to have weaker social networks or face language as well as structural barriers. I thus analyze which role personal resources played in the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines in Germany and whether immigrants and refugees have consequently been disadvantaged.

Empirically, I rely on survey data from the study “Corona Monitoring nationwide (RKI-SOEP-2)”, which was conducted from November 2021 to March 2022, with a total of 11,162 individuals participating. The paper uses information on individuals’ vaccination dates, various factors that represent economic, social and cultural capital and information on individual’s personal preferences of getting vaccinated.

I firstly conduct a Kaplan-Meier survival analysis to analyze differences in vaccination dates by migration experience. Results reveal, that on average migrants received their vaccine around one month later than natives. In the next step a Cox regression analysis is conducted to assess the role of the prioritization system, personal resources and personal preferences. Results show, that apart from the policy-intended prioritization factors, also personal preferences and personal resources play a significant role for the timing of getting vaccinated. For example, individuals with a higher net household income, those that are employed, those with a bigger circle of close friends or those with higher German language proficiency have been vaccinated significantly earlier. Lastly, an Oaxaca-Blinder-Decomposition analysis is performed to uncover how much of the difference in vaccination timing between migrants and non-migrants is explained by each factor. It is shown that, among other, differences in personal resources significantly increase the social inequality in access to vaccines for migrants as compared to non-migrants.

Future crises are likely to be characterized by the scarcity of a good, service or material resource again. I shed light on factors that cause a disadvantageous starting point in such a competition and increase social inequality in the health system. If such factors are not considered when designing prioritizing systems, some groups will consequently be more severely affected by health crises such as the pandemic. As the governmental efforts aim at preventing inequalities, this paper will provide guidance for similar future situations.

733 Empowered and Healthy Immigrant Families: Piloting an SDOH Curriculum

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This study explores the implementation and assessment of an innovative curriculum designed to empower immigrant, undocumented, and mixed-status youth and families in the United States, by addressing social determinants of health (SDOH). Grounded in critical consciousness and decolonial frameworks, the project expands traditional SDOH models by positioning immigration as a sixth determinant, aiming to bridge gaps in mental health, educational empowerment, and community advocacy.

Recent literature highlights immigration as a significant SDOH impacting health equity (Castañeda et al., 2015). While schools across the U.S faced pronounced disparities across all SDOH, immigrant families in the area encountered compounded challenges, including poverty and limited access to resources. This pilot seeks to fill a gap in educational interventions by integrating a curriculum that empowers participants to navigate systemic inequities while leveraging their cultural strengths.

The curriculum will be piloted in two high schools with 100 participants. Modules address six SDOH domains: immigration, healthcare access, education, neighborhood environment, workforce challenges, and community engagement. The program is multilingual (English, Spanish, Haitian Creole, and Vietnamese) and employs participatory action research (PAR) for co-design with community stakeholders. Evaluation involves mixed methods, including pre-, post-, and follow-up surveys, qualitative interviews, and focus groups to assess outcomes related to critical consciousness, mental health, and family empowerment.

Although results are forthcoming, the pilot is expected to enhance students' understanding of systemic factors impacting their health and well-being, foster self-advocacy skills, and strengthen family and community connectedness. Preliminary qualitative data will be available February 2025 and will be analyzed prior to conference proceedings. We expect that the Immigrant SDOH pilot will create a deeper understanding of research-based practices that provide targeted and effective support for immigrant students in schools.

This project contributes to the growing evidence base on addressing immigration as an SDOH, offering a replicable model for empowering immigrant youth and families. Findings will inform scaling efforts for schools to support the

integration of immigrant students in countries experiencing changes in their student population. By centering immigrant experiences, this initiative aims to foster equity and resilience within underserved communities globally.

664 The challenges of digital health training for pregnant immigrant women in the perinatal process. Evaluation of the COLINE project

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According to the World Health Organization, there is an urgent need to address inequalities that create the digital divide. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, issues with digital health literacy (DHL) raised concerns about limited access to healthcare resources for the most vulnerable, notably immigrants. In this context, social support and guidance can promote the digital inclusion of economically vulnerable populations [1].

Objective: This study aimed to implement a pilot training intervention to support DHL among immigrant mothers and to evaluate its impacts on participants.

The intervention is called COLINE (Co-creation of tools and training on digital health literacy with community workers and immigrant families). This is a multidisciplinary co-construction project between the community organization Perinatal Reference Service for Immigrant Women of, in collaboration with the Faculty of Nursing of Laval University, funded by the Ministry of Health and Social Services of Quebec.

The COLINE Project constitutes an innovative alternative to meet the needs of immigrant mothers to help them better understand health services and information. This evaluation explored the impact of the training on immigrant mothers and their needs in terms of understanding digital and healthcare information.

Method: The preferred approach for this project is participatory action research, which is well suited to the co-construction process in which the COLINE team is engaged. This approach makes it possible to improve the research process and its outcomes by considering the community members as full partners in the research [2]. This social and participatory approach facilitates the involvement of a group of citizens in the research.

A mixed approach (qualitative and quantitative) was used to carry out the evaluation. A questionnaire comprising 15 items was developed. At the end of the questionnaire, there was an open-ended question for participants to provide comments. The same questionnaire was administered by the project manager at the beginning and at the end of the training. The project manager was present

during all the training sessions and took notes on the process.

Results: At the end of the training, we saw a significant improvement among participants in their technological competency. However, although the training helped mothers to understand and use digital tools, some responses still indicated a need for external support.

Although the training contributed to solving some problems faced by immigrant mothers in their use of digital health resources, they expressed an unmet need for knowing what to do and where to go in an emergency and how to understand what is normal and what is not when making a health-related decision. Thus, there is room for pursuing the development of interventions aimed at empowering immigrant mothers in their use of digital health resources.

Conclusion: The evaluation of this training intervention allowed us to understand the needs of immigrant mothers and to consider appropriate changes that would empower them to take ownership of health information. It would be important to continue and expand this training intervention.

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7C Law, Policy and Governance 6

Moderator: Karelys Guzmán, Central Bank of Colombia, Colombia

867 Venezuelan migration shock in Colombia and its fiscal implications for the health sector at the local level

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Colombia is the country that has received the most migrants from Venezuela, especially since August 2016 when the border between these two countries was re-opened by the Venezuelan government one year after it had been closed. Colombia received 33% of the migrants in 2017 (Organización Internacional para las Migraciones, 2018).

In this study, I evaluate the effects of Venezuelan migration on subnational governments' health sector expenditures and sub-accounts from 2013 to 2019 for the 23 main cities in Colombia. Municipalities channel their health

expenditures into three sub-accounts: subsidized regime, public health, and services not covered with subsidies on demand, hereafter referred to as PPNA (by its Spanish acronym). The subsidized regime covers health insurance for Colombian citizens and regular migrants who cannot afford it because they are informal or low-income workers. The public health subaccount covers expenses related to health promotion and disease prevention programs. The PPNA subaccount corresponds to payments for all the provided services that were not covered by health insurance. In addition, this subaccount covers payment for emergency care that both locals and foreigners without medical insurance have the right to receive. Estimating the migration effects on each of the health expenditures subaccounts helps us to identify if there has been a reallocation of resources among them. I use an instrumental variable approach to disentangle the effects.

The evidence presented in this study contributes to several branches of literature. First, this study contributes to the literature investigating the fiscal cost of migration (Dustmann et al., 2010; Elsner & Concannon, 2020; Ruist, 2019; Hennessey & Hagen-Zanker, 2020; Rector & Richwine, 2013; Camarota, 2004; Holler & Schuster, 2018), as well as those that study how migration affects the government allocation of resources and its distribution among citizens (Gerdes, 2011; Gisselquist, 2014; Tabellini, 2019; Alesina, Baqir & Easterly, 1999). Second, this analysis focuses on how the health expenditures of cities are affected by immigration. Very few studies evaluate health spending in this context, and the evidence has shown mixed results (Bettin & Sacchi, 2020; Francesca & Petretto, 2019; Hasan et al., 2019). Until now, most studies have focused on migration from a developing country to a developed country or between developed countries (Bonilla-Mejia et al., 2020; Blyde et al., 2020; Francesca & Petretto, 2019, Chapter 11, p. 153; Quak, 2019; d'Alvis et al., 2018; OECD, 2013, 2014). Therefore, this study also adds to the studies on migration flows between developing countries.

I found that total health expenditures, and public health expenditures increased with the number of migrants coming from Venezuela. Additionally, I found that migration did not significantly affect expenditures related to the subsidized health insurance that has been granted to regular migrants, and the ones related to the subaccount that covers the attention of the uninsured population (PPNA).

809 Analyzing the Experiences of Filipino Undocumented Deportees from
Sabah: A Framework for Bilateral Support between the Philippines and
Malaysia

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This paper explores the experiences and the challenges faced by Filipino undocumented deportees from Sabah, Malaysia, aiming to inform the

development of a bilateral mechanism between the governments of the Philippines and Malaysia for effective documentation and provision of social services for undocumented Filipino deportees. Understanding these experiences is crucial for formulating a bilateral framework that ensures proper documentation and access to social services. The study emphasizes the need for collaborative efforts between governments to address the challenges faced by deportees in order to enhance their reintegration into society. Recent years have seen an increase in deportations of undocumented migrants from Malaysia especially during the pandemic. This exacerbated the experience of undocumented Filipino migrants in Sabah. Related literature relevant to the study includes research on the repatriation management of deported Filipino workers from Sabah, Malaysia by Ms. Lesley Ann Atilano-Tang, Scintilla Juris-Philippines. The study adopts a qualitative approach, utilizing interviews and focus group discussions (FGDs) with deportees and relevant governmental agencies. Data collected highlights individual experiences and narratives as well as the common challenges faced by the deportees. The findings of the study are documented based on the experiences revealed by deportees including trauma, economic displacement, lack of job opportunities, providing education for their children, and language barrier. Analyzing the experiences of Filipino undocumented deportees from Sabah necessitates collaborative initiatives between the Philippines and Malaysia to provide programs addressing the needs of deportees for their safe repatriation and their reintegration into society.

652 The Latin-American contribution for a human rights-based mobility regime: Argentinean and Mexican Supreme Courts' standards in perspective

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In the last twenty years, Latin-American domestic legal frameworks have turned towards a new understanding of human mobility based in human rights. Argentina was the first country in issuing a national law (No. 25,871/2004) which, along with the Refugees Law (26,165/2006) includes (i) the right to migrate as human and (ii) other rights (to health, education, etc.) recognized regardless the administrative situation. Other Latin-American countries (Uruguay and Ecuador in 2008, Bolivia in 2013 and in some extent, Brazil and Mexico) have followed this “trend”, which I referred as an “humanization” of the migration policies (García 2016). Still, what has been the real impact of that human rights on migrants, refugees and asylum seekers so far, given that, e.g. all those countries continue requiring visa for many nationalities or removing foreigners based on an illegal entry? How the state’s power to control the entry of foreigners is understood under self-declared human rights-based legal frameworks? For such an analysis I propose to take two Latin-American experiences located in opposites sides of the continent (Argentina and Mexico), with different challenges at facing human mobility, and the judgments issued by their supreme courts. By firstly comparing the (i) legal framework and rights

(human right to migrate based, human rights perspective); (ii) international human rights obligations; (iii) the role of the Judiciary and judgments in human mobility legal claims, I analyze the main outcomes in the last ten years (2014-2024) in common topics addressed by both courts (detention, legal aid, rights of child and family reunification) and isolated but important topics in human rights for migrants and refugees (effects of irregular entrance, regularization and criminal records; hate speeches, registry of detention, etc.) to assess their potential contribution to a human rights-based regime for human mobility.

795 Refugee Status Determination Policy and Practice: Why the “zero-boats”
Australian Migration Policy Resulted in Increased Asylum Seekers?

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With 50% of its population born overseas or of foreign descent, Australia is one of the world’s most multicultural countries, which now faces challenges of balancing the long-term effect of increasing diversity, whilst preserving social cohesion. After spending \$9.6 billion the Australian Liberal Government has stopped the boats, winning popular electoral support. In the world of increasing mobility, a globally adopted policy offering a legal pathway to refugees incorporates: i) the identification of refugees through the provision of a robust Refugee Status Determination (RSD), ii) the inclusion of the right to family reunion, iii) a focus on minimising those financial, emotional costs and costs to society, resulting from leaving people to languish without an immigration outcome and iv) engendering the political will and regional cooperation across UN member states and countries of first reception to enable a durable solution for refugees.

By applying a) the “Offshore Processing Solution”, b) the “Operation Sovereign Borders and c) the “No Advantage Rule” policies, introduced by the Liberal Government post-election 2013, a “deterrence” model was created and the “zero boats” status was achieved. However, since 2014, the Asylum Seekers are notably increasing with more than 85% of these applications being refused, as they do not meet the requirements for the visa, while applications from some nationalities have refusal rates close to 100%. Our objective in this paper is to find out how this problem may be solved, especially since networks of people smugglers have become increasingly linked to organised crime. Concurrently and in contrast, displaced populations of asylum seekers offshore have migrated under alternative humanitarian pathways, with a high success rate. A new Policy is needed to successfully manage Humanitarian Migration in the future. What should be the basic characteristics of such a Policy?

7D Integration and Migration 5

Moderator: Stacey Wilson-Forsberg, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

788 Responding to the Ukrainian refugee crisis in Hungary and Austria:
space for social innovation?

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Henriett Primecz, Johannes Kepler University, Linz, Austria

Jeannine Madeleine Ölschuster, Johannes Kepler University, Austria

The ongoing Russian war of aggression against Ukraine has forced millions of people to leave their homes and seek shelter abroad, resulting in “the largest and fastest displacement crisis in Europe since the Second World War” (OECD, 2024, p. 20). This situation has presented several challenges in the receiving countries, among them Austria and Hungary as well, generating responses from various organizational actors – such as state agencies, local governments, civil society organizations, private companies and informal groups. However, the roles of these specific organizational actors varied significantly in the two countries due to the different institutional contexts.

In Austria, a complex, well-developed network of state institutions, charitable organizations and local authorities have provided services; while in Hungary, with the dismantled state asylum system struggling, charitable and other civil society organizations and informal initiatives have played more significant roles. However, the differences and similarities between the two countries have not yet been analyzed and compared. The present research aims to fill this gap by examining the role of the main organizational actors involved in supporting Ukrainian displaced persons in Hungary and Austria, focusing on (1) the institutional environment influencing the actors’ practices and (2) the everyday practices of the actors, including possible social innovations.

The research is based on the concept of institutional voids, meaning a lack or an ineffective functioning of institutions caused by certain institutional weaknesses, e.g. inefficient public policies, and filled by initiatives of different actors, e.g. civil society organizations, the state or international institutions (Agostini et al., 2016). This concept can also be linked to social innovation, defined as „the development and implementation of new ideas (products, services and models) to meet social needs and create new social relationships or collaborations” (European Commission, 2013, p.7). Utilizing these two concepts help understand how in encountering new challenges already existing institutional environments develop and affect organizational actors, and how organizational actors seek answers to these challenges while aiming to influence their institutional environment.

As the methodology of the research, utilizing a qualitative approach, anonymous semi-structured expert interviews were conducted with practitioners representing

organizations assisting Ukrainian displaced persons. In Hungary, 12 practitioners from 10 organizations; in Austria, seven interviewees from six organizations were interviewed. Through analyzing and comparing the experiences and opinions of the interviewees, the research aims to contribute to deepening our knowledge about the everyday practices and innovative solutions of organizational actors supporting Ukrainian displaced persons in different institutional contexts.

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650 Adaptation and Integration of Ukrainian Refugees: Problems and Challenges, Social Assistance, Plans for the Future (Germany, Italy, Poland, and the United Kingdom)

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The war in Ukraine, launched by the Russian Federation on 24 February 2022, stands as a monumental challenge of the 21st century for global society. Since the war began, Ukrainians have experienced a surge in both internal displacement and external migration. European countries, in particular, have faced the immense task of accommodating over six million refugees from Ukraine (UNHCR, 2025). Key priorities have included the evacuation and provision of aid to vulnerable populations, such as individuals with disabilities, foster families, residents of institutional care facilities, mothers with children, and the elderly (Auleytner 2022, DiMagio et al. 2022, Długosz et al. 2022, Fuszara 2023, Haase et al. 2024, Klymenko 2024, Olcese et al. 2024, Tubergen et al.).

Purpose. The purpose of the study was to investigate and analyse the processes of adaptation and integration of Ukrainian refugees in different countries (Germany, Italy, Poland, and the United Kingdom). In addition to the assessment of the current state, the study also considered future perspectives (the prospective perspective), including plans to return to Ukraine, change the country of residence or further integration and stay longer in the host country.

Methods. This study, conducted between 25 September 2023 and 25 January 2024, included 645 respondents spread across Germany, Italy, Poland, and the United Kingdom. The sample comprised 154 participants in Germany, 72 in Italy, 218 in Poland, and 201 in the United Kingdom. The sample was purposively selected and targeted Ukrainian war refugees who had left Ukraine after 24 February 2022 due to the conflict. Accessibility of respondents was a key consideration in the sample selection. The study was conducted in 208 locations: 51 in Germany, 36 in Italy, 48 in Poland, and 73 in the United Kingdom. The research in the four countries was carried out using a quantitative diagnostic survey method, the Computer-Assisted Web Interview (CAWI) technique.

Results. The study presents the most important analyses and conclusions from a survey among refugees from Ukraine after two years of war regarding: main priorities when choosing a country of departure, living conditions, the attitude of residents and employees of state institutions to refugees from Ukraine, children's education, problems of adaptation and integration of Ukrainian refugees, knowledge of English and the language of the host country, mental condition and well-being (adults and children), plans of refugees from Ukraine. The essential elements of the conducted research study were the identification of the problems of Ukrainian refugees, the examination of the level of adaptation and integration of Ukrainian refugees and the level of assistance from the host country (Germany, Italy, Poland, the United Kingdom).

Discussion. The study shows that the processes of adaptation and integration of Ukrainian refugees in different countries depend on many factors and vary according to the country of residence. These factors include social support and social assistance, as well as the migration and social policy priorities of each country. Additionally, individual priorities, level of education, language skills, and the psycho-emotional state of Ukrainian refugees are crucial for successful adaptation and integration.

470 Collective Integration Experiences of Refugee Women and their Networks

Siobhan C. McEvoy, University College Dublin, Republic of Ireland

Laura K. Taylor, University College Dublin, Republic of Ireland

This study provides insight into the processes of creating a new life on the island of Ireland, in the context of networks of women refugees and migrants. Using walking-interviews and follow up verification sessions we explore instrumental support and how integration manifests in the life of 20 refugee woman in the areas in which they live. Interviews took place from November 2024 - April 2025. Employing reflexive thematic analysis as the method of data analysis, we show how the daily activities of each participant offers multiple realities of integration for refugee women. Walking tours allowed our participants to 'lead the way' both literally and figuratively. This project directly addresses how gender

affects integration processes. This research aimed to offer evidence of collective integration experiences for displaced women, to propagate knowledge and inform policy from a female-centred lens.

554 Empowering Mothers from the Horn of Africa to Engage with their Children's Schools

Stacey Wilson-Forsberg, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

Mohamed Bille Hassan, Guelph University, Canada

Oliver Masakure, Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada

Over the past two decades, many families from Somalia, Eritrea, Sudan and South Sudan have resettled in the city of Waterloo, Ontario after protracted displacement in refugee camps where they had limited access to basic education. Compared to parents raised in Canada, these parents, especially mothers, face added barriers to initiating and maintaining a high level of involvement with their children's schooling and schools. As studies show, a lack of parental involvement in their children's education is associated with a number of poor learning outcomes. My presentation will present findings from a recent research project which sought create opportunities for the mothers to interact with teachers, guidance counsellors, and school administrators on an ongoing basis. Using insights from the novel “status eligibilities” framework (Kyriakides et al 2018, 2019), the presentation will demonstrate how we empowered African mothers with refugee backgrounds to reclaim their agency and confidence to engage with school authorities.

7E Work, Employment and Society 3

Moderator: Anna Benice Xavier, Deakin University, Australia

703 Challenging the stereotypical perception of emigration agents in post-unification Italy: an archival excavation into Sicilian sources

Alice Gussoni, University of Padua, Italy

In the post-unification period of Italy, the discourse on rising emigration rates focused on the function of emigration agents, who were often accused of persuading impoverished and illiterate peasants to depart from their homeland in search of prosperity abroad, particularly in the Americas. While this was occasionally the case, with certain clandestine agents exploiting migrants seeking assistance in arranging their journeys, the Italian government perceived them as a “push factor” and stereotypically characterized them as unscrupulous smugglers who exploited the desperation of peasants by defrauding them in collaboration with navigation companies that offered lucrative fees to those who recruited migrants for transport on their steamships. This perspective is evident from an analysis of the legislative measures implemented by the Italian government

between 1868 and 1901 to regulate migration flows: circulars issued by the Ministry of the Interior (1868, 1873, 1876) and comprehensive emigration laws (1888, 1901) targeted these agents and utilized them as scapegoats to readily justify the increasing number of peasants who opted to seek improved economic conditions outside Italy (Freda 2015, 2017).

The stereotypical narrative articulated by Italian policymakers has rarely faced significant critique within historiographical discourse (Martellini 2001, 2024). Despite the pivotal role of emigration agents in political deliberations, there is still an absence of a comprehensive academic research on the identity, organization, and both the legal and illicit recruitment practices of agents in post-unification Italy, particularly in the southern regions. Such a study requires extensive archival research within repositories that remain largely unexplored (Bonsaver and Gussoni 2023). This paper takes the early migration from Sicily as a case study to elucidate the methodological approach implemented by the project SAIL - Sicilians dreaming Louisiana: agents of migration and labour recruiters on the Palermo-New Orleans route (1865-1901), a Marie Skłodowska-Curie Action initiative carried out at the University of Padua. The paper examines the challenges and prospects encountered during the archival excavations undertaken in Sicilian archives, focusing on the 'carte di pubblica sicurezza' (public security papers) – including the Questura (the provincial headquarters of the police force) and the Prefettura (the local office of the Minister of the Interior) – housed within the Archivio di Stato in Palermo. It will demonstrate that the study of emigration agents through archival documents relating to their legal and illegal activities provides insight into the complex decision-making processes that motivated tens of thousands of Sicilians to migrate to the United States. Furthermore, this research will enhance the scholarly understanding of the systems that organized, supported, and at times facilitated early Italian migration to the Americas in the late 19th century, moving beyond stereotypical interpretations towards a more nuanced understanding.

2001 Empowering Refugees: Promoting Labour Market Integration through
 Career Clinics for Meaningful Employment

Anna Benice Xavier, Deakin University, Australia

Karen Dunwoodie, Deakin University, Australia

Over the past decade, forced displacement due to conflict and persecution has led to an increasing number of highly skilled refugees seeking employment opportunities in host countries. Despite their qualifications and professional experience, many face systemic barriers such as credential recognition challenges, employer biases, and a sense of 'otherness' that hinder their access to meaningful employment. This issue is particularly evident in Australia, where tailored career support for refugees remains limited. In response, Deakin University's Centre for Refugee Employment, Advocacy, Training, and Education (CREATE)

developed free Career Clinics to enhance career adaptability and workforce integration for refugees. These clinics pair refugee-background job seekers with experienced mentors from various industries, fostering professional networks, skills development, and job readiness. Since the initiative's pilot in 2020, over 800 refugee mentees and 500 mentors have participated in 48 eight-week clinics, with significant success in employment outcomes. This presentation examines the career clinics' impact from 2020 to 2024, analysing employment transitions, skill development, and career adaptability among participants. The findings offer critical insights into effective employment interventions, providing a model for scalable, evidence-based refugee workforce inclusion programs in Australia and beyond.

511 The Employment Experiences of Black Personal Support Workers in Ontario, Canada

Bharati Sethi, Trent University, Canada

Reemal Shabbaz, University of Toronto, Canada

Sarrab Williams-Habibi, Stanford University, USA

Allison Williams and Albert Larbi

Background: Personal Support Workers (PSWs) form the growing group of racialized population and recent immigrants in Canada and other neo-liberal societies such as the United States and Australia. PSWs are healthcare providers who address the daily psychosocial and physical needs of people who are elderly, ill, disabled, and/or injured. Canada's aging population heightened the demand for PSWs in the hospital, nursing, and long-term care (LTC) facility, and home and community (HC) care sectors. The pandemic further exacerbated the reliance on PSWs to sustain a functioning and healthy workforce. Although immigrants, racialized populations, and women are overrepresented as PSWs, we know very little about the lived experiences of racialized PSWs. This study addresses the gap in PSW literature by focusing on the lived experiences of black PSWs.

Aim & Methods: We conducted a qualitative study to gain insights into the experiences of racialized PSWs working in diverse healthcare settings (e.g., client's home, LTC, hospice, retirement home) in Ontario, Canada. We used purposive and snowball sampling to recruit 51 PSWs in Ontario. This paper focuses on the lived experiences of 29 Black PSWs (female = 19; male = 9; bigender = 1). Most of our participants (n=28) were immigrants. PSWs participated in a 60–90-minute open-ended one-on-one interview, through the Zoom platform. We employed Braun & Clarke's (2006) thematic analysis to analyze the interview data using ATLAS.ti, a qualitative coding software. We used intersectionality theory to understand the experiences of PSWs based on their intersecting social locations (e.g., immigration status, race).

Findings: Data analysis has generated the following three overarching themes: (1) health impacts, (2) employment experiences, and (3) recommendations to

policymakers and employers. Our findings suggest that participants face mental and physical health outcomes from their paid caregiving duties. Specifically, all PSWs reported physical discomfort/pain in their shoulders, back, neck, and wrist due to assisting their clients with physical mobility. Interviewees also revealed that their employment negatively impacts their mental health when clients or their family members mistreat them. The findings further indicate that many participants have encountered racist remarks from their clients, discriminatory behaviour from their agency, and a lack of cooperation. Participants also reported experiences of workplace bullying from colleagues. Additionally, the PSWs explained that increased wages, employer support, and health benefits such as covering the cost of physiotherapy would help them improve their health and well-being.

Implications and Conclusion: Our findings have implications for workplace policy and practice to improve working conditions and job satisfaction for

Black PSWs. Further, this study can assist healthcare organizations in developing targeted programs that improve PSWs' quality of work life and help retain them in the workforce.

697 The Relevance of Occupational Mobility for Seasonal Labour Migrants: Insights from Switzerland's AFMP Implementation

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Integration & University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland*

Kristina Schüpbach, ETH Zurich, KOF Swiss Economic Institute, Switzerland

On 1 June 2002, the Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons (AFMP) between Switzerland and the EU came into effect. This agreement redefined the residence and work conditions for seasonal labour migrants by replacing the so-called guest worker status with a short-term residence permit for EU/EFTA nationals. Key changes introduced by this permit include the reunification of family members and increased flexibility in changing jobs and places of residence (Mahnig & Piguet, 2003; Abberger et al., 2015).

This mixed-methods study explores two primary questions: (1) How have these adjustments influenced the working conditions and, specifically, the income of labour migrants over time? and (2) how do seasonal labour migrants perceive their current working conditions?

For the quantitative analysis, we utilize data from the Swiss Earnings Structure Survey (ESS), conducted biennially since 1994. In addition to wage information, the ESS captures detailed characteristics of employees and companies, including residence status. Therefore, this dataset allows for a longitudinal analysis of the wages of seasonal labour migrants in different sectors over time and relative to other workers.

The qualitative analysis is based on 15 narrative interviews with migrant workers employed under seasonal contracts in the hospitality and catering industry in two mountain regions of Switzerland: Graubünden/Grisons and Wallis/Valais. These migrants hold various permits, including short-term residence permits (L), residence permits (B) for those with repeated seasonal contracts, or cross-border commuter permits (G).

Our findings reveal that the right of occupational mobility introduced by the AFMP plays an important role in alleviating precarious working conditions. Quantitative results demonstrate a narrowing wage gap between seasonal labour migrants and Swiss workers since the implementation of the AFMP. This is consistent with economic theories of monopsony power, where restrictions on labour market mobility lend employers market power to push wages down (Naidu et al., 2016; Norlander, 2021). Meanwhile, qualitative interviews highlight that participants actively use intra-sectoral and -regional occupational mobility to circumvent inadequate or precarious working conditions while minimizing family disruption (Alberti, 2014; Zampoukos, 2018).

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7F Special Session: Human Rights Discourses in Migrant Societies

Moderator: Susanne Buckley-Zistel, Philipps University Marburg, Germany

2029 Humanrightization of Migration Discourses

Susanne Buckley-Zistel, Philipps University Marburg, Germany

This paper examines the “humanrightization” of migration discourses, a process by which migration issues are increasingly framed, discussed, and addressed through the language and principles of human rights. Over recent decades, migration, asylum, and refugee policies have shifted to recognize migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers as subjects of both national and international law, entitled to human rights regardless of their immigration status. This transformation is evident not only in legal frameworks but also in political and social discourses, where human rights are frequently invoked by migrants and their allies in advocacy, justifications, and struggles. Furthermore, human rights have become an integral part of everyday conversations surrounding migration, reflecting a broader global trend of human rights emerging as a dominant framework for justice, governance, and policymaking.

The concept of humanrightization is defined here as the growing integration of human rights principles into social, political, and legal contexts, influencing norms, policies, and practices across various sectors. In contemporary migration societies, an increasing number of actors—ranging from legal experts to grassroots organizations—invoke human rights to articulate their claims and demands. This marks an expansion of human rights discourse, which reflects not just legal or technical transformations but a deeper societal shift toward recognizing the fundamental rights of migrants. However, despite these advances, the process is not without its contradictions and limitations. Understanding these complexities is crucial for comprehending how human rights are practiced in societies that are also migration societies, and for analyzing the ongoing negotiations over the human rights of migrants.

Humanrightization, as I argue in this paper, is not a straightforward, teleological progression toward the universal recognition of migrants' human rights. Rather, it is an uneven process marked by ruptures, setbacks, and backlashes. This is particularly evident in the current political climate in Europe and the United States, where elections are increasingly shaped by anti-immigrant rhetoric, the reinforcement of national borders, and the implementation of restrictive border control measures, such as pushbacks. Despite these challenges, focusing on the humanrightization of migration discourses offers a valuable lens for analyzing both the advancements made in the protection of migrants' rights and the significant obstacles they continue to face.

In the first part of this paper, I explore how human rights norms have become increasingly tied to migration issues. Drawing on theories of legal consciousness,

human rights practices, and speech act theory, I develop the concept of humanrightization in greater depth. The empirical section then highlights the historical and contemporary forces driving this shift, illustrating concrete examples of the humanrightization of migration. Finally, I discuss moments of alienation and backlash against the humanrightization process, examining instances where these discourses face resistance or pushback. In conclusion, I reflect on the future of humanrightization in migration, acknowledging that while the path ahead is fraught with challenges, it remains a crucial framework for understanding and addressing the complex dynamics of migration and human rights today.

2030 Translating Experience into Political Resistance: Human Rights Discourse in Refugee and Migrant Struggle Against Politics of Isolation

Encarnación Gutiérrez Rodríguez, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

Sladana Branković, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

As a part of technologies of reproduction of racist politics of differentiation (Schultz 2023), German and EU migration control policies enact modes of spatial segregation, immobilisation, and social marginalisation of people subjected to them (Ngari et al. 2024; Engler 2021). Within refugee and migrant self-organised political movement in Germany the concept of isolation is used to denote affective and material effects of these policies and infrastructures which define their lived experience. This paper examines the transformative potential of translating the experience of isolation through communal political action into human rights discourse. For this purpose, we analytically engage with the ways the experience of isolation is communally negotiated, as well as historically and theoretically contextualised by self-organised political actors and groups, setting it in dialogue with the notion of coloniality of migration (Gutiérrez Rodríguez 2018).

Focusing on concrete elaboration of human rights violations, within the context of the International Tribunal of Refugees and Migrants against the Federal Republic of Germany, which took place in Berlin in 2013, we examine the way experience of isolation is captured in them challenging and expanding normative human rights standards. This is done by tracing the way a) experience is constituted as expertise, and condensed through its communal political negotiation, and b) human rights invocations as well as their critiques travel and transform through different contexts of refugee and migrant political mobilisation - the Lager, communal spaces, and the street.

We argue that coloniality and racism as principles on which EU and German migration control politics operate, can only be fully grasped and understood when centring and critically engaging with the knowledge of those affected by it. Further, this paper argues that experiential and political negotiation of isolation within refugee and migrant movement in Germany contains crucial insights

which hold transformative potential and implications for normative human rights framework to accommodate demands based in notion of social justice and lived material realities of migrants and refugees. It is based on extensive critical and reflexive discourse analysis (Jäger 2012; Zienkowski 2017) of digital(ised) archives of refugee and migrant organisations in Germany including The Caravan, The Voice, Women in Exile, and Respect.

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2031 The Effects of Humanitarian Tropes on Representation of Migrants in Legacy and Digital Media

Simona Adinolfi, Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany

Images of migration – defined as photos, memes, metaphors, cartoons – appear everywhere on screens and on paper. The MeDiMi subproject “Dehumanizing, Victimized, or Universalizing? How Images of Migration Interact with Human Rights Discourse” focuses on how images of migration are affected by and connected to human rights, causing what we call a “human right-ization” of migration discourse (Vermenschenrechtlichung). This paper details typologies of images of migration (Olson and Wessels 2020, Borchert and Schlüsselburg 2025) that can be found in legacy and digital media and reflects on the aesthetics of

migration these images provide. Images of migration are divided into 1) dehumanizing images; 2) humanitarian and victimizing images; 3) images depicting refugees as human rights holder. Further, the paper examines a series of images of migration from Germany and US American media vehicles and considers the problematic use of representations of migrants to commodify refugee suffering and to deny refugee agency.

Further, Julietta Singh's concept of humanitarian fetishism, defined as the "process of obscuring the complicity of humanitarian agents whose systems of inequality they seek to redress" (2017, 26), is applied to images of migration in social media. Digital media posts and memes provide interesting case studies to observe how humanitarian images are employed in online fundraising campaigns in depictions of refugees as lacking agency. These images contribute to victimizing representations of migrants. Social media posts also contribute to viewers' affective reactions to the images. Through an analysis of examples of viewer's comments, it can be seen how images of migration elicit feelings for law and justice – *Rechtsgefühle* (Olson 2022) – and trigger viewers' responses to what constitutes legality in discourses around migration.

2032 How Human Rights Can Change Domestic Migration Law: The Example of Germany

Frederik von Harbou, University of Applied Sciences Jena, Germany

The paper explores how human rights have changed German migration law. This is the branch of the German legal system that deals with the admission to the territory, the determination of the residence status, the right to asylum, social benefits for asylum seekers and persons with toleration status (*Duldung* in German law), and with the integration and naturalization of immigrants. It examines the extent to which the reception of international law in legislation and jurisprudence, as well as the practice of legal interventions by non-governmental organizations, has led to a transformation of German migration law since 1993, the year in which its constitutional basis was last amended, until 2023.

At the same time, the paper contrasts the process of a human rights turn with the often substantively parallel processes of constitutionalization and Europeanization as well as with contrary developments such as a securitization of migration law. The paper aims to shed light on the dynamics and (in)simultaneities of a transformation towards a rights-based migration law, the roles of state and civil society actors, and a possible linking of counter-discourses to a tradition of immigration policing that was believed to have come to an end. The focus is on the argumentation with human rights in legal, including politico-legal, discourses.

In the paper, the legal doctrinal method, which is often decisive in this respect, is combined with quantitative and qualitative research methods from social

sciences. In concrete terms, documents relevant to migration law from federal legislation and the jurisprudence of supreme federal courts are evaluated. These include laws from the 12th to 20th legislative periods of the German Bundestag, expert opinions and expert hearings of NGOs in the Committee on Internal Affairs of the Bundestag, decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court, the Federal Administrative Court, and the Federal Social Court, as well as briefs that can be assigned to strategic litigation. The corresponding corpuses were first quantitatively indexed with a computer-assisted full text search based on the mention of human rights norms. Quantitatively salient cases are extracted and evaluated in depth by a structuring qualitative content analysis.

The results of the study can provide information on the transformative function of human rights for an area of a national legal system. It should also shed light on which actors play a central or peripheral role in such a process. Finally, patterns of reference to human rights, but also for their contestation, in migration law will be identified.

2033 Diasporic Consciousness in Postrevolutionary Times - On Syrian Justice Struggles in Germany

Maria Hartmann, University of Marburg, Germany

The paper analyses the Syrian diaspora's engagement with justice processes in Germany, focusing on post-revolutionary diasporic consciousness. It describes how the diasporic position creates a dual struggle between Syria's violent past and structural marginalisation in exile. This complex experience has complicated narratives and strategies of justice among members of the Syrian Diaspora.

Drawing on fieldwork conducted between 2019 and 2024, the paper reveals how transnational positioning and everyday encounters shape diasporic justice trajectories. While initially seeking legal accountability from exile through Universal Jurisdiction frameworks, growing disillusionment emerged among the diaspora communities due to legal limitations and alienation from German state authorities. Instead, many embraced grassroots, community-based, and artistic practices that better reflect their lived realities. By navigating formal and informal pathways, Syrians in Germany challenge conventional justice paradigms and redefine them as a multifaceted struggle for recognition and agency.

As contribution to the interdisciplinary research group MeDiMi (Human Rights Discourse in Migrations Society), the paper presents the results of field research conducted within the project focus 'Human Rights Crimes, Norm Entrepreneurs, and the Implementation of the Principle of Universal Jurisdiction in Germany'.

8A Wellbeing, Health and Migration 4

Moderator: Alfonso Mercado, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

600 Drawing Strengths: Trauma-informed expressive arts for asylum-seeking children in a humanitarian respite center at the US-Mexico border

Alfonso Mercado, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

Kim Nguyen-Finn, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

Cecilia Garza, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

Andy Torres, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

Francisco Banda, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

Erin Tovar, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

Ricardo Robles, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

Introduction/Objective: Migration patterns have shifted in the latest decade, highlighting increased asylum-seeking families from Venezuela, Colombia, and the Northern Triangle. These shifts have been partially attributed to increased gender-based violence, community violence, and climate change and correlated to PTSD and poor mental health outcomes (Mercado & Venta, 2022) and call for clinical and trauma-informed interventions for this unique immigrant groups in transient settings where standardized western therapy is not ethically, clinically, or culturally appropriate. Building on existing expressive-art groups approaches with forced migrants (Kaufman et al., 2014), paper highlights an inventive and artistic project using expressive arts group using strengths-based practices among asylum-seeking families from Latin American in a humanitarian respite center.

Methods: The session will highlight a one-time, three-session trauma informed expressive arts group intervention provided to families at a humanitarian respite center at the US-Mexico border. The program noted diversity of participants, including families from Colombia, Venezuela, El Salvador, Mexico, Argentina, China, Honduras, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Peru. The typical time of stay is about 24 hours, and thus only one session is provided to the children or family unit. The expressive arts program included, thus far, three sessions. Session One, “Draw your heart out”: a session focused on cultural and personal strengths using heart symbol. Session 2: “The light in your heart” to symbolize strength and hope using color and crafts. And Session 3: “Kid yoga” – a movement-based session to promote physical relaxation and emotional grounding. Researchers recorded their observations.

Results: Themes from the researcher’s observations and participants’ drawings included drawing strengths from cultural values such as “spirituality”. One participant drew “The Virgin Mary” for Activity 1 and second one drew “Angels protecting [their] family for Activity 2. Another theme was “Family.” Various drawings included the family unit of the participating child for Activities 1 and 2. Alike, some adults and parents drew their significant other for Activity 2. A final

theme included “Dreams/Aspirations.” Examples include drawings of themselves becoming athletes or professionals in the U.S. Pictures of the drawings will be showcased in the session. Activity 3 also resulted in engagement, physical relaxation, and enjoyment.

Conclusions/Significance: This session will highlight the potential of an innovative expressive arts to implement trauma-informed care to asylum-seeking children and families in transient settings where traditional western psychotherapy may not be feasible – or culturally or clinically appropriate. The authors will discuss the need for scalable programming using evidence-based practices adapted to the unique, diverse, and dynamic cultural values of asylum-seeking immigrants from Latin America.

691 Foreign-Born Disparities in Cervical Cancer Screening: How Education and Insurance Shape Utilization

Claire Ardell Pernat, Boston University, USA

Matthew Motta, Boston University, USA

Cervical cancer is a preventable cause of morbidity and mortality in the United States, yet disparities in screening persist. Foreign-born populations face systemic barriers, including cultural, linguistic, and socioeconomic challenges, further influenced by education and insurance status. This study examines the interaction between nativity, education, and insurance coverage to identify disparities in cervical cancer screening rates and actionable solutions to improve access and equity in preventive care.

Methods: Data were analyzed from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey linked to the National Health Interview Survey from 2021 to 2023, including 30,373 women aged 18–85. Weighted logistic regression models were used to assess the likelihood of ever receiving cervical cancer screening. Independent variables included nativity, educational attainment, and health insurance coverage, with interaction terms to evaluate how education modifies the nativity-screening relationship. Covariates included age, marital status, and race/ethnicity. Disparities across education and insurance groups were quantified using predictive margins and odds ratios.

Results: Significant disparities were observed in cervical cancer screening rates by nativity and education. U.S.-born women consistently exhibited higher odds of screening compared to foreign-born women, with disparities widening at higher education levels. Among women with graduate degrees, U.S.-born women had nearly double the odds of screening compared to foreign-born women (OR: 3.61 vs. 1.89, $p < 0.001$). Similar patterns were seen for those with bachelor’s degrees (OR: 3.07 for U.S.-born vs. 1.37 for foreign-born, $p < 0.001$).

Even among women with lower education levels, disparities persisted. For foreign-born women with some college education, the odds of screening were

1.24 compared to 1.71 for U.S.-born women ($p < 0.01$). For high school graduates, the odds were 1.02 for foreign-born women compared to 1.57 for U.S.-born women ($p < 0.01$).

Health insurance significantly influenced screening rates but did not fully mitigate disparities. Among uninsured women, the odds of screening were lower for foreign-born individuals (OR: 0.84, $p < 0.05$). Even with insurance, foreign-born women did not achieve parity with U.S.-born women, suggesting the role of systemic barriers such as language and cultural challenges.

Conclusions: Foreign-born women face persistent disparities in cervical cancer screening, particularly at higher education levels, where the benefits of education and insurance are diminished. These findings highlight structural inequities in preventive care access and the need for culturally tailored interventions to address barriers. Expanding health insurance access alone is insufficient to close these gaps. Targeted outreach and education initiatives are essential to ensuring equitable access to preventive healthcare and reducing preventable cervical cancer in the U.S.

2036 A Grounded Theory Exploration of wellbeing and liveable space for Uganda-based refugee women, forcibly displaced due to conflict

Helen Harrison, University of Gloucestershire, UK

This is a grounded theory exploration of wellbeing for women forcibly displaced by war and focussing on experiences of two groups of women living in resettlement communities in Uganda. Key questions include how the women experience wellbeing within their life context and what can be learned from female displaced participants in the global south relating to gendered perspectives of wellbeing and liveable space.

Methodology / Design: The methodology employed is constructive grounded theory combined with feminist standpoint, using unstructured in-person interviews as the data collection technique. The participants are refugee South Sudanese women living in northern Uganda, and internally-displaced Acholi women living in an informal settlement in Kampala.

Findings: The theoretical code is 'reimagining liveable space over time', with key categories of wellbeing, liveableness, temporariness, and community. The final outcome is an emergent theory grounded in the data that gives a voice to women who represent those experiencing marginalisation and subjugation, both within their communities, and due to the positioning of those communities within the international hierarchy.

Originality: This research is an innovative and novel piece that weaves together feminist standpoint grounded theory with other key theoretical paradigms and demonstrates how the research can hold its own within a greater body of study.

It also has its uniqueness in the way that it draws the four categories together and demonstrates their important relationship to each other in a relevant and pertinent way. Given the current global landscape of displacement, with record numbers of people being forcibly displaced worldwide, this work is particularly timely.

893 What About the Parents? Exploring the Impact of Immigration Family Separation on the Wellbeing and Sense of Self Among Central American Parents

Cheryl Aguilar, Smith College, USA

Immigration family separation is considered a significant stressor among immigrants, and has been documented to increase children and parents' risk of developing depression, anxiety, and separation-related post-traumatic stress disorder, ambiguous loss, disconnection, and loneliness. Although immigration family separation and reunification has been vastly studied in the context of the impact on children, youth, and the family unit, more research is needed to understand the distinct psychological impact that separation and reunification have on parents who settle in the U.S. first and bring their children later, and parents who endure a government forced separation, as thousands of family experienced under the Zero Tolerance policy. A focus on the parent's bio-psycho-socio-spiritual needs, and specific interventions for the parent's individual healing, is crucial. When parents bear unmet needs, unresolved emotional distress, or traumatic experiences, their ability to support themselves and their children diminishes. Parents' unaddressed emotional distress could have long-term mental health implications that impact various facets of the parent's life. Thus, developing effective, culturally sensitive service and policy interventions for parents necessitates a keen attunement to their experiences.

Methods: This qualitative study aimed to investigate the impact of family separation and reunification on the well-being and sense of self among Central American parents. The recruitment criteria included 1) Central American parents from the DC metro area, California, Texas and New York, —regions that have seen an increase in Central American migration; 2) Parents who experienced either self-initiated or government-enforced separation and subsequent reunification with their children aged 6 to 18 years old. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in person or video and included an art-based prompt to facilitate one of the questions. Additionally, a community advisory board was established, comprising community members with lived experiences of family separation/reunification and service providers. This board contributed to the finalization of the interview guide, offered valuable recruitment ideas and approaches, and devised strategies for disseminating the research findings, among other contributions.

Results: Preliminary findings suggest that the immediate bio-psycho-social-

spiritual needs of Central American parents—such as employment, housing, legal support, and support for their children—are intricately connected with parents' well-being and sense of self. Additionally, the study highlighted that parents' well-being may also be impacted during their children's migration journeys (while en route or en ruta), underscoring the need to provide support to parents during this stage of migration. The study also indicated that reunification presents unique challenges and opportunities, impacting the parent's well-being, ability to nurture and provide for their children. This capacity is linked to parents' self-perception and confidence in their parental skills. Lastly, the study illuminated parental strengths and external coping mechanism that helped mitigate separation and reunification difficulties.

Conclusion and Implications: This study enhances our understanding of intervention, policy, and research related to the unique experiences and needs of Central American parents following family separation and reunification. Addressing the bio-psycho-social-spiritual needs of Central American parents improves their overall well-being and sense of self, which in turn enhances their capacity to support their children's developmental, emotional and environmental needs. This study advocates for targeted service and policy interventions that recognize and address parents' individual needs, their well-being, and the complex realities of family reunification.

8B Integration and Migration 6

Moderator: Apostolos G. Papadopoulos, Harokopio University, Greece

882 Integration and civic society in Italy

Mariann Dömös, University of Pécs, Hungary

Since the so-called migration crisis of 2015, immigration in Europe has been a constant topic of political, everyday and academic debate. However, looking at the different analyses, we can see that in most cases immigration is more of a border management and security issue. Integration, which is an important field both in immigration policy and in academic thinking about migration, is in most cases relegated to the background.

Among the European states, Italy was a country of origin, but from the second half of the 20th century, they also faced an increasing number of immigrants and caused many challenges. The crisis of the multicultural model after 2015 has made the role of integration in immigration policy an exciting academic question. This presentation aims to present a comparison of the integration strategies and fields in Italy, and it tries to demonstrate the role of Italian civil society on this issue. The presentation seeks to answer questions such as: if immigration policy lacks integration policy, can civil society's organisations fill this gap? If so, how

effectively can they do? Why is it so important that immigration policy should include integration policy? What kind of good practices can be found in Italy? Which kind of Italian civil society initiatives can be identified?

In Italy there is a broad civil society and some of them try to handle the mass migration in the local level. In my research I am particularly interested in the issue of the integration of migrants, I research from a bottom-up perspective – mainly in the city of Rome–, through the filter of local initiatives. During the presentation, I will illustrate the fields of integration and its gaps, using concrete case studies. The presentation will also address the relationship with the political level, i.e. the ability to integrate into the local political level, to show impact and good practice.

The topic is an element of a systematic research project that has been ongoing since 2016 and has so far mainly focused on Italian immigration and immigration policy, and the new focus aims to deepen and extend existing research. A systematic analysis and a presentation based on it will not only explore the characteristics of integration and, more broadly, immigration policy in the country but will also seek to draw general conclusions about the integration issue. The presentation will highlight the most recent results and future directions of the research.

The paper, based especially on empirical experiences, is the result of more years research in Italy with different scholarships. In my research of the Italian civic society, I mainly use qualitative methods and primary sources. My field research has been taken since 2016 and I participated in the work of civil organizations and made observations, interviews and case studies.

500 The Relationship Between Attitudes Toward Immigrants,
Ethnic Identity and Bullying Perpetration Among Immigrant
and Non-Immigrant Adolescents in Israel: A Multi-Level Study

Sophie D. Walsh, Bar Ilan University, Israel

Anna Gliklich, Bar Ilan University, Israel

School bullying is a significant social-health issue with short- and long-term negative consequences, partly influenced by the fact that schools contain students from different racial and cultural backgrounds. However, not enough is known on how attitudes toward immigrants of peers in the school environment may impact on this negative behavior. Drawing on Social Identity Theory, which emphasizes the role of group identification and intergroup dynamics, and an Attitudes-Behavior paradigm, this study investigates how individual and school level attitudes towards immigrants among peers, influence the level of generalized and ethno-race-based bullying perpetration. Additionally, we examine the moderating role of ethnic identity in this relationship. Data from the 2018-2019 Health Behaviors of School-aged Children study included a representative

sample of 2994 adolescents (46.2% males, aged 11-17) from 62 public schools. Using multi-level analysis, the findings showed that individual level attitudes toward immigrants were negatively related to generalized and ethno-race-based bullying perpetration in both immigrant and non-immigrant adolescents. However, attitudes at the school level were not significant over and above attitudes at the individual level. Ethnic identity was not found to have a moderating effect on the relationship between attitudes toward immigrants and both generalized and ethno-race-based bullying perpetration, but did predict the former. The study strengthens the attitudes-behavior paradigm and shows its applicability to adolescents and to different types of bullying behavior. In addition, the findings highlight the generalizability of attitudes which constitute a reflection of beliefs and values preferences and predict behavioral outcomes.

976 'In/out of place': Shedding light on ethnic hierarchies and lived experiences of racism in rural Greece

Loukia – Maria Fratsea, Harokopio University, Greece

Apostolos G. Papadopoulos, Harokopio University, Greece

Since the early 1990s, the integration of migrants into the labour market and the employment characteristics and living conditions in rural areas have been the subject of many studies in Greece. In this context, the employment and living conditions of migrants in rural areas, their livelihoods, and the impact of migrants' work in the agricultural sector and rural areas, in general, have been at the centre of academic and public debate, especially after the Covid 19 pandemic. Nevertheless, research on issues of racism, discrimination, and processes of marginalization of migrant groups in rural Greece is somewhat limited, as racism has been perceived primarily as an urban phenomenon.

Methodologically, the paper draws on empirical research conducted in the last years with South Asian migrants, residents, and various stakeholders and professional groups (e.g. representatives of local authorities, farmers, managers, and workers in food processing plants, etc.) in the regions of Korinthia and Manolada in the Peloponnese. Based on qualitative material from the different population groups, the paper offers an analysis of their views, narratives, and experiences of ethnic hierarchies, marginalization, and emplacement. The paper looks at the construction of hierarchies between locals and foreigners, 'us' and 'them', as well as the different layers of social stratification, rights, and claims to justice in the two localities. Rather than taking the definitions of racism and marginalization at face value, the paper focuses on the lived experiences, exclusionary practices, and strategies of belonging as documented by various actors and anchored in the study sites and the broader socio-political context of Greece. The paper argues for a more nuanced understanding of racism and the emplacement of migrants in rural Greece.

8C Special Session: Migrants Navigating the Liminal: Cultural Heritage, Resilience and Representation

Moderator: Neveen Aboueldahab, Ibnhaldun University, Türkiye

2027 Digital Spaces and Self-Representation: Migrant Women's Voices in Türkiye's Social Media

Nurefsan Celenk, Ibnhaldun University, Türkiye

This research investigates the self-representation of migrant women in Türkiye's Istanbul city (particularly in Başakşehir district), with a specific focus on their use of social media platforms. These platforms allowed migrant women to create and navigate digital spaces and has led to have a space of expressing their identities, share their narratives, and build communities of their own. This study will employ media analysis, drawing on thinkers like Manuel Castells and José van Dijk, to explore how these digital environments function as platforms for social interaction and identity construction. Additionally, the research will go through theories of representation to critically examine the extent to which these portrayals offer alternative narratives or strengthen their representation in social sphere. To further root this analysis as articulated by various scholars, this research provides a lens to examine the intersection of gender, migration, and media. This framework highlights the agency of migrant women in resisting and reshaping their representation, emphasizing the role of class, and cultural context in these processes. By in-depth interview with the social media account owners and digital space creators, this paper seeks to unravel the reasons behind establishment of these accounts, reaction of migrant women that follow and participate in the events organised by these accounts, and also explore if the Turkish citizen residents of that district is engaging or reacting to these social accounts. It is believed that this research will clearly explain the complexities of media influence on the identities and perceptions of migrant women, offering insights into their strategies of resistance and self-empowerment.

2028 “Like Those Who Dance in Stairwells”: Navigating Ruptures, Liminality & Imaginaries in Exilic Filmmaking

Mariam Agha, Ibnhaldun University, Türkiye

In 2020, actor and storyteller Nader released a short movie titled *Fasla* (Comma) (2020). The film features a young exiled man clad in a casual hoodie roaming the bustling streets of Istanbul in a state of self-alienation, pondering the emotional strain of expulsion and the solace that the companionship of friends offers to ease this burden. In one scene, he expresses, "The thought of journeying to a far-distant foreign land evokes an unsettling feeling. Caught in eerie silence, one constantly daydreams about a far-off place. Your body is here, but your soul is certainly elsewhere" (*Fasla*, 2020). In conversation with the film's lead, I asked why they named the film *Comma*. Nader recounted that the entire phase

following the forced departure felt like a comma in their lives, a suspended moment where you're perpetually stuck between two incomplete sentences. Analogously, another exiled actor named Ahmad introduces himself as "the dancer on the stairs," referencing a famous Egyptian proverb: "Like someone who danced in the stairwell, neither seen by those above nor those below." This ethnographic piece intricately weaves the tales of exiled Egyptian filmmakers in Istanbul, forced to depart following the 2013 coup. Drawing on Árpád Szakolczai's concept of permanent liminality, this piece captures the nuances of their "comma," resembling the landscapes of ambivalence between the "not yet" of their new lives abroad and the "no longer" of a revolution and a revolutionary subjectivity on the verge of vanishing. Grounded in a content analysis of the film merged with semi-structured in-depth interviews and ethnographic fieldwork with exiled artists, this ethnography sets the stage for a deeper exploration of exiled art born from collective and individual ruptures, challenging the conventional dichotomy between commercial art and resistive/revolutionary art and unveiling the latent potential of exilic art in mending ruptures and bestowing alternative imaginaries.

2026 Resilience in the Face of Marginalization: Arab Migrants' Cultural Heritage and Recovery Through Art and Socio-Cultural Practices in Turkey

Neveen Aboueldabab, Ibbaldun University, Türkiye

The Arab Spring of 2011 resulted in a large migration of Arab migrants to Turkey, changing the socio-cultural fabric of its cities. This study tries to break from common conventional by digging into the complex interplay of cultural factors influencing their connections. It investigates how cultural preconceptions cause tensions and identity conflicts, which contribute to a symbolic dread of losing cultural heritage. These anxieties represent a societal loss, undermining the region's cultural legacy and strengthening social and cultural divides. At the same time, this research highlights the resilience of Arab immigrant communities, who recover' their cultural heritage by forging new ethnic boundaries, asserting cultural autonomy, and cultivating transnational socio-cultural activities that maintain ties to their motherland's heritage. For many, displacement combines the anguish of loss with prospects for recovery and the formation of new meanings based on their socioeconomic circumstances. Through cultural expressions and artistic activity. I argue that Arab migrants utilize social artistic practices and community-based performances to reclaim their cultural heritage and promote solidarity. This study emphasizes the flexibility of identity in the face of systemic obstacles, drawing on Fredrik Barth's view of ethnicity as a socially constructed phenomena and Benedict Anderson's notion of imagined communities. The study employs qualitative methods such as interviewing and observing participants, drawing on ethnographic research. This study examines how cultural variables shape social interactions and cultural heritage preservation to reveal the dual processes of marginalization (marginalization) and recovery (resilience) that define immigrant experiences in Turkey, situating them within the broader socio-political transformations of the Middle East.

542 Security and Adaptation: The Polish Diaspora Experience in Türkiye

Gizem Karaköse, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

This research investigates the role of security in the integration of the old and new Polish diaspora in Turkey from a transnational migration perspective. Employing qualitative, quantitative, and ethnographic methodologies, the study explores the historical Polish community in Polonezköy and newer diaspora communities in cities such as Istanbul, Ankara, Antalya, and Izmir. The old diaspora was established in the mid-19th century by Polish settlers under Prince Adam Czartoryski to support Polish independence efforts. Polonezköy has faced significant demographic changes, especially since the 1960s. Meanwhile, newer Polish diaspora communities have emerged in Turkish cities based on diverse individual motivations. This paper examines how security concerns influence the integration process for both host societies and newcomers by looking into an

underlooked immigrant groups. It highlights how the Polish diaspora in Turkey, despite varying migration timelines and reasons, has adapted to Turkish culture and language. The study's findings contribute to a deeper understanding of the interplay between security and integration in transnational migration, offering valuable insights for policymakers and scholars.

8D Youth and Migration 2

Moderator: Şeyma Ayyıldız, Boğaziçi University, Türkiye

671 New Challenges of Youth Migration from Central Asia to Russia

Liudmila Konstants, American University of Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan

I am continuing my research on youth migration from Central Asia to Russia. Some researchers believe that due to the high index of “youth demographic malignancy,” this is an explosive region. The intensive youth migration to Russia in previous years significantly mitigated the situation. With the beginning of the Russian SMO the situation in Russia changed significantly: statistical data demonstrated a significant increase in criminal activity by migrants from Central Asia. The criminal behavior of young people, as well as terrorist acts, have changed the public mood towards migrants from Central Asia in general. This forced Russia to review some legal provisions on the reception and stay of migrants. The analysis of publications on this topic demonstrates the contradictive trends. There is a large group of those who are “vitaly” interested in these migrants: this is a part of a local business, including the part of the shadow business that has been “fattening” on the corruptive attraction of migrants; these are, criminal structures that support drug trafficking from Afghanistan through Central Asia, these are “third forces” that use these young people for destabilization the situation inside Russia, increase crime and even organize terrorist attacks. Representatives of these structures launched into a diverse chorus: “Russia will not survive without labor migrants” (keeping silent that many of them do not work anywhere, but spend time in fighting clubs hidden under the signs of “prayer houses”). In response to stricter legislation and checking on migrants, another part began to actively raise their voices about “racial discrimination” and xenophobia. Some “defenders” replacing causes and effects frighten Russia with a “backlash” from representatives of the “Islamic State”. Another part of the publications substantiates the thesis that Russia can cope without these unskilled migrants. Society expresses concern about the crime increase and the fact that they, bringing their families with numerous children and receiving various benefits, do not show any desire to integrate. The “slogan” is widespread: “They don't want to live with us, but instead of us.” Special attention is paid to the topic of “recruitment” of “migrant workers” into the Russian armed forces. This is guile: having Russian citizenships and benefits,

they don't want to fulfill their military duty. The analysis of the publications reveals a complex system of migrants' relationships with the Russian state and society. Question: "Will Russia cope with the potential threat of uncontrolled actions by migrants?" The study and classification of factual material (statistical data and publications) are the purpose and the methodology of continuing this research.

857 Barriers and Motivations for youth development professionals in the U.S. to engage youth with an immigrant background

Mitchell Mason, University of Maine – Orono, USA

The purpose of this paper is to identify motivations or barriers experienced by youth development staff to engage immigrant youth in community-based programs. Immigrant youth will spend more of their childhood out of school than in the classroom. Structured out-of-school time (OST) experiences can play an important role in the positive development of immigrant youth while also creating a safe opportunity to navigate integration expectations (Pong et al., 2005). There is a lack of research on the impact of OST activities on youth integration (Cureton, 2023), but the impact of on the wider youth population is well documented. Research results suggest that quality OST experiences can help improve young people's academic performance, self-confidence, resilience, pro-social behavior, and healthy choices, among other positive outcomes (Forkby, 2014; O'Donnell, 2020). Research suggests that involvement in out-of-school time activities can also decrease risky behaviors by youth. For youth who are immigrants, there is some research which suggests OST programs can promote language learning and increase social capital. Additional research highlights the lack of informal support for unaccompanied minors.

Immigrant youth's access to OST experiences can be dependent on the "gatekeeper" which is the adult who designs and engages youth in OST activities and often determines which youth are included in a program. In the U.S. most "gatekeepers" are youth development staff who may not have any training specific to the developmental needs or social conditions of youth who are immigrant. Youth development staff might not be aware of how their program design, marketing materials, or intake process affects which youth participate. There is little research as to what special skills youth development staff need, if any, to successfully design programs for youth who are immigrants.

This presentation will discuss the results of a phenomenological research project using semi-structured interviews with youth development staff (n=24) who work for the largest OST youth development program in the United States (4-H). The study wanted to know what barriers and/or motivations they had experienced, if any, to engage youth with an immigrant background. The study participants were recommended by experts in their field and represented geographically diverse communities with a high or medium foreign-born population. The findings will

inform OST youth development programs as to what resources, training, attitudes, and capital are needed by staff so they can successfully engage youth with an immigrant background.

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821 Determinants of mental health and wellbeing for young migrant populations: A scoping review

Melanie Rees-Roberts, University of Kent, UK

Palmira Ramos, UK

Jade Fawkes, UK

Dunishiya De Silva, University of Kent, UK

Oluwatomi Shobande, Project public advisor – expert by experience

Francesca Gan, Project public advisor – expert by experience

Sally Kendall, University of Kent, UK

Young migrant populations experience increased prevalence of poor mental health/wellbeing. In addition, some groups including young women or refugees and unaccompanied asylum seeking children are particularly vulnerable to poor mental health and wellbeing. With one-quarter of worldwide migrants being under the age of 18, understanding the determinants of mental health/wellbeing is of importance to inform public health policy.

Objectives: A scoping review was conducted to summarise existing knowledge on determinants of mental health/wellbeing of young migrant women and wider young migrants. This work aimed to scope the amount and quality of available literature that aimed to understand the determinants of mental health and wellbeing of young migrant populations, and in particular young migrant women. The objectives of the scoping work also included understanding the extent of research conducted in the UK in order to assess evidence for supporting young

migrant populations in their mental health and wellbeing through existing public health and other non-NHS services.

Methods: A scoping review in accordance with PRISMA-SC covered eight databases using key search terms for young migrant populations (aged 4-24). Articles that considered mental health needs and well-being were included alongside search terms for young women as a particular vulnerable group of interest. Peer-reviewed and grey literature articles in English, from high-income countries of European values published from 2000 to the present day were considered where they assessed determinants of mental health and/or wellbeing. Data were extracted and synthesised thematically and reported in a narrative style. Two lived experience advisors commented on the initial synthesis with their reflections included in the final narrative.

Findings: Twenty-one articles identified determinants of mental health/wellbeing in adolescent migrant populations with only two directly relevant to young migrant women. The literature presented inconsistent migratory effects on mental health/wellbeing with many studies reporting disparities between native born and migrant populations whilst others supporting a migrant paradox (no difference or notably better mental health/wellbeing). Determinants important to young migrant women included: school support/performance and belonging, cultural distance, family functioning and discrimination. Key determinants of mental health/wellbeing for all young migrant populations were synthesised in two categories: protective determinants (e.g. good self-esteem, family support); determinants associated with poor mental health/wellbeing (bullying, post-migration stress). Further determinants associated with vulnerable groups including young migrant women and forced migrant populations (trauma, insecurity and discrimination) were summarised.

Interpretation: The literature identified detailed many determinants of mental health and wellbeing that could inform policies to support adolescent migrant mental health. However, the literature available to support the mental health and wellbeing of young migrant women as a particular at risk group was sparse. The available literature was typified by contradictory findings possibly as a result of the importance of context (e.g. country-specific contexts or cultural context of migrants) playing a role in these differences.

492 Spatial Functions of Multiple Temporalities: The Case of Syrian Students in Istanbul

Şeyma Ayyıldız, Boğaziçi University, Türkiye

This article contributes to the discussion on the dynamic nature of temporality and spatiality that is missing in the migration literature. Migrants create a sense of spatiality with different functions in the new country and simultaneously produce multiple temporalities. So, I focus on how different senses of temporality

perform spatial functions. With qualitative research methods, participant observation, and in-depth interviews conducted with Syrian students in Istanbul, firstly, Cwerner's concepts of strange and remembered times will be discussed. Then, the new time, which I call “modernized religious time”, will be analyzed to see how a new sense of time is produced by the migrants with negotiations. While strange times express exclusion, remembered times ensure the well-being of the migrants. However, modernized religious times different from the two effectively reproduce inclusion by allowing the negotiation between the past and the host country's sense of time. This inclusion process has produced a new “socio-spatial network” in the new context. Under the heading of socio-spatial network, I will explain how social relations inherent to the culture can differ from place to place and from time to time. The changes in the network are the result of two main shifts. The first one is based on the new form of social capital. The second reason for this change in the socio-spatial network is a resolution in the family relations. As a result, with the interaction between past and present experiences and structural and individual practices, in addition to new forms of social capital, multiple senses of temporalities are possible in the new context.

8E Special Session: From Aspiration to Integration: Vietnamese Students' Mobility to the Global North

Moderator: Anh Phuong Le, Waseda University, Japan

2019 False Perceptions and Lived Experiences of Vietnamese Students in Canada

Quang Minh Huyn, Simon Fraser University, Canada

Canadian universities and colleges admitted around one million international students in the 2022/2023 academic year, contributing to 21.2% of total post-secondary enrolment in Canada (Statistics Canada 2023). Within the regime of neoliberalism in the Global North countries, post-secondary institutions behave like profit-driven corporations, and international students are often treated as “cash cows”, as they are subjected to paying significantly higher tuition fees than their domestic counterparts (Rahul 2017; Ross 2016; Brendan 2015). While many believe that international students are privileged in their home countries, with higher tuition fees, living costs, and a lack of support from their home and host governments, many international students face significant challenges while studying abroad. One example highlighting the plight of many international students in Canada is that many have low-pay and temporary part-time jobs in restaurants, warehouses or coffee to supplement their incomes (Vascera 2024).

There are some studies about Chinese and Indian international students in Canada (Chen and Hari, 2024; Varughese, Schwartz and Sheen 2022). However, there have not been many studies specifically about Vietnamese students. The

author will interview ten Vietnamese students at Simon Fraser University, and also use photovoice—a research method that requires participants to take pictures that best describe their lived experiences in daily life (Huber et al. 2023). The results illustrate that Vietnamese students are double exploited by not only having to pay significantly higher tuition but also providing a cheap labour supply for many Canadian businesses. This exploitation process highlights the method of accumulation by neoliberalism in which capital and labour keep flowing from less wealthy peripheries (Vietnam) to a wealthier centre (Canada). This study also hopes to explore the aspirations and goals of many Vietnamese students who chose Canada to study despite knowing the hardship they will face. This research will highlight the lesser-known precarity of international students and inform policymakers and post-secondary institutions on better protecting this young and vulnerable population, who could contribute significantly to Canada's economy and their home countries.

2020 Influence Factors and the Precarity of Vietnamese Students in Ireland

Trinh Thien Kim Nguyen, University College Dublin, Ireland

Ireland, as an English-speaking country in Europe, has increasingly attracted international students, with the largest cohorts originating from the United States, India, and China (Higher Education Authority, 2024). While extensive research has examined the reasons for choosing Ireland and the lived experiences of these groups, smaller communities, such as Vietnamese students, remain underexplored.

Currently, over 250,000 Vietnamese students study abroad, predominantly in developed Asian countries, the US, and the UK (IOM, 2024). Existing literature estimates that 90% of Vietnamese educational migrants are self-funded, with 70-80% intending to remain abroad post-graduation to access better employment opportunities (Delaisse & Barber, 2024; IOM, 2024). In addition to the educational quality that higher education institutions (HEIs) in Ireland offer, the prospects of high employment opportunities, graduate visa schemes, and accessible citizenship pathways advertised by education consultancy agencies position Ireland as a promising destination for Vietnamese students seeking job opportunities and potential immigration opportunities. However, Gilmartin et al. (2020) reveal that international student migrants in Dublin must navigate legal precarisation, economic precarity, and personal precariousness.

This study employs convenience sampling to recruit participants for semi-structured qualitative interviews, focusing on skilled profession-oriented students, including those who are self-financed or partially funded by scholarships. Drawing on Gilmartin et al.'s (2020) analytical framework of ""promising precarity"", the research aims to understand the factors driving Vietnamese student migration to Ireland and the challenges they face.

Findings reveal a more nuanced understanding of the precarity experienced by Vietnamese students, uncovering unique barriers related to visa policies, financial instability, employability, living conditions and adaptation. The study highlights overlooked challenges within the existing literature, offering valuable insights for policy advocacy and support initiatives to better prepare Vietnamese students for their academic and professional journeys in Ireland.

2022 From Student Migrants to Dual Nationalities: Higher Education as a Mediator for Immigration and Integration - The Case of Vietnamese in Finland

Hai Yen Nguyen, Finland

In juridical terms, nationality acquisition indicates full membership to a nation-state, which is often associated with a nexus of granted civil rights and desirable engagement with the country (Könönen et al., 2024). In the European Union zone, while requirements for naturalisation vary among the Member States, it is commonly accepted that the procedure for an immigrant to be bestowed citizenship is tantamount to the process of integration (Barbulescu et al., 2023). However, recent research has challenged this normative conceptualisation of integration, questioning its implications of a one-way, othering approach to integration. This study echoes the call for viewing integration as a fluid, multidirectional process in which individuals and institutions interact and transform across different dimensions under the influence of contextual societal actors (see Spencer and Charsley, 2021; Spencer, 2022). Through the lens of Vietnamese students who came to Finland for university training and later obtained Finnish nationality, this study aims to explore a dearth of research regarding the role of higher education as the springboard for immigration and a mediator for integration. Finland is chosen as the research site given its rising popularity as a destination for international students among non-Anglophone countries, and the Finnish government has been consistently encouraging the retention of high-skilled workers, especially those with tertiary degrees earned in Finland (Bodström, 2020; Statistics Finland, 2023). Whereas the existing literature examines integration in Finland mainly from an economic perspective with Chinese and Middle Eastern migrants, this project focuses on social integration of Vietnamese students in Finland - one of the major ethnic groups in Finnish higher education yet underrepresented in current research. Using qualitative, in-depth interviews with Vietnamese in Finland who initially moved to seek higher education degrees and then acquired Finnish citizenship, the study sheds light on their experiences at Finnish higher education institutions and how these experiences have shaped their integration and dual nationality acquisition in Finnish society.

2021 From International Students to Specified Skilled Workers:
Vietnamese Students' Post-graduation Pathway to the Japanese
Manual Labour Market

Anh Phuong Le, Waseda University, Japan

2019 marked an important moment in Japanese immigration policy. For the first time in post-war Japan, non-Japanese janitors, restaurant staff, and factory workers were recognised as “skilled workers” under a new visa category—the Specified Skilled Worker (SSW). This development signalled a shift in Japan’s approach to addressing labour shortages, particularly in manual sectors, by institutionalising a pathway for foreign nationals to fill these critical gaps.

This research investigates the emerging trajectory of Vietnamese students transitioning from international education to manual labour under the SSW visa. Vietnamese nationals represent the largest group of SSW visa holders in Japan, with many entering the country initially as language students. These students are increasingly being funnelled into the labour market through structured collaborations between overseas recruitment agencies and Japanese language schools, a phenomenon termed Specified Skilled Study Abroad (*tokutei ryūgaku*).

Using qualitative interviews with Vietnamese migrants in Japan, this study examines the intersections of international education, labour migration, and immigration policy. It explores the roles of sending agencies, language schools, and employers in shaping the post-graduation pathways of these students. The research also investigates how the promise of a streamlined transition to the labour market under the SSW visa influences student aspirations, career choices, and working conditions. Initial findings suggest that while the SSW program provides a fast track into employment, it also confines migrants to a predetermined trajectory, limiting upward mobility and reinforcing the division between “white-collar” and “blue-collar” visa categories, further polarising the labour market outcomes for international students.

9A Wellbeing, Health and Migration 5

Moderator: Alfonso Mercado, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

688 Stressors of Emotional/Behavioral Problems Among Different
Members in Immigrant Families in Taiwan

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More than 90% of immigrants in Taiwan are women from Southeast Asian countries who immigrated through marriage. These families have been part of Taiwanese society for over 30 years, but the factors affecting their emotional/behavioral problems have not been systematically explored. In

particular, whether different family members face varying sources of stress at different life stages remains an issue requiring further clarification.

Methods: This study takes a triad of family members in immigrant families (father, mother, and child) as the sample. It focuses on families with complete family structures and includes only the firstborn child in the research.

Emotional/behavioral problems are measured using the Adult Self-Report (ASR) and Youth Self-Report (YSR) developed by Achenbach & Rescorla (2001). From a cultural perspective, the study categorizes the stressors faced by members of immigrant families into transcultural stressors (measured using indicators such as economic conditions and housing expenses) and cultural-specific stressors (measured through discrimination and ethnic stigmatization). Additionally, process factors are included through the socialization of parents (parenting and ethnic socialization) and developmental trajectories (bicultural adaptation and ethnic identity), and multivariate regression analysis is conducted.

Results: The preliminary results include 79 immigrant women, 79 spouses of immigrants, 36 second-generation immigrant children aged 11-18, and 43 second-generation immigrant children over 18 years old. Among immigrant women, self-reported behavioral problems are significantly associated with discrimination ($b = 3.91, p = 0.0057$). For spouses, self-reported behavioral problems are not related to any cultural stressors or process factors. Among minor children (11-18 years old), self-reported behavioral problems are only associated with discrimination ($b = 10.76, p = 0.0266$). However, for adult children (over 18 years old), self-reported behavioral problems are related to economic conditions ($b = -30.36, p = 0.0289$), housing expenses ($b = 43.45, p = 0.0359$), parenting, and ethnic socialization ($b = 0.44, p = 0.0371$).

Conclusion: For immigrant women and younger children, cultural-specific stressors are the primary factors influencing emotional/behavioral problems. However, as age increases, transcultural stressors and parental socialization factors emerge as the main contributors to the emotional/behavioral problems of adult children from immigrant families.

866 The Psychological Toll of Migration: Factors Influencing Trauma in
Asylum Seekers at the U.S.-Mexico Border

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The journey many migrants take to arrive at the southern border of the United

States (U.S.) and Mexico is a perilous one. Many migrants traveling from South and Central America face the possibility of violence, extortion, rape, serious injury, and death along their journey (Shetty, 2014). Nevertheless, thousands of migrants still arrive at the Texas-Mexico border each month (Gramlich, 2024), hoping to escape the extreme violence and poverty in their home countries (Keller et al., 2017). President Trump has vowed to limit the number of asylum seekers at the southern border as part of his plans for sweeping immigration reform (Benenson & Matthey, 2025). President Trump has also vowed to bring back the policy requiring asylum seekers to wait for their U.S. immigration court hearings in Mexico (Bustillo, 2025). This policy has been associated with additional exposure to traumatic events (Mercado et al., 2024), potentially compounding existing posttraumatic distress. President Trump's plans will likely result in a continued breakdown of the country's immigration infrastructure, leaving migrants even more vulnerable to negative psychological and health outcomes.

The current study sought to investigate statistical predictors of posttraumatic distress using the Impact of Event Scale (IES; Weiss & Marmar, 1997) and demographic and migratory information for migrants at the U.S.-Mexico border. It was hypothesized that sex and age would significantly predict IES total score. Furthermore, it was hypothesized that experiencing trauma during the migration journey and traveling alone would significantly increase the total IES score, adding predictive value beyond demographic factors.

Data for this study were gathered at the U.S.-Mexico border in May 2023. Participants ($n=290$) were migrants seeking asylum in the U.S. in either a respite center in McAllen, Texas, U.S. or an encampment site in Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico. The full regression model, which included sex, age, migration journey trauma, and family travel arrangements was significant and explained 15.5% of the variability in posttraumatic distress as measured by the IES [$F(4, 285)=14.219, p<.001, R^2_{adj}=.155$]. The multiple regression analysis revealed sex ($p<.01$), experiencing/witnessing a migration journey trauma ($p<.001$), and family travel arrangements ($p<.05$) predicted the IES total score. Results indicated that age was not a significant predictor in this context. Sex showed a significant positive effect, indicating that being a female was associated with higher levels of distress. Moreover, traumatic experiences during migration and traveling with children significantly increased symptoms of posttraumatic distress for migrants arriving at the border.

Immigration officials and healthcare professionals must be prepared to meet the needs of incoming asylum seekers. Our findings underscore the importance of understanding the challenges migrants face along their journey and how these challenges influence their health and wellbeing, along with specific risk factors that may lead to increased posttraumatic distress. More research is needed on

protective factors that may buffer detrimental psychological and health outcomes in this group. In a global context, this study provides valuable insights into the challenges faced by asylum seekers and highlights the critical role of supportive policies and tailored healthcare services in protecting the well-being of migrants.

- 413 Narcissistic parenting, psychological well-being and the achievement of emerging adult tasks within the context of immigration

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Immigrant parents often experience a lowering in self-esteem related to a loss of social, occupational and financial status, and may, at times, seek compensation through the successes of their children. This may depend on culture and the immigration experience. However, limited studies have examined the interplay of heritage background and immigration with emerging adult development. The current study examines perceived narcissistic elements of parent–child relations and their association with the achievement of emerging adulthood tasks among three groups (N=231, aged 18-30): emerging adults whose parents 1) immigrated from the Former Soviet Union (FSU), 2) were born in Israel, and 3) who immigrated from other countries to Israel. Participants completed questionnaires examining narcissistic parenting style, depression, anxiety, self-esteem, and achievement of emerging adulthood tasks. Emerging adults with immigrant parents from the FSU perceived their parents’ parenting style to be more narcissistic. Narcissistic parenting style was related to increased levels of depression and anxiety and decreased levels of self-esteem; both self-esteem and narcissistic parenting predicted poor emerging adulthood skills, directly and in interaction. The study suggests an interplay between heritage background and the immigration experience in which narcissistic parenting is related to young people’s self-esteem and their ability to achieve emerging adulthood tasks.

9B Integration and Migration 7

Moderator: Gizem Karaköse, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

- 705 Asylum Seeker Presence and Community Support: Do Asylum Seeker Hotels Influence Donations to Refugee Charities?

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In recent years, the UK government has increasingly relied on ‘contingency accommodation’ for asylum seekers, mostly in the form of hotels spread across the country. Local authorities are given no choice and, in some cases, no notice when a hotel is opened in their jurisdiction (Gower 2023). The government offers little support to asylum seekers, relying on charities and NGOs that support migrants – ‘Refugee Support Organizations’ (RSOs) – to fill the service

provision gap for asylum seekers. The number of asylum seekers in hotels increased five-fold from October 2020 to May 2023 (Gower 2023).

Objectives: Although many studies have assessed the impact that migrants have on host communities, particularly as dictated by dispersal policies, how such policies affect the charity sector broadly, and RSOs particularly, remains understudied. In this study, I will use a mixed-methods research design to answer the question: How does the opening of asylum seeker hotels impact donations to Refugee Support Organizations (RSOs)?

Literature: Previous research has used contact theory (Allport 1954) and ethnic conflict theory (Koopmans and Olzak 2004) to explore the various impacts of dispersal policies on host communities (Aachard et al. 2024; Hankgartner et al. 2019; Schimdt et al. 2024). Yet, the effects asylum seekers have on institutional actors such as RSOs remain understudied. In addition, I will also draw on the literature covering donation intentions and people who donate to refugee causes (Sinclair, et al. 2023).

Methods: I plan to use mixed methods in this study, with a differences-in-differences approach and interviews with key RSO stakeholders. Data on the number of asylum seekers in hotel accommodation in local authorities is publicly available through the UK Home Office. I will follow Mayblin and James's (2018) use of the UK Register of Charities to analyze third sector response to migration. Based on previous research of dispersal policies, I will include control variables at the local authority level, including sociodemographic factors, crime levels, average age, etc.

Results: Based on Hellmann et al. (2021), I anticipate finding that donations did increase for most RSOs after hotels opened across the country. I expect that the effect has been greater in areas where a hotel opened in the local authority compared to areas where one did not open due to proximity of asylum seekers to the host community. Although I anticipate that donations will increase after asylum seeker hotels open, I think interviews with RSOs will reveal that there are still opposition dynamics at play within the local context, though these are more subtle and harder to quantify.

Conclusions: This study seeks to fill a gap in the literature on how dispersal policies for asylum seekers affect donations to refugee support organizations. It could provide insight into how host communities respond to asylum seekers and the characteristics determining more or less altruistic responses to asylum seekers living in the local community.

799 **Reconsidering Citizenship: Cultural Claims and Social Practices in the Migrant Experience**

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In the last thirty years, anthropological analyses of citizenship have criticized liberal, individualizing definitions, which describe it simply as a legal status people aspire to obtain. Rather than conceptualizing citizenship as an “essence” or a “resource,” scholars have depicted it as a social space imbued with complex processes that are at once cultural, ideological, institutional, political, and legal.

Citizenship is thus a concept that helps understand how states organize and manage cultural differences, which in turn determines the possibility of participating in the political community and “making society.” This is especially relevant when we investigate migrant communities, which, in claiming their presence in society, share certain elements (e.g., religion, language) while differing in other aspects (e.g., different ways of interacting with the public institutions, “voice” skills, etc.).

Anthropological research has oscillated between two broad definitions of citizenship. The first defines it in cultural terms and stresses either claims about identity and diversity (Rosaldo 1994) or the ongoing negotiation of racial and cultural boundaries in the host country (Ong 1996). The second focuses on the social dimension of citizenship - those actions that demand respect for difference and counter discrimination, secure rights and benefits from authorities, care for the living environment, and provide welfare services (Glick Schiller and Caglar 2008).

Nevertheless, as this contribution will demonstrate, it is necessary to think across those two conceptualizations of citizenship when examining the lived experiences of migration, whether individual or collective. This contribution will tell the story of Omar, a Moroccan citizen in his fifties living and working in a marginalized and culturally diverse public housing neighborhood in Milan, Italy. Omar is the founder and president of an association aimed at disseminating Moroccan culture through public events and festivals; at the same time, he volunteers in the local district committee and works to address the many issues faced by its inhabitants.

Based on interviews and ethnographic fieldnotes, the contribution will describe some events organized by Omar’s association and his involvement in the district committee. His story will shed light on how combining different conceptualizations of citizenship can help uncover the complexity lying behind the lived experience of migration. In addition, Omar’s case will help to address the material dimensions of performing acts of citizenship in deprived urban territories, something that a strict focus on social and cultural dimensions risks overlooking.

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732 Exploitation of migrant workers in a peripheral area of Italy.
Methodological proposals to de-construct Italian migration policies and the Italian citizenship regime for migrants

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Undeclared work is part of the Italian informal economy typically characterized by a high incidence of poverty and severe decent work deficits. Identifying the workers involved and their processes of access and permanence is difficult because the labour inspection system is very weak (ILO 2013). The Italian government has never developed effective policies to combat undeclared work, since it drives down the labour costs of the small and medium-sized enterprises that characterise Italian capitalism. The migratory flows managed by the Italian government according to the policies of securitization and control of the spatial and social mobility of immigrants have increased the difficulties of obtaining a regular work contract (mandatory to stay legally in Italy) and, therefore, undeclared work. Increased migration flows have also reinforced exploitative practices, especially in southern regions characterised by a high level of unemployment. In recent decades, international and national regulatory frameworks on irregular work and exploitation have highlighted the need for territorial policies to regularise labour relations, respect workers' rights and combat exploitation. Despite this, recent research (Ambrosetti et al. 2016; Ambrosini 2018) shows that both native and migrant workers remain trapped in precarious, poorly paid, unhealthy and high-risk jobs and violent exploitation.

This trend is more pronounced in the regions of Southern Italy and is also beginning to affect Sardinia, one of the largest Italian islands characterised by multiple marginalisation due to its geography, insularity and territorial specificity, 97% of which is classified as 'rural areas'.

Immigrant workers are mainly employed in pastoralism and agriculture (key sectors of the island's economic system) raising several critical issues that need attention especially in relation to demographic characteristics and the gap between urban and rural areas, leading to a high risk of exploitation of migrant labour.

This paper presents the results of a research project CASLIS [Fighting Labour Exploitation in Sardinia] developed within the framework of the Italian Ministry of Labour. This project concerned Sardinia and entrusted the Region with the definition of instruments to combat exploitation.

Through a quantitative/qualitative methodology, the research allowed to verify classic hypotheses of migrant studies, such as the assumption of labour regulation models permeated by various forms of irregularity, the ecological succession between ethnic groups and wage dumping, and the low propensity to flexibility. The research also highlights unforeseen effects of social stratification between foreigners and natives and the persistence in the labour market of elements traceable to regulation systems based on customary rules, which in rural and urban areas make it more difficult to detect exploitative practices of workers.

The final objective of the project is a methodological proposal for the design of anti-exploitation policies that shows the need to deconstruct existing policies through the need to break down paternalistic, welfarist and securitarian visions and a co-design with multiple territorial actors aimed at overcoming them.

518 Inclusive Narratives, Exclusionary Realities: Examining Diversity, Marginality, and Social Complexity in East London

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East London (UK) is renowned for its everyday diversity, where residents navigate practices of conviviality, cooperation, and coexistence despite their differences. Urban spaces and infrastructures play a pivotal role in shaping these interactions, with public spaces, markets, and community organizations acting as sites of encounter and exchange. Yet, this coexistence is not without its challenges and tensions. This paper draws on ethnographic research conducted in a superdiverse East London neighbourhood with a layered history of migration. The local authority and its institutions promote inclusive narratives, presenting socio-cultural diversity through ‘demigrantised’ public representations that frame all residents as ‘part of us’. However, for newcomers with precarious legal statuses, these inclusive narratives often clash with lived realities shaped by restrictive immigration controls and limited welfare entitlements. Barriers such as legal insecurity, limited cultural capital (e.g. English language proficiency and institutional knowledge), and lack of awareness of unspoken rules within support services compound the exclusion of vulnerable groups. These factors can lead to encounters marked by judgment and exclusion, even within services that profess a commitment to diversity and inclusion, and among residents of migrant heritage. Drawing on theories of social complexity (Vertovec 2021), this paper explores how conflicting configurations and representations of diversity contribute to unwelcoming encounters. It argues that despite public narratives of inclusivity, everyday encounters on the ground risk marginalizing vulnerable

newcomers, exposing disjunctures between inclusive representations and lived experiences. It illuminates the complex interplay between diverse configurations and the perpetuation of unequal social structures, offering insights into the relevance of less visible aspects of difference such as cultural capital and legal status in increasingly diverse urban areas.

9C Migration and Insecurity

Moderator: Nonna Kushnirovich, Ruppin Academic Center, Israel

727 The Dynamics of Tax Morale: A Comparative Study of Immigrants and Native-Born Citizens

Nonna Kushnirovich, Ruppin Academic Center, Israel

Numerous studies have found differences in tax compliance between immigrants and local populations (Malézieux & Torgler, 2021). Despite making up only 6% of France's population, foreigners account for 23% of tax evasion accusations (Weidenfeld & Spire, 2015). In Sweden, immigrants not only claim fewer deductions and bunch less, but they are also more likely to miss declaration deadlines and face fines for noncompliance (Bastani, Giebe, & Miao, 2020). In Israel, Al-Haj and Leshem (2000) found notable disparities in attitudes toward white-collar crime, such as offering and accepting bribes, with FSU immigrants demonstrating greater tolerance for white-collar criminals than the native-born population. Immigrants' dishonest behaviors and corruption (Miguel et al., 2011), as well as their economic and financial behavior in general, are highly correlated with the behaviors and attitudes prevalent in their countries of origin (Kountouris & Remoundou, 2013). Siddique (2022) referred to this phenomenon as the 'sticky effect of corruption.' Moreover, politically and economically disadvantaged immigrants may perceive unfair treatment, which can lead to lower tax morale.

This study investigates the tax morale of immigrants, comparing them with the native-born population. Tax morale is typically defined as an intrinsic motivation to pay taxes. The study aims to understand how rational motivations, such as the perception that the government provides satisfactory returns for taxes, and socioeconomic factors, such as identity and perceived discrimination, shape tax morale. It also examines how immigrants' tax morale changes over time while living in the host country.

Data were collected through an online survey of 536 respondents, including 389 native-born individuals and 147 immigrants.

The study found that older, more educated, and high-income individuals reported higher levels of tax morale, while entrepreneurs exhibited lower tax morale than salaried workers. It also revealed that immigrants had lower tax morale than the native-born population. The relationship between being an

immigrant and tax morale was mediated by identification with the host country and the perception of social goods and benefits received in return for taxes paid. The stronger individuals' identification with the host country, the higher their tax morale. Immigrants reported lower identification with the country compared to native-born individuals. However, immigrants expressed higher satisfaction with the government's provision of returns for taxes, and this satisfaction was positively associated with higher tax morale.

The findings of this study may assist decision-makers and government institutions in shaping immigration policies and designing measures to encourage higher tax compliance.

764 Migration, Conflicts, and Governance Considerations in Water-Energy-Food Systems

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The world is confronted with an increasingly interconnected web of threats, as disasters driven by extreme weather events become more frequent and severe. Rapid population growth, urbanization, and resource scarcity exacerbate these vulnerabilities, placing immense strain on lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure. The COVID-19 pandemic further exposed these weaknesses, leading to the first rise in global poverty in decades. Water, energy, and food (WEF) systems are under escalating pressure, creating widening supply-demand gaps projected to worsen by 2030. These interdependencies add significant complexity to achieving human security and effectively addressing these disparities. In 2020, over 280 million people migrated internationally, driven by a mix of crises and opportunities, according to the International Organization for Migration. Key migration drivers include water stress, extreme weather events, energy poverty, and food insecurity—challenges that are intensifying due to climate change and demographic shifts. These drivers create complex, nonlinear impacts on WEF systems, particularly in regions already burdened by resource scarcity. The lack of access to clean water, reliable energy, and adequate nutrition not only threatens individual health but also undermines social cohesion and stability.

Regions such as Europe and the United States are experiencing significant migratory crises, with individuals displaced by persecution, armed conflict, famine, violence, and environmental disasters. While migration presents challenges for host nations, particularly in resource-scarce settings, it also holds significant potential to contribute to economic, social, and environmental development, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development underscores the interconnectedness of WEF systems, yet the intricate relationships between migration—spanning forced, economic, rural-urban, internal, and cross-border movements—and these systems remain underexplored. Existing WEF nexus

models often fail to adequately capture the nuanced interactions between migration, conflicts, and governance, leaving critical gaps in understanding and policy formulation. Nexus communities worldwide seek improved tools to understand these interconnections and guide anticipatory action to strengthen community resilience. Furthermore, understanding how underlying vulnerabilities amplify disaster risks linked to WEF systems is essential for designing long-term sustainable solutions.

This paper seeks to address these gaps by proposing a common framework and roadmap for integrating migration dynamics into WEF nexus assessment tools. Through a scoping review of literature and case studies in highly vulnerable regions, the study demonstrates the necessity of a systems-oriented approach to tackle interconnected challenges. The framework focuses on three key objectives: 1. Understand the interplay of social, economic, and political factors influencing the WEF-human mobility nexus amidst growing hazards; 2. Develop a systems framework for evidence-based decision-making to support threatened communities; 3. Identify strategies to enhance community resilience and regional security by promoting effective resource management and investing in decision-making tools. By examining how resource scarcity influences migration and analyzing vulnerabilities in WEF systems, this paper advocates for a holistic approach that integrates migration dynamics into WEF nexus models. Such a perspective enables policymakers, researchers, and practitioners to devise sustainable and resilient solutions to address the intertwined challenges of resource scarcity, conflict, and migration, ultimately contributing to a more secure and equitable future.

922 Border Metaphors--From Crisis to Invasion: The Securitization of the Border in Response to Irregular Migration

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This paper analyzes the use of metaphors to frame the migration as an invasion to invoke a National Security Emergency in early January 2025 with wartime combat language. Metaphors have been used throughout American politics and society to frame perceived social problems, to both mobilize support and demobilize opposition. However, calls for bold actions to address the border and irregular migration concerns raise many questions. In the years following the September 11 Terror attacks in the United States, borders and ports of entry have increasingly become subjected to unprecedented securitization. The rhetoric of war, invasions, and the need for armed protection are coupled with militarization as a normalized way to deal with increased irregular migration at the U.S.-Mexico border. The systematic intensification of the border's security, within the context of metaphors for war, transforms the area into a battlefield where the border becomes a highly contested war zone. This paper employs a

case study textual analysis highlighting US government press conferences, executive orders, congressional testimony, and various media to identify common themes, actions, and policies. The paper concludes with an understanding of the long-lasting social, political and cultural ramifications for framing irregular migration within the context of an act of war.

- 887 Invisible walls: A representation of everyday borders in the experience of asylum seekers through the effect of the asylum system in the UK

Sarah Elmammeri, University of Liverpool, UK

The paper will accentuate the metaphorical everyday borders that asylum seekers face in the UK investigating the coloniality of the asylum system from the financial and the social perspective using policy and semi-structured interviews. It will demonstrate how the financial barrier created by the asylum system together with the social barrier enhance the othering of asylum seekers and create an exclusionary space presented through the racial barrier in their daily interaction with the system and its effect on them financially and socially.

This paper will draw on the empirical work done in the UK after obtaining ethical approval from the University of Liverpool's ethics committee. I conducted twenty-one semi-structured interviews online lasting between 25 minutes and 2 hours with asylum seekers, refugees, NGO workers and volunteers.

The paper will show the interaction of these everyday borders that come as a package of barriers for people claiming asylum. It will then conclude that asylum seekers find themselves in an in-between space of uncertainty, loneliness, isolation, and control between their home country that they left behind and the host country where they survive rather than live. They are somewhere but nowhere.

9D Integration and Migration [with Spanish]

Moderator: Karla Valenzuela, Iberoamericana University, Mexico

- 854 Migración de talentos del Magreb Central: Argelia en el punto de mira

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Musette Yasmine, CREAD, Algiers, Algeria

La fuga de competencias de alto nivel supone un coste económico y social para los países del Magreb. Además, la fuga de cerebros aumenta en Argelia desde principios de este milenio (Musette, 2022) y debilita considerablemente a las clases medias (Hadibi & Musette, 2023), dado el perfil migratorio, que representa un cambio, si no una ruptura, con el perfil de migración obrero-campesina observado tras la independencia (Hadibi Z. , 2019).

Con nuestra contribución, pretendemos poner de relieve la migración internacional de personal cualificado (médicos, ingenieros y estudiantes universitarios) del Sur al Norte, que en la actualidad representa el camino real hacia el éxito y el progreso social. Para ello, nos centraremos primero, en sentido amplio, en la región MENA a través del caso del Norte de África. A

continuación, nos centraremos en el caso de Argelia y examinaremos las compensaciones y el impacto de esta dinámica en el desarrollo del país (remesas, retorno de competencias, etc.). Para ello, utilizaremos, desde una perspectiva macro, varias fuentes de datos recientes sobre 12 países árabes (base de datos del Barómetro Árabe, 2022). En segundo lugar, y a nivel meso, destacaremos el caso argelino utilizando encuestas realizadas sobre la intención de emigrar de los jóvenes (CREAD, 2016) o de los titulados superiores (CREAD/OIT, 2017), al tiempo que utilizaremos encuestas estadísticas (ONS, 2019) para identificar la situación de los universitarios en el mercado laboral. Por último, y desde una perspectiva micro, utilizaremos los datos de una encuesta (2024) que realizamos a una muestra de estudiantes (474) de la Universidad de Bejaia sobre su deseo de emigrar al extranjero. Los resultados muestran los factores determinantes de la migración de estas personas cualificadas.

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568 Migración de retorno a Michoacán de Estados Unidos y la construcción de un programa de coinversión social para su integración económica, comunitaria y familiar

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El fenómeno de la migración de retorno desde Estados Unidos representa un desafío significativo para las comunidades de origen en México, particularmente en Michoacán. Esta ponencia tiene como objetivo analizar la experiencia del programa nacional de apoyo a migrantes retornados implementado en 22 estados, con énfasis en su aplicación en Michoacán. A partir de esta evaluación, se diseña un modelo de intervención basado en coinversión social, orientado a la integración económica, comunitaria y familiar de migrantes deportados y retornados voluntariamente.

El análisis se sustenta en la revisión de literatura relevante sobre los impactos de la migración de retorno, así como en la evaluación de los montos asignados, el funcionamiento del programa nacional, sus logros y limitaciones. Se consideran además escenarios históricos de deportación entre 2008 y 2014, y se proyectan casos extremos en los que estas cifras se dupliquen o tripliquen, como parece que sucederá en este 2025, para evaluar la viabilidad y resiliencia del nuevo modelo.

La metodología incluye el análisis documental de informes oficiales, estudios académicos y datos sobre indicadores clave como empleo, acceso a salud física y mental, oportunidades educativas y fortalecimiento comunitario. Se prioriza la integración interinstitucional como eje fundamental para el diseño e implementación de políticas públicas.

Los resultados muestran que, aunque el programa nacional brindó apoyo inicial a los migrantes retornados, enfrentó importantes limitaciones, entre ellas la falta de

coordinación entre instituciones, recursos financieros insuficientes y una limitada capacidad para promover la integración comunitaria. Estos hallazgos subrayan la necesidad de un enfoque más integral que responda a las dimensiones económicas, sociales y familiares del fenómeno migratorio.

La propuesta desarrollada incluye un programa de coinversión social que garantice empleo digno, acceso integral a servicios de salud, oportunidades educativas para las familias de los migrantes y procesos efectivos de integración comunitaria y federal. Este modelo involucra a la Secretaría de Economía, Trabajo y Previsión Social, Bienestar, Agricultura, Salud y Educación, en un marco de colaboración intersectorial que articule esfuerzos locales, estatales y nacionales.

En conclusión, el programa planteado busca transformar el enfoque hacia la migración de retorno en Michoacán, ofreciendo un modelo sostenible que contribuya al desarrollo regional y prepare a las comunidades para escenarios de deportaciones masivas. Esta propuesta se posiciona como una herramienta estratégica para fortalecer el tejido social y garantizar la inclusión plena de los migrantes retornados en sus comunidades de origen.

792 Lives in Transit: Stories of Refugees

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Ankita Dan, The Azadi Project, India

While global attention most recently has been on refugees from the Middle East and Ukraine, one refugee population that often gets overlooked are the 2.8 million Rohingya people, a Muslim minority from Myanmar's Rakhine State, representing the most persecuted and stateless population worldwide. Over a million Rohingya refugees have fled their homeland in search of safety, with approximately 22,500 seeking refuge in neighboring India (UNHCR, 2024). India, despite being a signatory to several human rights treaties is flagrantly violating the personal liberties and natural rights of refugees by imprisoning a vulnerable and persecuted refugee population in detention centers. This includes detaining infants, children, pregnant women and disabled Rohingya people.

Based on three years of field research and interviews, we will present human stories of resilience and evidence-based data that offer insights into the conditions of Rohingya refugees in detention centers across India. Key findings will highlight how several Rohingya refugees continue to languish in detention for over a decade without criminal charges, even after completing their initial sentence. Children are forcibly separated from at least one parent, and in some cases, both. These children seldom see their parents and often endure prolonged periods with minimal or no contact. The presentation will also emphasize the inhumane conditions within the cells, where detainees face severe lack of basic necessities such as sanitation, and medical care. Additionally, the deliberate

separation of men and women in most detention facilities to regulate population growth infringes upon fundamental rights, particularly Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Article 21 guarantees the right to start a family and affirms that cohabitation between individuals of opposite sexes is not illegal. The lack of access to legal aid, along with these restrictions, further exacerbates the mental health challenges of detainees.

The vulnerability of Rohingya refugees is further amplified by their religious identity that fuels the incumbent government's Islamophobic rhetoric. As expressed by a Rohingya refugee in Jammu, "We came to India seeking safety, but the situation here is just as dire. Whenever we hear dogs barking, we associate the sound with the Indian police patrolling to detain us. It triggers memories of the Burmese military raids on our homes in Myanmar". Since India is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, Rohingya refugees are classified as "illegal migrants" under the Foreigners Act of 1946 and Passports Act, 1967. This legal framework allows authorities to detain them indefinitely. From 2017–2022, 16 Rohingya refugees were deported to Myanmar from India, while at present, approximately 676 Rohingya refugees are unlawfully detained in jails and detention centers across India, where they face severe human rights violations and limited access to legal support.

Hence, the rationale for this presentation is to advocate for a more humane, comprehensive, and informed approach to refugee care, alongside actionable policy recommendations and advocacy strategies.

860 Pathways Beyond Borders: Unveiling the Migration Intention of Students Using Prisma Approach

Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, University Mohammed V Rabat, Morocco

Safae Zbat, University Mohammed V Rabat, Morocco

Migration intentions among students represent a significant area of inquiry, reflecting broader economic, social, and educational dynamics. The movement of highly skilled individuals is often linked to global labor market needs and the pursuit of personal and professional development.

Migration aspirations are shaped by a combination of push and pull factors, including economic disparities, quality of education, professional aspirations, and cultural influences.

The topic has gained prominence in recent years as international mobility of students becomes a critical aspect of global education and workforce policies.

This paper aims to synthesize existing studies on the migration intentions of students using the PRISMA method. The systematic review will provide an evidence-based understanding of the factors influencing these intentions,

drawing insights from both theoretical and empirical perspectives. The paper will include research published in French and English, sourced primarily from scientific databases such as Web of Science and Scopus. Two complementary analytical approaches will guide this review: descriptive analysis, which focuses on summarizing the characteristics of the reviewed studies using frequency tables and basic statistical methods to identify trends in publication frequency, geographical focus, and key research topics; and thematic analysis, involving a detailed lexical analysis of word frequency to uncover the main concepts addressed in the literature, such as career development, international partnerships, and the role of socioeconomic conditions.

The PRISMA method ensures a rigorous approach to identifying and evaluating studies. The review will use specialized software such as Nvivo 12 for qualitative data analysis and IBM SPSS Statistics 27 for quantitative insights.

Finally, this paper will offer recommendations for future research on the migration intentions of students, emphasizing areas for policy intervention programs to effectively address skill mobility challenges.

9E Roundtable: Food Security among Afghan Refugees

Chair: Hassan Vatanparast, University of Saskatchewan, Canada

Panellists:

- Mohammad Reza **Pakravan-Charvadeh**, Lorestan University, Iran

- Ginny **Lane**, University of Idaho, USA

- Rasoul **Sadeghi**, University of Tehran, Iran

- Nasrin **Omidvar**, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Iran

This special session with panellists from different countries will delve into the critical challenges faced by Afghan refugees regarding food insecurity and quality of life in Iran, Canada, and the U.S., juxtaposed with those remaining in Afghanistan living under Taliban rule. Panellists will discuss the broader implications of migration patterns influenced by socio-economic factors and government policies while evaluating the magnitude of food insecurity, identifying effective coping strategies, and recognizing support systems in transitory and destination countries. Panellists will engage in meaningful dialogue to develop integrated approaches that address food insecurity and promote the well-being of Afghan migrants, ultimately informing future relevant practices and policies.

10A Work, Employment and Society 4

Moderator: Wenfu Zhang, University of Warwick, UK

543 Internal Migration, Employment and Remittances: A Study of Migrants from Tribal-Dominated Northeastern States in Delhi, India

Gaidimlung Kahmei Jacob, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP), New Delhi, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Internal migration has been a key driver of economic transformation in India, yet the economic experiences of migrants from tribal-dominated Northeastern states remain underexplored. This study investigates the outcomes of Northeastern out-migration to Delhi, focusing on employment patterns, income levels, and remittance behaviors. Evidence suggests that inter-state migration from the Northeast region (NER) is predominantly skilled, distinguishing it from migration patterns in other parts of the country. Adopting a mixed-methods approach, the research involves in-depth interviews with 439 working migrants from the Northeast in Delhi, utilizing semi-structured and open-ended questionnaires to analyze the socio-economic dynamics of their migration. Findings indicate that while educational migration enhances employment opportunities in destination, it has a limited impact on their wages. Econometric analysis using OLS reveals that migrant income is positively associated with education level, skills training, nature of work, and duration of stay in Delhi. Additionally, Tobit regression shows that household economic status, household size, and migrant income significantly influence the annual remittance amounts. The study further explores the socio-economic and cultural factors that affect migrants' access to social welfare schemes in Delhi, highlighting the broader policy and integration implications. These insights contribute to a deeper understanding of migration patterns from the Northeast and their socio-economic impacts, particularly in the context of employment and remittances.

399 The Puerto Rican Diaspora's Return Dilemma

Marielys Padua Soto, The American University in Cairo, Egypt

The concept of diaspora encompasses the dispersion of people from their original homelands, extending beyond migration to highlight shared ethnicity and ancestry. The Puerto Rican diaspora presents a unique case study due to Puerto Rico's political status as a U.S. territory, which profoundly influences migration patterns and the experiences of Puerto Ricans on the island and in the mainland United States. Since Puerto Rico's annexation by the United States in 1898 and subsequent legislation such as the Foraker Act of 1900 and the Jones-Shafroth Act of 1917, its political landscape has been shaped by U.S. citizenship while maintaining territorial status.

This complex and unequal relationship has had negative effects overall, driving significant migration to the mainland, particularly during economic downturns and after disasters like Hurricane Maria in 2017. Puerto Ricans abroad, while U.S.

citizens, often identify more closely with their Latino heritage than with the broader American identity, preserving cultural practices and traditions that reinforce their distinctiveness. However, the diaspora faces challenges related to political representation, economic disparity, and cultural assimilation in the United States.

Puerto Rico is presenting a concerning human capital flight of professionals driven by political and economic instability that have exacerbated the island's challenges, particularly in healthcare and other essential services. The economic impact of this migration is profound, with significant remittances sent back to the island but also a substantial loss in local talent and skills. Quantitative data indicates a notable decline in population, with thousands leaving annually in search of better opportunities.

Addressing these issues requires a multi-faceted approach, including improved economic policies, better governance, and targeted programs to enhance quality of life in Puerto Rico. Policy solutions could involve greater federal support from the United States, investment in local industries, and initiatives to strengthen political representation and advocacy for Puerto Rican rights both on the island and the mainland. Despite the strong cultural and familial ties that many in the diaspora maintain with Puerto Rico, the prevailing economic and political challenges deter large-scale return migration.

712 Empowering Asylum Seekers Through NGOs Volunteerism in Hong Kong

Kim, Minoh, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Liu, Bowei, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Xu, Junhao, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Zheng, Yichun, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This research investigates the challenges faced by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Hong Kong in facilitating volunteer work with asylum seekers. It further aims to examine the impact of volunteerism on asylum seekers by understanding their needs and benefits for interaction with local communities through forms of non-compensated labor.

The situation of asylum seekers in Hong Kong is unique. As of 2024, approximately 15,200 non-refoulement claimants remain without legal rights to live or work (Immigration Department, 2024), and as the region has not signed the 1951 Refugee Convention and only offers non-refoulement protection without permanent asylum, they are often left vulnerable and in need of comprehensive support and advocacy to address their challenges (Marquez & Ma, 2024). Social stigmatization and discrimination further exacerbate the social disadvantage and marginalization faced by asylum seekers, leading to increased stress and negative physical and mental health outcomes. (Berkman et al., 2014).

Furthermore, terms like “criminal” and “fake refugee” are most frequently associated with public opinions on asylum seekers in Hong Kong (Ng et al., 2020). Yap et al. (2011) emphasize that volunteering could serve as a self-governance technique for such vulnerable communities, enabling them to embody “good citizenship” to counter prejudices. In addition, Smith, H. C. (2017) underpins that engaging in altruistic activities allows asylum seekers to develop a positive self-identity and a sense of occupational continuity, helping them rise above the challenges of marginalization.

In this study the researchers conduct semi-structured interviews with 5 to 10 participants that represent both NGO staff and asylum seekers in Hong Kong. The collected data is analyzed through grounded theory, using triple coding.

Conclusions: By revealing the complexities of asylum seekers’ engagement in volunteerism, the study has potential implications for NGOs in fostering involvement of asylum seekers. By looking into the dynamics of existing volunteer programs, the research seeks to deepen the understanding of operational obstacles faced by NGOs and the factors that hinder asylum seekers’ participation in the context of Hong Kong. The findings are expected to contribute to raising public awareness of this marginalized group in Hong Kong and in fostering the development of more effective strategies for NGOs to support asylum seekers in the future by promoting a sense of empowerment and belonging within the broader society.

458 Chinese Übermensches: Mobility Capital and the Entrepreneurial Experiences of Young Privileged Chinese Migrants

Wenfu Zhang, University of Warwick, UK

This study examines why young, privileged Chinese individuals emigrate, how they sustain fluid, ongoing movement, and the life goals they pursue through migrant entrepreneurship. Through three years of field observations and interviews with 30 young Chinese migrant entrepreneurs in the UK, this study reveals that young Chinese elites from mainland China migrate primarily to escape an increasingly “risk society” (Beck 1992), characterized by reduced social and personal freedoms, a hostile business environment, and hyper-competition within professional and entrepreneurial sectors in the PRC. In this context, post-Brexit UK immigration policies align with these migrants’ goals, creating a duality of “Neoliberalism as Exception” and “Exceptions to Neoliberalism” (Ong 2006) that facilitates selective entry for elite migrants. Intriguingly, even within the perceived context of an increasingly “risk society,” young, privileged migrants are hesitant to relinquish their Chinese nationality, despite having diligently obtained UK residency. This choice reflects a deliberate strategy to cultivate “mobility capital” (Moret 2018). UK residency offers mobility to exit China when “risks” emerge, while Chinese nationality enables a strategic return when advantageous. This study contributes to the literature on how young, privileged Chinese

individuals from the not-so-distant ‘Deng Xiaoping Era’ (Vogel 2011) view China’s ongoing “New Era” (Shirk 2018) as shaping their future aspirations with uncertainty. Additionally, this study examines how revenue-driven immigration controls in postcolonial Northern countries impact Southern elites by enabling them to project their domestic inequality issues onto a global scale through the use of mobility capital. The transnational mobility of these young, privileged Chinese migrant entrepreneurs stands in stark contrast to that of their peers in China, many of whom experience stagnation and feel compelled to “lie flat” in a “risk society” (Su 2023). This dynamic signifies the emergence of a distinctive demographic in the history of Chinese migration, which I have designated in this study as the “Chinese Übermensches.”

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10B Law, Policy and Governance 7

Moderator: Gizem Karaköse, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

567 Multilingual Practices and Linguistic Realities in Migration Studies

Gizem Karaköse, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

Language choices and linguistic hierarchies play a significant role in multilingual research. The participants’ language preferences reveal emotional connection and confidence in their self-expression. Building on Znaniecki’s (1940) humanistic coefficient and Bourdieu’s (1991) theory of linguistic capital, this paper study underlying power dynamics and social hierarchies experienced by Polish immigrants in Alanya, Türkiye through multilingual experiences within the

context of economic migration and bicultural marriages. From an ethical and methodological perspective, this paper prioritizes participant agency by offering the freedom to choose their interview language. Both participants and researcher were able to speak in English, Turkish, or Polish which lead to frequent code-switching during interviews. By proposing a flexible model for conducting multilingual interviews, the study addresses challenges such as capturing linguistic nuances, managing power imbalances, and ensuring fairness in researcher-participant dynamics. This research contributes to migration studies by integrating practical strategies for navigating multilingual methodologies while promoting linguistic inclusivity and equity. In doing so, it expands the understanding of social inclusion and methodological innovation in studies of smaller, underrepresented migrant populations.

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901 Contingency Accommodation, Relocation, and Integration:
Understanding Asylum Seekers' Experiences of Control,
"Temporariness", and Displacement

Fariba Alamgir, University of East Anglia, UK

In recent years, there has been an increasing use of hotels as "contingency" asylum accommodation, which started on an unplanned and ad hoc basis. While a large number of asylum seekers are living in hotels for months and over a year while their applications are processed, under the dispersal policy, many are transferred or relocated to shared accommodation across different areas of the UK. There is limited research on the experiences of asylum seekers living in hotels for extended periods (Guma et al., 2023), with the possibility of being relocated at any time and a persistent feeling of temporariness within the context of chronic waiting. The paper aims to address the gap in research by exploring the challenges asylum seekers face by focusing on their everyday experience and encounters with the regulations and practices of the hotel accommodation system. The paper draws on ethnographic data gathered through observation and interviews with 22 asylum seekers (18 males and 4 females) living in asylum hotels in Norwich, UK.

The paper is divided into four sections. The first section discusses the UK government's housing policy – how the policies have increasingly become restrictive in relation to the shifting categorization and framing of forced migrants and migration. The following section presents asylum seekers' everyday experiences and relations with fellow residents, hotel management, and the

community. This section highlights how the asylum seekers' experience of exclusion and segregation results from physical, structural, and social factors reinforcing their marginalization in society. In the third section, the paper employs Malkki's (1995) analysis of technologies of care and control to understand how people perceive and experience restrictive policies and control exercised by the private company providing hotel accommodation. In people's perspective, the hotel management represents and executes the company rules and strategies, which align with the government's goals and policies that focus on control, making them 'suffer' and treating them 'not as human.' In the hotel accommodation, in any change of rules and regulations, their voices are never heard, while rules are sometimes made 'on the spot.' While the rules are imposed often in the name of their safety, in many cases these are not only restrictive but also interfere with their wellbeing, safety, and dignity. The study shows that, for the asylum seekers, the processes of governance of the hotel and also the relocation are ambiguous. The final section focuses on analysing the way authorities and companies implement the process of relocation, as well as the limited information and lack of support available to assist asylum seekers to refuse/negotiate and deal with the relocation. Relocation constructs another layer in people's experience of displacement and loss, as their access to services, as well as the connections or familiarity they develop with the people and city of contingency accommodation, remain temporary which can be lost at any time. Finally, by analysing asylum seekers' practices and responses regarding relocation, the paper aims to answer the question – 'how to integrate when you are about to be moved or relocated?'

720 The Influence of Socio-Demographic Factors and Municipal Political Contexts on Foreign Voter Registration for the 2024 Local Elections in Brussels

Gabriel Feddern Timm, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

Foreign residents in Brussels represent a significant share of the city's population, yet their electoral participation, particularly in local elections, remains below expected levels. Belgium's immigration history dates back to the post-World War I era, when industrialization attracted foreign workers. Over time, immigrants and their descendants have become a significant and growing share of the population. Historically, immigrants in Belgium were primarily viewed as workers rather than political actors, as civil and social rights were extended gradually, while political rights came much later (Martiniello, 1998; Koopmans et al., 2005). In recent decades, immigration and integration have become highly politicized topics in Belgium and across Europe. After years of parliamentary debate, foreign residents were granted the right to vote at the local level, with EU residents receiving voting rights in 2000 and non-EU residents in 2006, albeit under specific conditions (Jacobs, 1999).

This study investigates the socio-demographic and municipal political factors that influence foreign voter registration rates for the 2024 Brussels local elections. Building on existing literature on immigrant political participation (Morales & Giugni, 2011; Ramakrishnan, 2005), this study focuses on two key research questions: (1) How do socio-demographic factors—such as age, size, and wealth of the population—affect foreign voters' registration? (2) To what extent does the municipal political context, including the composition of the political majority (left or right) and the availability of registration information on official websites, encourage or hinder foreign voters' registration?

Brussels comprises 19 municipalities, each with unique socio-demographic and political characteristics, making it an ideal setting for this study. Employing a quantitative approach, this dataset includes registration records from previous elections (2018 and 2024), providing a longitudinal perspective on registration trends. By focusing on both socio-demographic and political contexts across all 19 municipalities, this research contributes to the understanding of how systemic and institutional factors intersect to shape electoral engagement among foreign residents in the Brussels-Capital Region.

The dependent variables analyzed are the registration rates of two groups: the percentage of EU and non-EU potential voters who registered. This data is available through the official statistics from the Election Department of the Federal Public Service of the Interior. Socio-demographic data are sourced from official population and socio-economic statistics (STATBEL), while data on municipal political contexts are collected from local government records and website content analyses. Statistical methods, as regression modeling, are applied to examine correlations and causal relationships between the independent variables and registration rates.

Preliminary hypotheses predict that socio-demographic factors such as population age and wealth significantly influence registration rates, with younger and less affluent populations exhibiting lower levels of voter registration. Municipal political contexts also play a critical role; those offering clear, accessible voter registration information on their websites tend to have higher registration rates among foreign residents. In contrast, right-leaning political contexts and insufficient access to information act as barriers.

909 Lived Diversity in Germany's Migration Landscape: Interactions
Between Turkey-Origin Residents and Post-2015 'Muslim' Immigrants

Melisa Çelik, University of Münster, Germany

Germany has experienced significant immigration in recent years, yet societal interactions between established migrant communities and newly arrived groups remain underexplored. The arrival of refugees after the Syrian civil war has amplified references to “Muslims in Germany,” but does this term truly reflect a

shared sense of belonging across diverse migration backgrounds? How do interactions between established migrants and newcomers shape social positioning and group perceptions? Notably, a representative survey (SVR-Migration, 2016) found that migrants of Turkey origin, alongside ethnic Germans, were among the most concerned groups during the initial influx of refugees. Similarly, Sadeghi (2019) found that established migration backgrounds from Iran expressed highly critical attitudes toward newcomer 'Muslims'. What drives these attitudes among residents with migration backgrounds toward newly arrived immigrants? This paper adopts a lived diversity perspective to explore the interactions between long-established migrants of Turkish origin -the largest ethnic group in Germany- and post-2015 migrants from Muslim-majority countries. Using Elias' concept of established-outsider figurations (Elias & Scotson, 1994), I analyze the complex and dynamic relationships shaped by lived experiences. Elias' approach, which highlights differences in time of arrival, and migration histories in general as I interpret, provides a lens to examine shifting power hierarchies and moves beyond the culturalisation of conflict (Hüttermann, 2015). This figurational perspective also sheds light on where more recent arrivals, such as Ukrainian refugees and Eastern European migrants, fit within these evolving dynamics. Since 2021, this ongoing multi-sited ethnographic research has included over 40 in-depth and expert interviews with both established migrants and newly arrived individuals. Key themes emerging from the data include perceptions of "deservedness" linked to migration histories and patterns of proximity and distancing in intergroup interactions. The experiences of newcomers reveal what it means to be an "outsider" in a country shaped by successive waves of immigration. The findings challenge the conventional focus on religious identity as a primary factor in shaping group interactions. Contrary to previous contributions (e.g., Türkmen, 2024), religious sect and ethnicity do not appear as marking differences. Instead, upward class mobility and varying levels of integration emerge as the key determinants of social positioning and group identification. This research positions belonging as a fluid and evolving concept, shaped by dynamic and intersecting figurations. By focusing on the perspectives of both long-term residents and recent migrants, the study offers valuable insights into the lived realities of Germany's changing diversity and offers a realistic alternative to native vs immigrant narratives.

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10C Integration and Migration 8

Moderator: Michela C. Pellicani, University of Bari, Italy

730 "People on Twitter are saying": Digital constructions of refugees in Turkey

Emma Walker-Silverman, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

In Turkey, home to the world's largest refugee population, initially welcoming attitudes among locals have given way to rising resentment and intergroup conflict. Much of this shift has played out on social media, where lurid news stories and anti-refugee hashtags have periodically surged in recent years. This study draws from a dataset of nearly 9 million tweets posted over the course of six months discussing refugees and migrants in Turkey in 2021-22. Applying an inductive content analysis to a random sample of tweets, it maps the primary themes animating this discussion. It identifies domestic political polarization as a critical dynamic underlying the critiques of refugees and refugee policy expressed on Twitter, with important implications for social cohesion efforts. Connecting politics, psychology, and media studies, the study offers insight into how social media both reflects and shapes public attitudes towards refugees and migrants.

587 Privilege and Dichotomy: North American Immigrants' Experiences in the Czech Republic as Counternarratives of Migration

Madeline Paradise, Masaryk University, Czech Republic

In this presentation, I will present an exploration of the experiences of North American immigrants residing in the Czech Republic. Through qualitative, in-depth interviews with respondents of North American origin residing in the Czech Republic, this group's stories present counternarratives to traditional migration narratives. I explore how these counternarratives are rooted in the various privileges they experience as they cross borders, investigating through and building upon the existing literature on privilege in connection to group

capital. Specifically, how such group capital, including cultural, symbolic, and economic, creates advantages for the individual experiences of respondents in the position of migrant. This research reveals a clear dichotomy between North American immigrants' perceptions of Czech views on immigrants and the vast differences they experience in contrast to these general attitudes. Through an analysis of these privileges and respondent experiences, this research suggests potential, wider implications these counternarratives may have for the broader cultural landscape at this time. This study contributes both empirically, in providing more information to aid in understanding North American immigrants; and theoretically, to the development and conceptualization of privilege (building upon the concept of capital), pointing to the importance of analyzing such experiences of privilege in the context of migration.

2012 Integration: Processes, Potential, and Policies at the Territorial Level

Michela C. Pellicani, University of Bari, Italy

Monica Carbonara, ISTAT, Italy

Roberto A. Palumbo, ISTAT, Italy

Massimo Iaquina, University of Bari, Italy

This paper explores the multifaceted nature of immigrant integration in Italy, moving beyond simplistic statistical measures to encompass the dynamic, reciprocal processes at play within local territories. It argues that integration is not merely a status defined by objective factors like employment and housing, but a complex, evolving process shaped by subjective experiences and mutual adaptation between immigrants and host communities. The study emphasizes the importance of understanding “integration potential,” defined as the structural conditions within a territory that facilitate or hinder integration. Using Principal Component Analysis on ISTAT data, the paper constructs an Integration Potential Index (IPI) to rank Italian regions based on their ability to support integration. Furthermore, the paper presents a field survey conducted in Apulia, a region experiencing increased immigrant settlement, to capture both quantitative and qualitative aspects of immigrant integration. This survey, employing face-to-face questionnaires, focuses on immigrants attending Italian L2 courses, examining their socioeconomic conditions, social interactions, and life projects. The findings highlight the disconnect between objective indicators and subjective experiences, demonstrating that successful integration can occur despite structural challenges, and vice versa. The paper argues for integration policies that prioritize mutual recognition, language proficiency, and cultural understanding, alongside addressing objective factors. It concludes by calling for a shift in perspective, viewing integration as a crucial investment in the future of European identity, rather than a mere public expenditure.

990 Migration and Housing: Changing Dynamics in Turkey

Volkan Öngel, Beykent University, Turkey

Gözde Bozkurt, Beykent University, Turkey

This study investigates the heterogeneous effects of different migration types (gross domestic migration, net migration rate, returning Turkish citizens, and foreign nationals) on the housing price index in NUTS-1 regions of Turkey (2016-2023). Employing panel data analysis with the CIPS unit root test and Panel ARDL method, the study separately examines short- and long-term impacts, accounting for cross-sectional dependency. Findings reveal that gross internal migration and the return of Turkish citizens exert upward pressure on housing prices in the long run. Conversely, an increase in foreign nationals and total international migration is associated with decreased housing prices in both the short and long term. The net migration rate shows a marginally significant negative long-term effect. The study emphasizes that the impact of migration on housing prices is not uniform and varies by migration type. It recommends differentiated housing policies: increasing housing supply in regions attracting permanent settlers (internal migrants, returning citizens) and focusing on affordable rental and social housing for foreign migrants to ensure market stability.

**10D Special session: Mexico as a destination country: a new reality?
[English/Español]**

Moderator: Karla Valenzuela, Iberoamericana University, Mexico

2004 Landscape of federal and local integration policies in Mexico

Karla Valenzuela, Iberoamericana University, Mexico

This presentation describes the main findings of the book: “Migrant and refugee integration in Mexico. Governance, civil society and public opinion” (Eds. Nuty Cárdenas-Alaminos, Karla A. Valenzuela Moreno & Liliana Meza-González, Routledge, 2025). It analyses the actions that Mexico has deployed to assist people in mobility throughout the country, and also in subnational jurisdictions. Specifically, it addresses integration policies, at the federal and subnational level; the role of non-governmental organizations, and the perception of national and local communities towards newcomers.

2006 Detention of Migrants and Human Rights: Perspectives Amid
Presidential Transitions in Mexico and the U.S.

Ariadna Salazar Quiñones, Iberoamericana University, Mexico

The governments of Mexico and the United States of America have changed in 2024 and 2025, respectively. Concerns arise regarding President Donald Trump's campaign promises regarding the closure of the southern border. It is worth

recalling that during his administration from January 2017 to January 2021, Title 42 was enforced, which restricted the right to seek asylum at the southern border, resulting in the expulsion of 2.8 million migrants from the country (WOLA, 2023). In Mexico, during the migration detention process, legal guarantees must be safeguarded, such as access to legal assistance, adherence to timeframes established by immigration law, special protection for vulnerable groups, and analysis of the situation in the country of origin. Regardless of their immigration status, the human rights of individuals in the migration process, as well as their life, health, and integrity, must be respected by immigration authorities. Undoubtedly, the coming months will pose a significant challenge for the Mexican government to address the mass deportations promised by the President of the United States, as well as the situation of migrants traveling through Mexico in hopes of reaching the United States. Urgent measures must be implemented to prevent a new migration humanitarian crisis.

2007 Los indeseables: migrantes en campamentos irregulares en la ciudad de México

Cristina Gómez Johnson, Iberoamericana University, Mexico

La era postpandemia COVID-19 cambió los patrones de movilidad y perfiles de las personas migrantes en las Américas, aumentando los tránsitos irregulares, lo que les hizo más visibles, también más prolongados y precarizados, con un número cada vez mayor de niñeces, que presentan necesidades que los gobiernos no están pudiendo cubrir. Los flujos vuelven a retomar el norte como meta, lo que ha llevado a los gobiernos latinoamericanos, presionados por Washington, a aumentar los controles fronterizos, precarizando aún más los cruces. En este escenario, México es uno de los protagonistas principales, pues se ha convertido en el muro de contención entre las migraciones provenientes del “sur” cuya meta es Estados Unidos. Así, ciudades que tradicionalmente eran de tránsito, como la ciudad de México, se han convertido en espacios de espera prolongada, sin tener los recursos para atender a esta población. Los albergues instalados en la capital mexicana están saturados al menos desde 2021, lo que ha llevado a las personas migrantes a buscar espacios a la intemperie para instalarse. Se han identificado al menos ocho campamentos irregulares en varias zonas de la capital, con un alto índice de precariedad, sin acceso a servicios -agua potable, luz-, y con un rechazo de la población local generalizado. Esta presentación presentará un mapeo de estos campamentos, además, de una breve recopilación de cómo surgieron, y puntualizará algunos datos sobre los habitantes y su recorrido. La intención es visibilizar de violación de derechos que la inacción gubernamental ha instalado en las zonas en las que están instalados estos campamentos, y que han impactado a la población migrante, pero también a la local.

2008 Militarización y criminalización: la respuesta de México a las personas migrantes ante las presiones de Estados Unidos

Margarita Núñez Chaim, Iberoamericana University, Mexico

Desde sus orígenes, la política migratoria mexicana se ha desarrollado en colaboración y respuesta a las presiones estadounidenses por contener la migración desde Centro y Sudamérica hacia la frontera de México con Estados Unidos. Ello ha implicado el despliegue de políticas migratorias planteadas desde un enfoque de seguridad nacional, que criminalizan a las personas migrantes al colocarlas como “amenazas a la seguridad”. En los últimos dos sexenios y, sobre todo, a partir del primer período presidencial de Donald Trump, México ha optado por intensificar este enfoque de seguridad nacional por medio de la militarización. El proceso progresivo de militarización ha propiciado que los agentes migratorios actúen de forma arbitraria, discrecional e, incluso, fuera del marco legal. Dado que no hay mecanismos eficientes de vigilancia, transparencia y rendición de cuentas, se profundizan las situaciones de violencia que viven las personas migrantes y las comunidades a su alrededor. En esta presentación se analizará dicho proceso de militarización, en particular en el Instituto Nacional de Migración, el órgano encargado de ejecutar la política migratoria, a partir de cinco indicadores: la designación de perfiles militares en puestos estratégicos; la formación de sus agentes en una doctrina militar; el uso de armas exclusivas del ejército en las detenciones y el control migratorio; el uso de tecnologías de vigilancia para recopilación y transferencia internacional de datos biométricos de forma discrecional; y la cooperación con Estados Unidos. Finalmente, se analizará la manera en que este proceso de militarización amplifica el entorno de vulnerabilidad para las personas migrantes, no sólo en problemáticas asociadas a la violencia y la sistemática violación de sus derechos humanos en las rutas migratorias, sino también porque aumentan las posibilidades de que sean víctimas de procesos de criminalización y judicialización, inculpadas de delitos que no cometieron y de los que, incluso, pueden ser víctimas.

11XB [Migration Film Screening with Artists](#)

Liquid Traces: The Left-to-Die Boat Case

Liquid Traces reconstructs the events of the "left-to-die" boat case. In March 2011, a small rubber boat carrying 72 passengers left the Libyan coast, heading towards the island of Lampedusa in Italy.

Following an engine failure, the boat ran into difficulties. Despite several distress signals relaying the location, and encounters with military helicopters and ships, the passengers were left adrift for 14 days in NATO's maritime surveillance area.

63 people died.

This short film is directed by Charles Heller and Lorenzo Pezzani.

The Story of Migration

This short, animated film explores the relationship between migration and inequality. It was created by Karrie Fransman for research organisation PositiveNegatives, and was nominated for 'Best Animated Film' in the Arts and Humanities Research Council's Research in Film Awards 2021.

Life on the Move

Centred on the Horn of Africa, this stop-motion animation explores the complex reasons why people move across borders, drawing on migrant experiences. Created by PositiveNegatives, the film was the winner of the 'Best Social Media Short' category in the Arts and Humanities Research Council's Research in Film Awards 2019.

The film was directed by Osbert Parker and Dr Benjamin Worku-Dix. Please be aware that it contains depictions of violence.

Artists to join us:

Dr Benjamin Worku-Dix is the Founding Director of PositiveNegatives and a Senior Fellow at SOAS, University of London.

Shorsh Saleh is an artist. His works focus on the subjects of migration and identity, employing the traditional techniques of miniature painting in a contemporary context. His work "Crossing Border", has recently been acquired by Royal Museums Greenwich.

Güler Ateş was born in Eastern Turkey and lives and works in the UK. Her multidisciplinary work encompasses video, photography, printmaking and performance through which she explores the experience of identity, diaspora and cultural displacement.

VIRTUAL SESSIONS

12A Work, Employment and Society V1

Moderator: Saniye Dedeoğlu, Muğla University, Türkiye

2011 Losing Out or Gaining In? A Study on the Migratory Trends and the Propensity of Return of Healthcare Professionals from Turkey to Germany

*Saniye Dedeoğlu, Çisel Ekiş Gökmen, Ash Şabankaya Adar, Recep Kapar
Muğla University, Türkiye*

In recent years, there has been a notable increase in the migration of medical doctors from Turkey, driven by a combination of economic hardships, deteriorating working conditions, and worsening political and social climate. While migration was traditionally directed toward European and North American countries, Gulf countries have also become a destination. The Turkish Medical Association (TMA) provides a stark illustration of this trend: in 2012, only 59 doctors applied for certification to work abroad, whereas by 2023, this number had risen to 3,025 (TMA, 2023), signaling a significant brain drain in the medical sector.

This study examines the profile, motivations, and return propensity of Turkish doctors who have migrated to Germany. An online survey was conducted with 219 Turkish physicians residing in Germany between January and October 2024 via the SurveyMonkey platform.

The findings reveal that Turkish physicians migrating to Germany are predominantly young and equally distributed by gender, with many being married and/or parents. The majority of married participants have Turkish spouses, though some have German or EU-citizen partners. Most family-based migrants reside in Germany with their spouses and children.

Professionally, 64% are specialist doctors, and most do not hold academic titles. Those with academic credentials are primarily early-career researchers. Moreover, 85% had prior work experience in Turkey, with 75% last employed in public institutions.

Contrary to the widespread belief that economic hardship is the primary driver, the study finds that socio-political factors (61.46%) play a far greater role, while economic reasons account for only 6.34%. The push factors include concerns over democracy, human rights, political polarization, and discrimination, alongside workplace violence, which 68% of respondents cited as a key reason for leaving. Alarming, 50% experienced physical violence, while 76% reported managerial mistreatment.

Germany's political stability, structured healthcare system, and safer working

conditions emerge as the strongest pull factors, alongside fairer labor policies, economic stability, and opportunities for children's education.

Despite their departure, the possibility of returning to Turkey remains a subject of debate. While some physicians express a willingness to return under improved conditions, many emphasize that fundamental reforms in democracy, professional autonomy, and workplace safety would be required for them to reconsider. Until such changes occur, Germany is likely to remain a long-term or permanent destination for a significant portion of migrating physicians.

953 Labour Out-Migration in Odisha: Processes, Determinants and Outcomes

Budhadev Mahanta, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

Migration has become a major global and national issue over the past few decades. In countries like India, where a significant portion of the population relies on agrarian activities, the lack of modern agricultural skills, coupled with climate change and crop failures, has become a driving force behind migration. While migration itself is not a new phenomenon, its impact on intra-household dynamics remains a neglected aspect of policy discourse. In this paper, I seek to address this knowledge gap. Through a primary survey in Odisha, India, I am investigating how labour out-migration alters the processes, determinants, and outcomes of migration in a rapidly changing world. We observed landless, small and marginal farmers and socially vulnerable young people migrate due to not enough employment opportunities in the primary sector. Withal, their occupation and employment status largely depend on labour contractors, relatives, friends, and kinship. Moreover, this migration leads from primary sector-led to service-led growth among them; on the other hand, it provides an opportunity to get better employment conditions at their destination and escape abject vulnerability and poverty in their places of origin. The influence of social identities such as caste, location, and ethnicity in these migration networks is significant. At the same time, it allows migrants to improve housing, education, healthcare, and overall living conditions for their households, enhancing their quality of life and promoting economic stability.

785 Stay or Return: The Drivers of Mobility of East Asian Highly Skilled Immigrants in Mexico

Yu Huang, Nagoya University, Japan

East Asian highly skilled migrants have emerged as a significant immigrant group in Mexican society, alongside migrants from Latin America and the United States. While leveraging global opportunity structure to maximize their skills and personal capital is considered the main driver behind their move to the host country, the reasons behind their decision to stay or return are insufficiently explored.

To examine the reasons behind the mobility decisions of this group, a phenomenological research approach is adopted. Eighty-two in-depth interviews were conducted with Chinese and Japanese immigrants with tertiary education and above in 2023 and 2024 in Mexico City, Monterrey, and Guanajuato. Among the participants, 70% are Chinese, 30% are Japanese. 40% are single, 30% are with Chinese or Japanese partners, and 25% are with Mexican partners. Near half are organizational expatriates, while the other half are self-initiated migrants. Data collected were analyzed using thematic analysis approach, with NVIVO software.

This study reveals that over half of the participants intend to stay in Mexico for more than five years, with 11% indicating plans for a medium-term stay. Among those expressing long-term intentions, nearly two-thirds aspire to settle in Mexico permanently. This finding challenges existing literature, which portrays highly skilled migrants as transient and lacking a desire to settle, especially those from economically more developed countries. Additionally, a few respondents reported plans to go to other Latin American countries, move to the United States or Canada, return to China or Japan, or expressed uncertainty about their future plans.

The primary reason driving their decision to stay is their employment opportunities and career development. With economic stagnation and heightened labor market competition in both China and Japan, many participants perceive Mexico as a promising location for long-term professional advancement. Furthermore, family dynamics significantly influence migration decisions, as migrants married to Mexican nationals are more inclined to stay, prioritizing family well-being, spousal careers, and children's education. Cultural factors, such as the more relaxed social environment in Mexico, also serve as a catalyst for their decision to stay.

By exploring the reason behind the decision to stay in Mexico, this study emphasizes that career-related drivers, together with family-related and cultural factors, shape the migration decisions of highly skilled immigrants. Future research will explore the impact of other factors, such as the employment type and the sense of belonging, to further understand the dynamics of their mobility.

570 Changes in Chinese Entrepreneurs' Perspectives on Business in Russia at the Turn of the 20th and 21st Centuries

Olga Zaleskaia, Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical University, Russian Federation

This report explores the evolving views of Chinese entrepreneurs regarding business opportunities in Russia during the transitional period between the 20th and 21st centuries. The primary objective is to analyze how historical, economic, and geopolitical factors have influenced Chinese entrepreneurs' attitudes towards investing and operating in the Russian market.

Key tasks include:

- Assessing the impact of Russia's economic environment on Chinese business strategies.
- Identifying shifts in investment patterns and sectors of interest among Chinese entrepreneurs.
- Evaluating the implications of these changes for bilateral economic relations.

Methodology: The report employs a qualitative approach, utilizing case studies, interviews with entrepreneurs, and analysis of trade data to understand the motivations and challenges faced by Chinese businesses in Russia.

Findings: Preliminary findings indicate a significant transformation in Chinese entrepreneurs' perspectives, driven by factors such as:

- **Geopolitical Dynamics:** The changing political landscape and its effect on trade relations.
- **Market Opportunities:** Increased interest in sectors like agriculture, technology, and manufacturing due to reduced competition from Western companies.
- **Cultural Adaptation:** The necessity for Chinese entrepreneurs to adapt their business practices to align with local customs and regulations.

Conclusion: The report concludes that the shift in perspectives among Chinese entrepreneurs has led to a more nuanced understanding of the Russian market. This evolution presents both opportunities and challenges, suggesting a need for strategic approaches to foster successful business ventures. The findings contribute to a broader understanding of economic interactions between China and Russia, highlighting the importance of adaptability in international business.

12B Identities and Migration V1

Moderator: Lan Lo, University of Nottingham, UK

784 A Study of Russian Immigrants in Japan: Awareness and Sense of Belonging within Ethnic Communities

Khimchuk Svetlana, University of Tsukuba, Japan

This study examines the awareness and sense of belonging within ethnic communities among Russian immigrants in Japan, with a particular focus on how modern ethnic communities facilitate social adaptation. While previous research has established that ethnic communities traditionally play crucial roles in providing employment opportunities and information for immigrants' social

integration, the concept and role of ethnic communities for Russians in Japan remain unclear, especially given the increasing influence of social networks and SNS platforms.

Based on Gordon's (1964) definition of ethnic communities and building upon previous work by Golovina (2017) and Mukhina & Golovina (2017), this research analyzes data from in-depth interviews with 32 Russian immigrants in Japan conducted between February and March 2024. The participants, predominantly female (81%), ranged in age from 22 to 43 years and had resided in Japan for periods ranging from 1 to 12 years.

The findings reveal that language is the primary factor in community consciousness, with 19 out of 32 participants identifying Russian language ability as the most important element of their ethnic community identity. This suggests that communication networks extend beyond ethnic Russians to include immigrants from other former Soviet states who share Russian as a common language. Cultural background, shared country of origin, ethnicity, and nationality were also identified as significant factors in community formation.

The analysis revealed three distinct patterns in how Russian immigrants perceive ethnic communities: some view them primarily as personal networks (7 participants); others understand them as a combination of personal networks and SNS-based social networks (20 participants); while a third group perceives ethnic communities as a complex structure encompassing personal networks, SNS-based social networks, and geographically concentrated communities (5 participants). Regarding the sense of belonging, 56% of participants reported feeling connected to the Russian community, while 35% expressed no such connection, and 9% were uncertain.

The research concludes that modern ethnic communities serve three primary functions for Russian immigrants in Japan: psychological support, information sharing, and economic assistance. These findings contribute to our understanding of how contemporary ethnic communities adapt to changing social contexts and continue to facilitate immigrant integration in Japan, even as traditional geographic concentration becomes less prevalent and digital connections gain importance.

673 Seeking Truth Across the Mediterranean Waves: Upholding the Rights of Families of Deceased Migrants

Charlotte Imhof, Institute of Legal Support and Technical Assistance, Laos
Jyothis Mary, Hume Institute for Postgraduate Studies, Switzerland

Numerous migrants die on their perilous journey through the Mediterranean Sea before reaching their dream destination, the European Union. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) reports 71,538 missing migrants in ten years around the world as of January 2025. According to the report published in March

2024 by the IOM's Missing Migrants Project, globally, more than two-thirds of migrants whose deaths were documented remain unidentified, leaving families and communities grappling with the ambiguous loss of their loved ones. Almost half of the disappearances (31,283) occurred in the Mediterranean Sea alone, which has become a site of escalating numbers of migrant fatalities and disappearances in recent years.

In accordance with the fundamental principles derived from Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law, European States have various obligations at the international level to respect and ensure the family's rights to a dead or missing relative. Conversely, the families at stake have the right to know the fate and whereabouts of their missing relatives, including the participation in an investigation outlined in Article 32 of Additional Protocol 1 to the Geneva Conventions from 1977, the right to know if a relative has died, the right to family and private life under Article 8(1) of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), including burial; the protection from inhuman and degrading treatment, and the right to reparation as guaranteed in Article 3 ECHR and Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Built on a systematic literature review, this research will provide an overview of the practical limitations and structural deficiencies to reveal the fate of the missing people in the Mediterranean Sea, such as lack of evidence or records concerning ship departures, deaths outside well-monitored routes, invisible shipwrecks, geographical delimitation, absence of centralized data, lack of uniform procedures, and poor international cooperation. In addition, the researchers will also evaluate the current international and European legal framework in place for mutual assistance in locating, and releasing disappeared persons and, in the event of death, in exhuming and identifying them and returning their remains. Furthermore, good practices in helping families to trace their loved ones implemented internationally, such as the creation of the Committee on Enforced Disappearances and the Working Group based on the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and some by European Union member States, including but not limited to the Extraordinary Commissioner for Missing Persons in Italy, and the role of nongovernmental organizations will be identified. Moreover, this proposed research will further discuss the integration of technologies adhering to human rights and data protection standards in searching for the disappeared migrants, creating a European office to work with the families of disappeared migrants, developing shared strategies among governmental institutions and NGOs to receive the necessary resources to ensure the respect of the relevant rights. Finally, the research will analyse the actions taken by States in fulfilling their commitments under Objective 8 of Global Compact for Migration and obligations under Human Rights Law.

- 827 Multilingual possibilities in a Japanese high school: exploring immigrant students' belonging through identity texts

Isabel Sáenz-Hernández, Pompeu Fabra University, Spain

Sayaka Shima, University of Tsukuba, Japan

Wang Ziang, University of Tsukuba, Japan

When discussing immigrant students and language abilities, schools tend to focus on the abilities that immigrants lack, disregarding the fact that they often have various levels of command of multiple languages. This deficit perspective can have a harmful impact on students' self-esteem, identities, and sense of belonging at school. This study aimed to develop a multilingual pedagogic workshop that encourages students to showcase their full linguistic abilities and portray their multilingual, multicultural and translational personal identities in a positive light. Using the methodology of identity texts, immigrant students at a Japanese high school participated in three workshops where they reflected on their multilingual journeys and developed a series of posters narrating their multilingual life journeys. These were shared with teachers and peers and hung at the school to encourage feelings of pride of their multilingual abilities and transform the monolingual environment of the school. Data from classroom observation, workshop fieldnotes, student identity texts and focus groups were analyzed to develop a teacher training program to include inclusive multilingual pedagogies into the regular school activities.

- 451 Mother tongue and language learning motivation: a survey among Chinese immigrants living in Hungary

Szandra Ésik, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary

According to the preliminary data of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office, the number of Chinese citizens residing in Hungary on 1 January 2024 was 21,150 (10,950 men and 10,200 women), and only immigrants from Ukraine (27,400) and Germany (23,300) surpassed this number. The large number of Chinese immigrants makes it necessary for researchers to monitor the drivers and developments in Chinese migration processes and to examine the living conditions of Chinese immigrants and the process of integration. Given the diversity of the Chinese community, which includes working-age people, students, and families with young children, Chinese migration can be studied from a variety of perspectives.

Based on questionnaire data collection and interviews among school-age children (from grades 5 to 12), parents, and other adults, my research aims to explore some of the characteristics of language use among Chinese immigrants living in Hungary. This presentation introduces one specific segment and intends to answer the question of how Chinese immigrants living in Hungary relate to their mother tongue.

Relation to the mother tongue plays a key role in language learning, language retention, and language loss; in the formation and expression of identity; in the formulation and implementation of language policies; and, finally, in the whole process of social integration. At the same time, the topic has international relevance, as Chinese migration is a globally significant phenomenon.

The survey data show a few determining factors that can shape the individual's opinion on their mother tongue but suggest that there are no clear factors for determining it. The research supports the individual, emotion-based aspect of the definition of mother tongue and claims that mother tongue is a strong indicator of identity, but not a condition for it.

985 Gender-Based Challenges, Social Behavior, and Coping Mechanisms of Urban Migration in Pakistan

Muhammad Atif, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan

Urban migration in Pakistan is a significant socio-demographic phenomenon that brings with it a host of challenges, particularly for individuals navigating the intersections of gender and social behavior. This study delves into the gender-based challenges faced by migrants in urban settings, focusing on how social behavior is reshaped in response to the pressures of migration. By examining the lived experiences of male and female migrants in major Pakistani cities, the research highlights the resilience and coping mechanisms employed to overcome obstacles such as economic instability, social exclusion, and cultural dislocation. The study employs qualitative interviews, case studies, and secondary data to capture the nuanced realities of urban migrants. Findings reveal that while both genders face significant hardships, women often encounter additional layers of vulnerability due to entrenched patriarchal norms and limited access to resources. Despite these challenges, migrants demonstrate remarkable adaptability, leveraging social networks, community support, and innovative strategies to rebuild their lives. This research underscores the importance of gender-sensitive policies and support systems to facilitate the successful integration of migrants into urban environments. By shedding light on the resilience and resourcefulness of urban migrants, the study contributes to a broader understanding of the social dynamics and gender-based challenges inherent in the process of urban migration in Pakistan.

12C Environment and Migration V1

Moderator: Alfonso Sánchez Carrasco, Universidad Loyola Andalucía, Spain

515 Exploring the Climate Anxiety and Migration Nexus: Evidence from Copán, Honduras

Alfonso Sánchez Carrasco, Universidad Loyola Andalucía, Spain

Yolanda Hernández-Albújar, Universidad Loyola Andalucía, Spain

Sergio Fernández-Artamendi, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

A growing body of research has documented the impact of climate change on climate anxiety. Recently, attention has turned to exploring the possible relationship between climate anxiety and civic and political engagement. However, little is known about whether climate change anxiety can influence people's decision-making when it comes to migration. We explore this relationship using original survey data from across six different Departments across Copán, Honduras. Our indicate that individuals, particularly younger people, who report experiencing climate anxiety are significantly more likely to migrate, even when controlling for other well-known factors that influence migration.

706 To Stay Afloat: Examining the Nationality and Human Security Nexus of Climate-Induced Migrants from Sinking States

Emmanuel Chukwunweike Monyei, Ruhr University Bochum, Germany

Continuous migration from atoll nations like Tuvalu and Kiribati means that the traditional homes, cultural practices, and ancestral heritage of indigenous peoples from these regions face the risk of possible extinction (Burkett, 2015). The objectives of this research are to assess how the loss of territory in 'sinking states' threatens their right to citizenship and nationality, to examine how the loss of citizenship and statelessness creates human security risks for them and their future generation's indigeneity, how the failures of the international legal order in this regard constitutes acts of intergenerational inequity, and also how risks to their citizenship and nationality are also risks to their political security- as an aspect or extension of their human security. Under the extant international legal system, the right to nationality subsists only with statehood. The disappearance of the territory of states in the Indo-Pacific region means that the core nationality and associated rights of nationals from that region face threats. There are no established protection measures in international law that cater to these loopholes. Arendt avers that nationality is the right that one needs to access other rights, in other words, the 'right to rights', especially within one's state (Arendt, 2017). In the *Nottebohm* case, it was noted by the ICJ that indeed 'nationality has as its most immediate, most far-reaching and for most people, its only effects within the legal system of the state conferring it.' People from outside a state are only able to access human rights norms that have attained customary status (Rouleau-

Dick, 2021). It seems that international law creates and protects rights not in favor of individuals but in favor of the states whose nationals they are (Ahmad, 2017). What is the implication of this limitation on the human security (with particular emphasis on political security) of those who are directly affected? Access to a second nationality may provide a certain form of security. However, in practice, while nationality (a second nationality in this case) may refer to the general membership of a nation-state, citizenship has no definition under international law but is in practice narrower than nationality. In certain countries like Mexico, a person may acquire nationality at birth but only becomes a citizen when they are 18 years old. Citizenship is the ‘political crowning’ of an individual (Sjoholm, 2021). Using the qualitative and doctrinal legal method, case laws, statutes, and constitutions are assessed to determine the limitations of nationality which does not translate to citizenship for nationals from ‘sinking states’, and how this may affect the political security of such nationals. The research finds that the risks that nationals of ‘sinking states’ face, following the loss of their territory, are not countenanced under existing international legal parameters, from a human/political security approach. The research concludes that the political security of deterritorialized states' nationals may subsist under certain conditions in international law, with limited benefits.

818 Shaping vulnerability in resettlement refugees integration processes

LuZIA Jurt, FHNW, Switzerland

Sophie Suter, FHNW, Switzerland

Resettlement, one of the three durable solutions promoted by the UNHCR alongside local integration and voluntary return, refers to the organized relocation of particularly vulnerable refugees from a first host country to a third country. Vulnerability is a central concept in resettlement programs, as refugees must first be identified by the UNHCR as particularly vulnerable to qualify for selection. Additionally, resettlement countries have the option to apply their own selection criteria, such as the willingness or perceived potential of refugees to integrate into their host societies.

Since 1950, Switzerland has participated in resettlement efforts, offering refuge to those identified by the UNHCR as most vulnerable. However, Switzerland also applies an additional selection criterion: the willingness of refugees to integrate into Swiss society. This integration-focused criterion introduces a tension between the humanitarian objective of protecting the most vulnerable and Switzerland’s interest of ensuring successful integration outcomes.

Our research project “Resettlement Refugees in Switzerland: Between Vulnerability and Integration demands” examines the Swiss resettlement system and investigates tension through a multi-level governance lens, aiming to understand how vulnerability is perceived, conceptualized and operationalized in the Swiss resettlement program by the different actors involved. Specifically, we

shift our focus to actors at international, this federal, cantonal, and municipal levels and examine how their integration goals and measures intersects with vulnerability.

To capture these dynamics, we employ qualitative network analysis and qualitative interviews with two key groups: stakeholders involved in the Swiss resettlement program and refugees who have been resettled to Switzerland through UNHCR programs.

This contribution plans to present preliminary results that indicate divergent understandings and uses of vulnerability depending on the stage of the resettlement process and the actors involved. At the international and the Swiss federal level, vulnerability is often treated as a static criterion for eligibility that needs to be matched to Switzerland's criteria for resettlement, while at cantonal and municipal levels, it becomes a more dynamic and negotiated concept intertwined with practical integration challenges. Our data show that actors involved in the Swiss resettlement system, e.g. cantonal immigration officers, shape (the concept of) vulnerability according to the integration goals that refugees have to achieve. First results indicate that as long as it does not directly impact their integration process in Switzerland, the vulnerability that refugees had to demonstrate in order to be considered for resettlement programs seems to be slowly receding into the background. Initial findings show that the vulnerability that was at the forefront of the admission process to the resettlement program tends to recede during the integration process and that the achievement of integration goals - despite vulnerability - comes to the fore.

966 Climate Migration and Policy Mismatch: Tensions between National and Supranational Actors

Melek Özlem Ayas, İstanbul Beykent Üniversitesi, Türkiye

"While climate change has become a critical factor affecting and transforming migration flows, the European Union and its Member States are struggling to develop a common framework on how to respond to this phenomenon. It is possible to talk about a mismatch or conflict between migration policies developed at the EU level and political initiatives at the national level. This study aims to analyse the interaction between national and supranational actors by examining how EU policies are interpreted and implemented by member states in the context of climate migration.

The research question of the study is set as follows: 'What are the main points of tension between the EU policy framework on climate migration and the national strategies of the member states and how is this mismatch shaped?'. In this direction, it is envisaged to make a comparison between the EU and countries with different orientations in migration policies.

The main objective of the study is to identify the points of resistance and

incompatibilities at the national level in the EU's policy-making process on climate migration, thus shedding light on the structural problems encountered in European migration governance. This analysis will contribute to understanding the EU's capacity to formulate a common migration policy and its future orientation in the context of climate change.

Qualitative content analysis and discourse analysis were chosen as the methodology of the study. The EU's policy documents on climate migration, legislative arrangements and migration strategies of national governments will be evaluated comparatively. Furthermore, by analysing the discourses of mainstream and populist parties on climate migration, the impact of political attitudes at the national level on the policy-making process will be revealed.

12D Migration and Insecurity

Moderator: K. Onur Unutulmaz, Ankara Social Sciences University, Türkiye

800 Impact of Experiences of War and Displacement on Collective Memory in Cyprus: Preliminary Results

*Burcu Kaya Kızılcı, Shenel Husnu Raman, Aysenur Talat Zrilli, Şerif Türkkel
Yenigüç and Pınar Kurdoğlu Ersoy, Eastern Mediterranean University, Cyprus*

Cyprus is an island with a history marked by armed conflict, atrocities, and displacement. The ongoing division of the island into a Greek Cypriot south and a Turkish Cypriot north resulted from the forced migration of the respective communities, which was solidified following Turkey's military intervention in 1974. Although numbers vary, it has been indicated that up to 165000 Greek Cypriots were displaced from the northern part to the southern part of the island, while up to 45000 Turkish Cypriots were moved from the southern to the northern part during the violent events that took place between 1963 and 1974 (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2007). These numbers are significant in the Cypriot context as they amount to between 30% - 40% of each community at that time.

Individual recollection of historical events can have significant implications for both groups and individuals in terms of their identity (Assmann and Czaplicka, 1995; Liu and Hilton, 2005) and interpretation of the world around them (Schuman and Rieger, 1992). Moreover intergenerational transmission of memories convey the values, attitudes, and personal identities of one generation to the next. This transfer can be seen not only in individual experiences but also in collective events through a community's collective memory of history (Bar-Tal, 2000). In light of the literature, this study explores the collective memories of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots and examines how experiences of war and displacement between the years 1963 - 1974 in Cyprus shape these memories.

The ongoing research aims to gather data from 240 Cypriot participants living on the island through online questionnaires in both the southern and northern regions. Of the participants, 120 will be Greek Cypriots and 120 Turkish Cypriots, and each sample will be divided into two age groups: 60 participants aged 18-49 (born after 1974) and 60 participants over 60 years old, representing the first and second generations. Among the first-generation participants from both communities, half will have experienced displacement due to the armed conflict in Cyprus. The second-generation participants will also be divided into two groups, with one group consisting of individuals whose parents were displaced. Additionally, the samples from both communities and across generations will be gender-balanced.

The questionnaires will prompt participants to identify collective memory events that they consider most significant, happiest, saddest, most pride-inducing, most fear-inducing, and most shameful. These collective memory events will be coded using established schemes from the collective memory literature (e.g., Hacıbektaşoğlu et al., 2023; Topcu and Hirst, 2020). Furthermore, thematic analysis will be conducted to explore various themes in the collective memories of the two communities, as well as to examine generational differences and the impact of displacement versus non-displacement. The preliminary findings of the research will be presented, and the impact of war and forced displacement will be discussed within this context.

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- 986 Latin American Migration to Türkiye: Motivations, Experiences, Prospects

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This study examines the relatively overlooked phenomenon of Latin American migration to Türkiye, focusing on the motivations behind this trend and the lived

experiences of migrants in their host country. While Türkiye has traditionally received migrants from the Middle East, Central Asia, and Africa, recent years have witnessed a subtle yet significant rise in arrivals from Latin America—a region with distinct geographic, cultural, and historical distance from Türkiye. The primary aim of this study is to investigate the push and pull factors that shape the migration of individuals from Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, and Peru to Türkiye. It also examines how Türkiye's evolving soft power tools and historical legacies influence Latin Americans' perceptions and decision-making processes.

Employing a qualitative research design, the study is based on 30 semi-structured interviews and focus groups with Latin American migrants residing in Türkiye for more than one year. Participants were accessed through snowball and purposive sampling methods. The data collection process also included analysis of policy documents, historical records, and statistical sources, providing a multi-layered understanding of the migration process.

The findings reveal a diverse range of motivations for migration, including economic instability, political crises, personal aspirations, and dissatisfaction with conditions in the migrants' home countries. Türkiye's pull factors are multifaceted: while education, work, and marriage emerge as dominant reasons, they are often facilitated or encouraged by Turkish state-sponsored soft power mechanisms. These include Türkiye Scholarships, the Turkish Maarif Foundation, TİKA (Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency), the Yunus Emre Institute, and international student exchange programs such as Erasmus and AIESEC. Additionally, Turkish television series, tourism, and the symbolic legacy of the Ottoman Empire have contributed to building a cultural affinity that precedes and shapes the migration decision.

A unique aspect of this study is its focus on the influence of the *los turcos* community—descendants of Ottoman migrants (often Arabs, Armenians, and some Turks)—on Latin Americans' perceptions of Turkish identity. Historically misidentified due to Ottoman travel documents, *los turcos* have shaped a complex image of Turks across Latin America. The study reveals that many Latin American migrants had limited awareness of the ethnic and religious distinctions within the former Ottoman population prior to their arrival in Türkiye. Many participants admitted to confusing Arabs and Turks or lacking any concrete image of Türkiye beyond what was inherited through family stories or popular culture. For some, the *los turcos* legacy acted as a distant cultural reference that created an unexpected familiarity with Turkish society; for others, it led to a reevaluation of their preconceived notions once exposed to the realities of life in Türkiye.

In addition to motivations for migration, the study also investigates migrants' integration experiences. Participants reported both opportunities and challenges, including access to education, employment, and community life, as well as

struggles with language, legal status, cultural adaptation, and social acceptance. These experiences varied based on gender, length of stay, and individual backgrounds, but many participants expressed a strong emotional attachment to Türkiye despite practical difficulties.

By combining personal narratives with a broader historical and political analysis, this research provides an in-depth exploration of a relatively uncharted migration route. It contributes to the fields of migration studies, international relations, and diaspora studies by offering insights into how soft power, historical memory, and personal aspiration intersect in shaping new global migration patterns. It also gives visibility to a growing but largely undocumented Latin American presence in Türkiye, enriching the academic and policy-level understanding of South–South migration flows.

679 Political Dissent and Migration: The Montenegrin Experience in Communist Yugoslavia

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The aim of this paper is to describe and explain the causes, directions, and outcomes of political migration from the territory of Montenegro, one of the six republics of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Specifically, the paper focuses on the period of the rule of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Josip Broz Tito, and the League of Communists of Montenegro. The primary research question of the study is: Were there instances of political emigration under the one-party communist system, and if so, what were their directions?

The period following the Second World War, marked by the victory of the Partisan movement over the Chetnik movement, included the emigration of Chetniks, as well as Partisans who, after the split between Stalin and Tito and the resolution of the Inform-Bureau (Informational Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties), the successor to the Comintern (1948), decided to side with Stalin.

The Yugoslav-Soviet divergences were related to foreign policy approaches, economic relations, and even ideological approaches to building a communist society and state. The largest proportion of Inform-Bureau supporters, relative to the total population, came from Montenegro. This is explained by the long historical role of Russia as a "protector mother" against Turkish rule, with this loyalty later extending to the Soviets.

Yugoslav political emigration, largely composed of those who were abroad at the time of the "split," expressed strong resistance and opposition to Tito's policies. This group called itself the Union of Yugoslav Patriots for the Liberation of the Peoples of Yugoslavia from the Tito-Ranković Clique and Imperialist Slavery and had its own publications, *For a Socialist Yugoslavia* and

Our Struggle. The Union was led by notable Montenegrins, including General Pero Popivoda and Radonja Golubović, a former Yugoslav ambassador to Romania, while the Inform-Bureau emigration in Prague was represented by figures such as Pero Ivanović, the former President of the Supreme Court of Montenegro.

After Stalin's death in 1953, relations between Yugoslavia and the USSR normalized, leading to a decline in the activity of the Inform-Bureau emigration. However, political emigration from the communist regime did not cease entirely, particularly involving its opponents and dissenters. Some Montenegrins emigrated even to Albania.

The primary methods employed in this research include content analysis of available archival material and literature related to political emigrants during the communist regime, the historiographical method for synthesizing available data and information on this historical-political period, and case analysis of emigration specifically from Montenegro within the broader context of Yugoslavia.

861 Migrant communities and heritage: towards a deterritorialization of culture

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This proposal is part of a broader project, involving the University of Bari and other Italian universities, focusing on Cultural Heritage and Communities in Transformation. It aims to present the theoretical and methodological framework that guided the design and execution of two workshops involving migrants and refugees, held at the archaeological site of Siponto (Manfredonia, south of Italy) during the excavation campaigns of 2023 and 2024.

The project examines the interplay between memory, identity, and territorial belonging in multicultural contexts marked by significant social fractures. It views cultural and archaeological heritage as a space for connection and shared meaning among communities, even those with vastly different backgrounds.

The project promotes a vision of cultural heritage centered on social participation and the co-creation of meaning, steering away from exclusionary, identity-based perspectives. In a global context increasingly influenced by nationalist tendencies, this approach fosters a sense of citizenship rooted in the democratic sharing of spaces and the full recognition of transforming communities as heritage communities.

The workshops were designed both as a tool to help participants explore and reinterpret the territory where they live, and as opportunities to share experiences, life stories, and experiment with new forms of communication. These activities were set within the archaeological site, a location rich in history and abundant with narrative and imaginative potential.

The workshops involved two groups of migrants: one hosted within a second reception center in Manfredonia, and the other hosted in a reception center held by the Caritas of Manfredonia. The team consisted of two archaeologists and a sociologist.

The selection of methods and tools emerged from a rigorous process of reflection and decentralization, with ongoing revisions based on feedback. The aim was to construct a methodological approach that not only outlines potential pathways but also inspires further exploration.

The workshops included guided tours of the Siponto archaeological site, lessons on history and archaeology, visual and hands-on activities, language-based games, and moments of exchange and conviviality. Topics covered included themes such as journeys, cultural belonging, rituals, traditions, the relationship with the territory, and future aspirations.

Participants were deeply engaged in exploring the site and interacting with its archaeological heritage, which served as a springboard for discussions about their own histories and cultural backgrounds. The activities, tailored to the participants and contexts, encouraged collaboration and the creation of an open and enriching relational space, facilitating the exchange of diverse perspectives on heritage sites.

The challenges encountered contributed to enriching the methodological framework, particularly in relation to working with marginalized communities that may experience vulnerability.

13A Work, Employment and Society V2

Moderator: Ruchi Singh, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai Maharashtra, India

744 'Business is in the Blood': Migrant Entrepreneurship among Bangladeshi Men in England

Shirley Andrea Velasquez-Hoque, Oxford Brookes University, England

This research examines an under-researched migrant group of entrepreneurs – first- and second-generation Bangladeshi migrant men residing in England. The study embraces a mixed-methods approach to explore trends, patterns, and in-depth insight that can contribute to advancing the literature debates in terms of why, what, how, and where these migrants establish their businesses, as well as the implications for them and future generations. Preliminary survey and interview data suggest that their reasons for becoming self-employed/entrepreneurs vary. For example, being their own boss, earning more money/having additional sources of income, gaining flexibility (e.g. in terms of how and when to work), overcoming discrimination, and the drive for success,

and gaining respect within their communities were important motives. Some of the businesses they operate, (mostly family businesses), include restaurants, takeaways, convenience stores, real estate, franchises, and transportation services. Their entrepreneurial ventures have been made possible by close-knit networks within the Bangladeshi community, industry knowledge, family support, willingness to take risks, years of hard work, and a cross-generational entrepreneurial heritage. Nonetheless, the future of their enterprises remains uncertain, not only because of economic challenges, but also because the new generation appears to show limited (if any signs) of wanting to follow in their footsteps. At the theoretical level, this study is significant because it aims to contribute to, and advance theories of ethnic entrepreneurship, intersectionality, gender, and migration. At the practical level, this study will help identify specific challenges faced by Bangladeshi migrant entrepreneurs that policymakers and community organisations can address. Thus, also contributing insight to build our awareness and design support systems for minority and migrant entrepreneurs.

- 716 Employability narratives in digital storytelling: do overqualified Brazilian and Venezuelan immigrants in Portugal tell the same story?

Paulo Sousa Nascimento, University of Madeira, Portugal

Magda Sofia Roberto, University of Lisbon, Portugal

Migration has been steadily increasing worldwide, bringing with it precarious work conditions and the issue of overqualification, having repercussions on job satisfaction and the mental health of migrants. This study explores digital storytelling (DST) as a tool to promote debate on those issues among immigrant workers and potentiate soft skills valued in the job market. A threeday DST workshop and focus group with 7 semi and skilled Brazilian and Venezuelan immigrants working in Portugal showed barriers familiar to all employability trajectories and the importance of social capital and social support, especially the latter group, leaning towards collectivist values, and facing additional language barriers in the adaptation process. The advantages and disadvantages of DST and immigrants' perceptions of Portuguese employers are also listed. Results point to DST being a relevant tool in the context of employability in migration, promoting debate, sharing information about decent work, and developing valued soft skills in immigrants.

- 2041 The Migration of Software Developers in The Context of the Hegemonic Influence of Relational Networks: A Mixed-Methods Study

Şevket Burak Işık, Anadolu University, Türkiye

Fuat Güllüpinar, Anadolu University, Türkiye

This research analyzes the relational networks influencing the migration processes of software developers who have emigrated from Turkey. The study aims to elucidate the factors that shape the migration decisions of software

developers who have relocated to Europe, considering both relational and procedural contexts. The central research problem revolves around understanding how the migration motivations of these developers emerge in the interplay between their suppressed individual creativity—constrained by company scale—and their perception of recognition, which is posited to be hegemonic through the utilization of their skills. Employing a mixed-methods research design, the study draws on qualitative data from in-depth interviews conducted with 20 participants who have migrated to Germany, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Denmark, and the United Kingdom. Quantitative data were collected from 160 software developers who have relocated to Berlin, Germany. The qualitative data were analyzed through grounded theory methodology, utilizing open, axial, and selective coding, while the quantitative data were examined using SPSS through frequency analysis, cross-tabulations, and chi-square tests. Findings indicate that the migration motivations of software developers are primarily shaped by the dominance of cultural capital development and the need for recognition. In this regard, five key actors/actants within relational networks—states, corporations, open-source software, programming languages, and knowledge-sharing platforms—have been identified as fundamental and translational agents in software developer migration. The study reveals that programming languages, due to their central role in fostering developmental needs, act as one of the primary catalysts for migration. Knowledge-sharing platforms are also identified as significant components, capable of altering network dynamics. Furthermore, the policies of states and the strategies of corporations play an integral role in holistically addressing software developers' migration motivations, thereby rendering their migration decisions more permanent. Adopting a critical perspective on anthropocentric theories, the study concludes by conducting a process-based analysis that considers all actors involved in software developer migration.

846 Employment of the Ukrainian Refugees in Latvia

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Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, millions sought refuge abroad. Latvia, along with the other Baltic states, was one of the European countries that welcomed a significant number of Ukrainians relative to its population size. Latvia engaged with immediate responses, including providing access to employment.

The labour market integration of Ukrainian refugees in Latvia has been quite remarkable, with employment rates surpassing 40%. The swift removal of employment restrictions, including the easing of official language requirements and the introduction of labour support measures, has enabled their early employment. However, the majority of Ukrainian refugees are employed in low-quality jobs. Given their high educational levels, the question is how to harness

this human capital.

The recent research on Ukrainian refugees in the European labour markets highlights the benefits of balancing the immediate success of employment strategies with longer-term approaches that include investments in language and vocational training (Kosyakova et al., 2024). The studies show that the knowledge of the official language of the host country positively influences migrants' labour income and employment status (Gozolla et al., 2019). Furthermore, there is a correlation between investments in comprehensive training and settlement intentions (Kosyakova et al., 2024). The refugee with longer-term settlement intentions would be more willing to learn a new language, increasing the prospects of qualification-adequate jobs.

The previous studies on the integration of Ukrainian refugees in the Baltic states emphasize the necessity of tailored employment initiatives that align with their qualifications and assist them in overcoming language barriers (Providus, 2024; Jauhianen et al., 2022; Deimantas and Sanliturk, 2023; Thatchuk et al., 2023.).

This study addresses the issue of low-quality employment of Ukrainian refugees. The aim is to explore Latvia's support measures and focus on the main hurdles to qualification-adequate jobs and how to alleviate them, depending on settlement intentions.

The qualitative research method is employed, with 30 semi-structured interviews. As the labour market integration is a two-way process, involving both the refugees and the host community, interviews are conducted with the Ukrainian refugees, as well as with the Latvian stakeholders: state institutions, employers, municipalities, and local organizations, that work with Ukrainian refugees. The following research questions are asked: (1) What are the strategies and support measures to attain qualification-adequate jobs, depending on refugees' settlement intentions, and (2) how to alleviate the hurdles?

The findings of this study are vital for enhancing the understanding of refugee employment and advancing qualification-adequate jobs. With no immediate prospects for returning to Ukraine, employing refugees is essential for ensuring their self-sustainability. As well as refugees could play an integral part in supporting and fostering the host country's economies.

13B Identities and Migration V2

Moderator: Mehmet Gökay Özerim, Yasar University, Türkiye

- 407 From 'creative class' to 'creative migrants': narratives of Turkish academics and artists navigating precarious employment, identities, and social positionings in the Nordics

Nilay Kilinc, University of Helsinki, Finland

Creative class is characterised by their economic and social role in generating innovative ideas, technology, and creative content. In contrast to traditional human capital theories that primarily emphasise skill concentrations, the creative class framework places greater emphasis on factors related to quality of life when accounting for the distribution of highly skilled occupations across geographical areas. Based on 34 in-depth life-story interviews (collected 2021-2023) with academics and artists from Turkey living in Finland, Sweden and Denmark, the paper aims to explore how precarity manifests in the creatives' professional and social lives. The paper's premise is that precarisation in career spreads into other areas of life, ultimately leading to precarisation of occupational identities and social positionings and transforming the 'creative class' to 'creative migrants'. The paper further develops the concept of 'precarity capital' in order to understand how these creative individuals activate their agencies and utilise their various resources, skills and capitals to cope with and overcome precarisation.

- 777 Beyond victimhood: The role of children's agency in shaping their educational outcomes in Romanian transnational families

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Oana-Gabriela Niculescu, National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Romania

Transnational labor migration has significant implications for children whose parents seek work abroad. While a large body of research has concentrated on the negative psychological impact of parental absence, this study shifts the focus to the role of children's agency in shaping their educational aspirations and outcomes. Thus, in trying to capture children's own stances on migration and transnational family functionality, it challenges prevailing assumptions that children in migrant households are passive victims of their parents' absence.

Through in-depth interviews with 40 children from transnational families in Romania, this paper examines how these children navigate their educational journeys despite the physical absence of one or both parents. Contrary to the expected trajectory of underachievement or school dropout, our findings show that many stay-behind children display a heightened commitment to their studies, often maintaining or even improving their academic performance. This increased dedication to education is driven by a variety of factors. A strong sense of

responsibility and a desire to honor their parents' sacrifices are among the primary motivators, as many children perceive their educational success as a way of repaying the hard work their parents have put into their migration efforts. Additionally, the study highlights the role of open and meaningful communication within families. With the help of new devices and communication technologies, these children often maintain regular, emotionally supportive connections with their migrant parents, which not only helps them stay focused on their academic goals but also reinforces their commitment to achieving educational success.

Furthermore, the findings of this research reveal that most of the stay-behind children, fueled by a profound understanding and empathy for parental struggles, are determined to excel academically as a means of reciprocating their parents' sacrifices and securing a better future for themselves. In doing so, they actively resist the stereotypes of migrant children as passive victims and instead demonstrate resilience, self-direction, and agency in shaping their educational outcomes.

This study contributes to a more nuanced understanding of education within transnational families by emphasizing the capacity of children to exercise agency and resilience in the face of the challenges posed by parental migration. It underscores not only the obstacles these children face but also their active role in overcoming them, thereby offering a more complex and empowering view of their educational experiences.

906 Online Anti-Immigration Sentiments: Emotional Drivers and Manipulative Strategies

Mehmet Gökay Özerim, Yasar University, Türkiye

Social media and online groups have become powerful platforms that facilitate not only supportive narratives towards refugees but also oppositional discourses and their dissemination. This study aims to explore the emotional dynamics underlying anti-immigration narratives on the Telegram platform. Through a systematic analysis, the dominant emotions in anti-immigration narratives and the factors triggering these emotions were examined.

A systematic methodology was employed to investigate the emotional dynamics of anti-immigration narratives on social media. Data were collected from various Telegram channels that shared relevant content. Channels were selected based on criteria such as language, theme, group size, and content relevance. The collected messages were labeled and analyzed using the Label Studio software. Sentiment classification was conducted using Hugging Face's sentiment classification model to identify dominant emotions within the messages. Additionally, key entities such as place names, ethnic groups, and religious groups were extracted from the messages using the SpaCy library.

Each message was scored for dimensions such as malice, manipulative discourse, and vulnerability based on evaluations from three independent annotators. Finally, the distribution and correlations of emotions within the messages were analyzed to provide an in-depth examination of the emotional structure of anti-immigration discourse.

This methodology offers a comprehensive framework for understanding emotional manipulation strategies on social media platforms and uncovering their societal impacts. The findings indicate that emotions such as anger and disgust are more frequently used in manipulative messages. Moreover, fear was identified as a distinct emotional mechanism prevalent in anti-immigration narratives.

This study sheds light on how social media platforms reinforce negative attitudes towards refugees and exposes the emotional manipulation strategies present within these platforms.

594 Security, Old Age and Irregular/Illegal Migration at Croatia's Eastern Borders

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Since the 2015/2016 EU migration/refugee crisis, migrants/refugees have used Croatia as a transit corridor (Bužinkić and Hameršak 2017; Hameršak et al. 2022) to reach their intended destinations in Western Europe. According to the Croatian Ministry of Interior, 658,068 migrants/refugees arrived in Croatia between September 16, 2015 and March 5, 2016. 99.6% of them crossed the Croatian eastern border under the supervision of the Vukovar-Srijem County Police. Not all migrants/refugees were registered in Croatia (49,267 in total) and only 16% (97,224) of them had valid legal documents. Nevertheless, most migrants/refugees were registered as Syrians (292,661), Afghans (181,651) and Iraqis (100,821). Even though the number of illegal border crossings on the Western Balkans route has decreased significantly since 2017 (by around 60 %) according to Frontex data from 2018, the migratory pressure on Croatia's easternmost border continues to pose a challenge for local and state police authorities. Nevertheless, irregular migration via Croatia to the EU has not stopped and illegal border crossings are well organized by international criminal organizations smuggling and transporting migrants, as the latest report of the State Prosecutor's Office (2024) shows. These well-established criminal networks operating through the Western Balkans route are also linked to various forms of organized crime and thus pose a serious threat to the well-being of not only smuggled migrants but also residents along the Croatian border (Radinov and Savić, 2019: 111). While most research on irregular migration to the EU has since focused on migrants as victims and their integration into host societies (Cvikić,

2024), the very question of the safety of border residents has been ignored. As the responsibility for protecting, processing and assessing the stay of irregular migrants in the EU (within the Schengen area) is strongly rooted in the dynamics and control mechanisms of Croatian border mobility, the issue of security becomes more important as the older population, which predominates in the depopulated most eastern Croatian border counties (Živić, 2009, 2017; Pokos and Turk, 2024), and overall national security are threatened by illegal migration and related criminal/illegal activities. Whether and how irregular/illegal migration affects older people living in this region is a central question that this article attempts to answer. The article discusses preliminary research findings from two ongoing research projects on irregular/illegal migration in Croatia (MZO-NextGeneration EU 01/08-73/23-2519-18 and MZO-NextGeneration EU 01/08-73/23-2519-11). Using the sociology of knowledge approach to discourse (Keller, Hornidge and Schönemann, 2018) as a methodology, the article provides an insight into the process of meaning co-creation and the relationship between the older Croatian population in the easternmost part of the Croatian border and irregular/illegal migration via the Western Balkans route. The theoretical framework of critical sociology of migration (Mumby, 1993; Malkki, 1995, 1996; Hudson, 2018; Hanafi, 2019) is used to interpret the analysed data collected through semi-structured interviews and complemented by demographic statistics on irregular/illegal migrants in Croatia.

13C Law, Policy and Governance V1

Moderator: Stefani Stojchevska, South East European University, Macedonia

- 823 The Role of the Hick-Hyman Law on Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) Systems in Extraterrestrial Migration: Contemporary Perspectives and Challenges

Stefani Stojchevska, South East European University, Macedonia

Considering the fact that mankind is currently living in the geological epoch of the Anthropocene, which by itself brings along the burdensome responsibility and engagement to continuously confront various environmental issues such as global warming, we must simultaneously emphasize the crucial significance of migration as a means to our ultimate survival. In this direction, the concept of “Extraterrestrial Migration” represents a highly ambitious endeavor toward mankind’s advancement beyond the confinements of Planet Earth. Although originally being depicted within the illustrated pages of science fiction literature and futuristic art, the possibility of entering the Age of the Anthropocosmos may be slowly but steadily becoming a part of scientific factuality and technological feasibility, particularly taking into account that the International Space Station (ISS) is nearing its operational lifespan and is consequently expected to be

deorbited until the calendar year of 2030. Moreover, the origination of extraterrestrial migration has initial predispositions to strongly resemble orbiting man-made objects bearing identical technological features to the ISS, in contrast to exoplanets which are often disregarded in terms of being unsuitable celestial bodies for colonization in a timely manner. Be that as it may, extraterrestrial migration poses many multidisciplinary challenges for mankind which the scientific community must cautiously address. One of them notably concerns Human-Computer Interaction (HCI) systems applied in such man-made objects, where the risk of inadequate interfaces between astronauts and computers or other sophisticated machines, automation and controls would be unavoidable. To be specific, inadequate HCI systems can be characterized with wrongly displayed information, unavailable data and confusion of the information presented to the astronauts, thus leading to the causation of serious errors in or failure of extraterrestrial migration objectives. Such unfavorable technological manifestations, however, may be ultimately facilitated by physical aspects contained within engineering psychology and human performance during manned spacecraft missions intended for sustainable extraterrestrial migration. Correspondingly, the purpose of this scientific research paper is to improve selective contributing factors of inadequate HCI systems by analyzing the role of the Hick-Hyman Law. Its mathematical modeling and adaptation considers a hypothetical manned spacecraft mission where astronauts are placed in the situation of making a choice to select a certain response among several possible responses and practically conducting the selected response. Given that the increase in reaction time (RT) with the number of alternatives is tied to information theory which quantifies information in terms of uncertainty, both the alternatives of displaying equally probable choices and unequal probabilities are considered by implementing separate mathematical equations. Another aspect of the Hick-Hyman law which this paper also takes into consideration is the mathematical adaptation of Roth's demonstration of the correlation between intelligence quotient (IQ) and information processing speed, which in this particular connotation concerns the correlation between astronauts' cognitive information capacity in choice reaction and information processing speed by theoretically implementing essential mathematical equations. All things considered, it is firmly believed that the importance of this research may be further reflected upon technology policy and the space industry in general.

642 The Right to Work of Foreign Nationals as a Starting Point for Proper Legal Integration

Aitana Torró Calabuig, Universidad de Valencia, Spain

Even if legal integration policies for foreign nationals are at odds with migration policies centered on maintaining security and public order, if they do not prioritize the recognition of rights under equal conditions, they risk becoming yet another tool for disciplining and controlling foreign populations. In this sense,

this paper highlights, from a legal and philosophic perspective, the importance of the right to work for foreign nationals, a right whose non-recognition paradoxically coexists with the laborization of migration policies, as labor market plays a central role in the admission and management of migration flows.

The right to work for foreign nationals is particularly significant due to its complex nature. Although it is the social right par excellence, which characterizes it, following Gurvitch, as a true right of integration, it is closely tied to sovereignty and participation in the public sphere, aligning it simultaneously with the category of political rights from which foreign nationals are generally excluded.

This paper argues that any attempt to integrate foreign nationals into the labor market that does not begin with the premise that they have the right to work represents a democratic deficit, neglecting the core concept of (social) citizenship. This will allow us to conclude that the lack of recognition of this right exacerbates the gap between reality and legal norms. As a result, the legal framework loses legitimacy: while factual realities—such as globalization and labor shortages—underscore the urgent need to facilitate labor market integration, this necessity is not adequately reflected in existing legal frameworks.

592 **Marginalization as Resistance: Indonesian Migrant Domestic Workers and Grassroots Solidarity in Hong Kong's Governance Landscape**

Yiqin Huang, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

This study examines how Indonesian migrant domestic workers (MDWs) in Hong Kong navigate systemic marginalization and interpersonal violence, while demonstrating resilience and fostering grassroots solidarity. By addressing the intersections of motherhood, victimization, and collective empowerment, it challenges traditional portrayals of MDWs as passive victims and foregrounds their agency in resisting structural violence.

Hong Kong provides a unique lens for analyzing the interplay of local, national, and international migration policies, which contribute to the systemic marginalization and normalization of interpersonal violence of MDWs. Grounded in a feminist theoretical framework and informed by transversal politics, the research reveals how shared experiences of oppression and motherhood form the foundation of grassroots solidarity networks. Motherhood emerges as a critical source of resilience, fostering both emotional and practical support within solidarity networks. These networks transform individual victimization into collective strength and knowledge, enabling MDWs to resist systemic violence and reimagine their roles within governance structures.

Utilizing qualitative methods, including in-depth interviews and photovoice, it explores the intersections of motherhood, victimization, and collective empowerment within migration contexts. Photovoice, in particular, allows

participants to capture and reflect on their lives through photography. By centring migrant workers' voices through photovoice, this study contributes to migration governance discourse and debates, challenging top-down governing approaches and advocating for participatory, community-driven governance models. The findings underscore the transformative potential of grassroots solidarity in addressing systemic inequalities and reshaping power dynamics. Additionally, it extends the understanding of resilience in migration contexts, emphasizing the interplay of individual and collective strategies for navigating structural violence.

The study highlights the need to address structural violence while recognizing marginalized groups as active agents of change. This work contributes to the broader discourse on migration, gender, and governance by demonstrating how marginalized communities transform oppression into opportunities for collective action. Integrating feminist perspectives with insights and knowledge from the Global South challenges dominant narratives and calls for inclusive, equitable approaches to migration governance worldwide.

932 Examining the Role of Dublin Regulations in the Securitization of EU Migration Policies and the Influence of the Far-Right

Zeynep Naz Oral, University of Genoa, Italy

The aim of this study is to examine the role of the Dublin Regulations in the securitization of European Union (EU) migration policies and the effects of the far-right in this process. Migration has emerged as an important humanitarian and political issue in the 21st century, creating both solidarity and conflict among EU member states. According to the Dublin Regulations, asylum applications must be evaluated in the country of first entry to manage migration. However, this system also faces criticisms of injustice and discussions on reform. In this context, the influence of far-right parties in the securitization of migration and the need to reform the Dublin Regulations are discussed.

In this research, EU migration policies, specifically the Dublin Regulations, are examined based on the securitization theory. Using the Copenhagen School's speech act theory as a conceptual framework, the Paris School's focus on practices and professionals is also considered in the study. Secondary sources such as EU Commission reports, Eurostat data, and election results were used during the data collection phase. In addition, the content analysis method was applied to understand the effects of the Dublin Regulations and how these policies interact with the discourses of the far-right.

The research findings have revealed that the Dublin Regulations create a serious injustice in the distribution of responsibilities among EU member states. While border countries such as Greece and Italy are burdened disproportionately by the Dublin rules, northern European countries have largely avoided this burden.

Accordingly, the humanitarian crises faced by Greece and Italy, especially during the migration crisis in 2015, were a concrete example of the lack of solidarity within the EU. The expansion of migrant operations and the tragic events at the borders make system reforms even more urgent. This situation has brought criticism that the principle of solidarity has been damaged. Far-right parties, on the other hand, have brought the inadequacies of this system to their political agendas, contributing to the spread of anti-immigrant policies and tough border control proposals. While the New Pact on Immigration and Asylum attempted to reform the Dublin system, political disagreements between member states limited the reform process. The Dublin Regulations severely restrict the EU's capacity to control migration and violate the solidarity principle. These regulations, in interaction with the discourses of far-right parties, have reinforced the perception of migration as a threat. Given the security and rights of migrants, it is necessary to expedite the reform process and strengthen solidarity between member states. This will not only ensure more effective migration management but will also help the EU to protect its fundamental humanitarian values. The research highlights the need for a more equitable and effective structure in EU migration policies by revealing how securitization has become a political tool within the framework of the Dublin Regulations.

13D Remittances and Development V1

Moderator: Ibrahim Sirkeci, International Business School, Manchester, UK

- 786 Impact of Remittances on Socio-Economic Wellbeing of Gulf Migrants
 Family: A Study on Dalit Women Domestic Workers from Andhra
 Pradesh to Gulf Countries

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This study examines the impact of remittances on the socio-economic well-being of Dalit women domestic workers migrating from Andhra Pradesh to Gulf countries. The literature review reveals a shift in the socio-economic dynamics of communities affected by Gulf migration, focusing on unskilled and uneducated female migrant housemaids. Notably, the income disparity between local and Gulf employment has significantly improved, altering traditional power structures in villages. Upper caste women, who once acted as patrons for Dalit women in agriculture, have seen changes in social dynamics due to Gulf migration. Scheduled caste individuals now secure jobs without wage discrimination, reducing social domination in village societies. Remittances play a crucial role in the economic and social development of migrant households, particularly for Scheduled Caste households investing in education and acquiring assets. The study highlights variations in remittance utilization across different castes, with

upper castes favouring bank transfers while Scheduled Castes often rely on brokers. The findings underscore the societal stigma attached to women's migration for domestic work in Gulf countries, with a more pronounced negative attitude toward Scheduled Caste women in certain districts. Despite prevailing societal challenges, Gulf women migrants, especially Scheduled Castes, have utilized remittances for economic and social progress. The construction of new houses is a visible indicator of improved social status in rural societies. The study classifies Gulf women domestic workers into four social communities—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, and Open Category—revealing fundamental differences in occupation, asset position, educational attainment, and social capital, shaping their distinct socio-economic trajectories.

872 Climate Change, Macroeconomic Sensitivity and the Response of
Remittances to Morocco: An Econometric Analysis

Hajar Boudri, Mohammed V Rabat University, Morocco

Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, Mohammed V Rabat University, Morocco

Climate change is a major challenge for Morocco, threatening both its food security and its economic development. An effective response requires the integration of climate adaptation policies into national strategies, with an emphasis on the resilience of the most vulnerable populations and the sustainable management of natural resources.

This paper investigates the link between climate change, macroeconomic sensitivity, and the dynamics of remittances in Morocco. Using an econometric approach based on multiple linear regressions (OLS), the study analyzes how climate factors such as droughts, temperature rise, and erratic rainfall affect remittance flows, while considering macroeconomic variables. The analysis is based on data from 2000 to 2022, incorporating climate indicators and economic metrics to rigorously assess the responsiveness of remittances to systemic change. Results reveal that remittance inflows intervene as a critical buffer for households during climate-related and economic crises, demonstrating a strong counter-cyclical pattern. However, the sensitivity of remittance inflows varies according to the severity of the change and regional disparities within Morocco. These findings underscore the dual role of remittances as a tool for economic resilience and as a mechanism for climate adaptation in the country.

The paper provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing the dual impact of climate and macroeconomic conditions on remittances, offering insights relevant to policymakers and practitioners. The study concludes by emphasizing the importance of enhancing formal remittance systems and aligning financial policies with climate adaptation strategies to mitigate the risks associated with future changes.

Nevila Mehmetaj, University of Shkoder, Albania

Remittances are progressively emerging as a significant source of external funding for developing nations. In certain developing countries, these remittances account for nearly 40-50% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP). While there is an expanding body of literature examining the effects of remittances on development, there remains a scarcity of empirical studies that have quantitatively assessed the influence of remittances on poverty levels within these countries. This research conducts an empirical analysis to investigate the influence of foreign remittances, alongside various other factors such as trade openness, debt, human capital, inflation, and income, on the reduction of poverty in the West Balkan nations: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia. The analysis utilizes data from the years 2000 to 2022 and employs the Panel Fully Modified Ordinary Least Squares (FMOLS) method. The findings from the FMOLS estimates indicate that an increase in income correlates with a reduction in poverty levels. Furthermore, foreign remittances are shown to positively affect poverty alleviation, with statistical significance observed only in upper middle-income countries. Consequently, it is essential for policymakers to formulate effective strategies that reduce reliance on foreign aid and enhance poverty alleviation primarily through the promotion of remittance inflows.

858 The Impact of Official Development Aid and Remittances on Economic Growth: A Systematic Review by Prisma Method

Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, University Mohammed V Rabat, Morocco

Ghita Zemmouri, University Mohammed V Rabat, Morocco

The impact of official development aid (ODA) and remittances on economic growth in developing countries is a widely debated topic. The aim of ODA is to foster economic development by financing infrastructure projects and improving living conditions, but its effectiveness depends on factors such as the quality of governance and the internal policies of recipient countries (Burnside & Dollar, 2000). In addition, remittances represent an important source of income for many developing countries, often exceeding ODA, and play a key role in reducing poverty and stimulating household consumption (Ratha, 2013). However, the combined impact of ODA and remittances on economic growth remains complex, and depends on the institutional and economic context of each country (Collier & Dollar, 2002).

This paper aims to systematically assess the existing literature on the relationship between development aid, remittances and economic growth using the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) method. By employing a comprehensive review strategy, this paper seeks to identify, select, and critically evaluate relevant studies published between 2004 and 2024 in

English and French. The analysis will focus on publications indexed in major scientific databases such as Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar.

The methodology includes two distinct approaches: descriptive and thematic analysis. The descriptive analysis will use univariate statistics and frequency tables to summarize the features of the examined publications. The thematic analysis will perform a lexical evaluation based on word frequency to identify recurring themes and concepts about development aid and its economic implications. Data will be visualized and interpreted using tools like Nvivo 12 and IBM SPSS Statistics 27.

By synthesizing recent evidence, this paper will contribute to a better understanding of how development aid interacts with economic growth and highlight potential gaps in the current research. It will also make recommendations for future perspectives in this research area.

14A Education and Skilled Migration V1

Moderator: Mohammed Abdullahi, Coventry University, United Kingdom

766 Algorithmic Precarity: How AI Systems and PGWP Reform Reshape Canada's Educational Migration Pathways

Andrea Lachmansingh, York University, Canada

Sanjana Rahman, York University, Canada

Aron Roman, York University, Canada

Canada's integration of artificial intelligence (AI) systems into immigration governance coincides with the recent overhaul to the Post Graduate Work Permit Program (PGWPP), including new language proficiency requirements and labour market-aligned program restrictions. Such changes are designed to meet official goals of increasing administrative efficiency and reducing the temporary resident population. These new regulations necessitate additional testing, documentation and adherence to specific program selections. Concurrently, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) have integrated advanced artificial intelligence (AI) systems in their migration governance with the aim of streamlining administrative processing time and decision-making. There is growing evidence that educational visa-holders experience high levels of insecurity and precarity, in part due to significant administrative and racialized burdens that complicate their ability to navigate pathways to education, employment, and permanent residency. Furthermore, the introduction of AI systems has raised concerns over algorithmic bias and the black-box nature of decision-making that has potential to (re)produce systemic discrimination against applicants from the Global South. This paper examines the entanglement of newly integrated AI systems in migration governance and shifting PGWP

eligibility requirements for educational visa-holders, arguing that their convergence intensifies precarity and imposes heightened administrative and racialized burdens for its participants. Emphasizing the diminishment of transparency and fairness of automated systems, we argue that these technologies, coupled with the new restrictive PGWPP policy changes, exacerbate precarity for educational visa-holders. These burdens not only deepen the financial, procedural, and psychological costs for participants but also institutionalize systemic inequities within Canada's immigration framework.

551 Forced migration and getting cohesion of Syrian children

Vildan Mahmutoglu, Galatasaray Üniversitesi, Türkiye

The civil war began on March 15, 2011 in Syria and quickly spread throughout the country in April. In the migration from Syria to neighbouring countries, Turkey has received the highest number of migrants. First of all, the process in which Syrian migrants, initially accepted as "guests," later evolve into a more permanent status has made social integration a critical issue. The number of people coming from Syria via mass migration has officially exceeded 3 million across Turkey. The number of registered Syrian migrants in İzmir, where the study was conducted, is 120,644 (February 2024). In OECD countries where PISA studies have been conducted, the number of immigrant children has increased in recent years, but their school and educational achievements have been lower compared to native children. Although the reasons for the failure are attributed to systemic issues in schools, it is also clear that immigrant children do not have the same conditions as local children. PISA explains the low average success of immigrant children more by socio-economic status, the educational level of families, and the language spoken at home. In the adaptation process of children, in addition to the language they learn at school, the cultural similarities they share with the place they migrated to also play a role. The immigrant children interviewed are those who continue their compulsory education. The study includes both focus group discussions and individual interviews and searches for the question "Is the similarity of culture of migrants an important factor for the process of social cohesion?". In this study, it has been revealed that cultural similarity is important for social cohesion.

714 Bridging Policy and Practice: Inclusion of Refugee and Asylum-Seeking Children in Latvian Schools

Zane Melke, University of Latvia, Latvia

Through a child-centred approach, this study investigates the academic and social inclusion of asylum-seeking and refugee children in Latvian schools. By focusing on children's well-being, learning, and overall development, the research explores how inclusion practices align with international standards and children's rights to education. Semi-structured interviews are conducted with school leaders, teachers, and teaching assistants directly involved in implementing inclusion

strategies. Additionally, interviews with children, their parents, and peers provide valuable insights into their lived experiences and perceptions of the inclusion process.

The research adopts a case study methodology, examining practices in six Latvian schools to evaluate how national policies translate into real-world outcomes. The study highlights challenges and best practices, aiming to offer practical recommendations for improving inclusion strategies in line with international commitments. This work contributes to the broader discussion on fostering equitable and sustainable educational opportunities for refugee and asylum-seeking children in diverse educational contexts.

925 The Dual Impacts of International Medical Migration: Nigerian
 Doctors in the UK and the Consequences for Nigeria's
 Healthcare System

Mohammed Abdullahi, Coventry University, United Kingdom

This study, part of a recently completed PhD thesis, examines the dual impacts of international medical migration on Nigeria, focusing on the experiences of Nigerian doctors practising in the UK and the broader implications for Nigeria's healthcare system. Employing a mixed methods research design, the study integrates three complementary approaches: survey data to identify trends and migration patterns, in-depth interviews to capture the nuanced experiences of migrant doctors, and policy document analysis to contextualise findings within existing regulatory and institutional frameworks. This triangulated methodology ensures a robust and comprehensive exploration of the phenomenon, addressing both individual and systemic dimensions of medical migration.

The findings reveal that migration offers significant professional and economic opportunities for Nigerian doctors. The availability of advanced training programmes and structured career pathways in the UK facilitates professional specialisation and skill development, enabling migrant doctors to achieve career milestones often unattainable in Nigeria due to systemic barriers. These advantages are bolstered by competitive earnings, which provide financial stability and allow doctors to support extended families and contribute to local community development through remittances. Additionally, practising in high-resource environments governed by institutions such as the General Medical Council enhances professional accountability and fosters continuous development, showcasing the transformative impact of global migration on individual practitioners.

However, this migration poses severe challenges for Nigeria's healthcare infrastructure. The ongoing exodus of skilled professionals exacerbates workforce shortages, places unsustainable workloads on remaining healthcare practitioners, and compromises the quality of care, particularly in rural and

underserved areas. The phenomenon of brain drain creates a self-reinforcing cycle: deteriorating working conditions drive further migration, leading to the loss of specialist expertise and mentorship required for capacity building within the healthcare system. The economic ramifications are equally alarming, as Nigeria forfeits the returns on substantial investments in medical education and training. These losses underscore the urgent need for systemic interventions to counteract the negative impacts of migration.

While the study identifies some mitigating contributions from the Nigerian medical diaspora, such as remittances, philanthropic initiatives, and participation in medical missions, these efforts remain insufficient to address the systemic deficiencies within Nigeria's healthcare infrastructure. Although these contributions provide short-term relief and fill critical resource gaps, they cannot replace sustainable reforms and investment at the national level.

The research emphasises the pressing need for comprehensive policy frameworks aimed at addressing the structural causes of migration. Key recommendations include improving working conditions, increasing investment in healthcare infrastructure, and creating targeted incentives to retain skilled professionals within Nigeria. Moreover, fostering international collaborations and effectively leveraging transnational networks can transform the Nigerian medical diaspora from a source of loss into a strategic asset for sustainable healthcare development.

By offering actionable insights and contributing to global discourses on medical migration, this research highlights the complex interplay between individual opportunities and systemic challenges. It demonstrates how mixed-methods approaches can deepen our understanding of transnational migration's implications for both source and destination countries. This study aligns with the conference's focus on impactful, evidence-based research addressing global health inequities and workforce dynamics.

14B Türkiye ve Göç

Moderator: Zeynep Banu Dalaman, Bahçeşehir University, Türkiye

983 Suriyeli Kadınların Barış Sürecine Yönelik Algıları ve Geri Dönüş Beklentileri: Nitel Bir Araştırma

Zeynep Banu Dalaman, Bahçeşehir University, Türkiye

Bu araştırma, Suriye'deki 14 yıllık iç savaşın sona ermesinin ardından devam eden siyasi istikrarsızlık ortamında, Türkiye'de geçici koruma statüsünde yaşayan Suriyeli kadınların barış sürecine yönelik perspektiflerini kapsamlı bir şekilde incelemektedir. Post-çatışma toplumlarında kadınların rolü, zorunlu göç ve toplumsal uyum literatürüne dayanan teorik çerçeve kapsamında, çalışma özellikle

kadınların barış inşası sürecindeki rollerine odaklanmaktadır. Araştırma, özellikle kadınların çatışma sonrası toplumlarda oynadıkları dönüştürücü rolleri ve barış süreçlerindeki aktif katılımlarının önemini vurgulamaktadır. Türkiye’de yerleşik hayat kuran 3 milyonun üzerindeki Suriyeli nüfus içerisinde, özellikle kırılgan bir grup olan kadınların deneyimleri ve görüşleri, sürdürülebilir barış ve toplumsal yeniden yapılanma süreçleri açısından kritik öneme sahiptir. Bu bağlamda araştırma, Suriyeli kadınların ülkelerinin geleceğine ve potansiyel geri dönüş olasılığına yönelik algılarını, beklentilerini ve kaygılarını derinlemesine analiz etmeyi hedeflemektedir. Çalışma aynı zamanda, kadınların barış sürecindeki rollerini güçlendirmek için gerekli olan kurumsal ve yapısal değişiklikleri de incelemekte ve bu konuda politika önerileri sunmaktadır. Metodolojik açıdan çalışma, nitel araştırma yöntemlerini benimseyerek, 18 yaş üstü, lise ve üzeri eğitim düzeyine sahip 15-20 Suriyeli kadınla yarı-yapılandırılmış derinlemesine mülakatlar gerçekleştirmeyi planlamaktadır. Görüşmelerden elde edilecek veriler, tematik analiz yöntemiyle değerlendirilecek ve bulgular, mevcut literatür ışığında tartışılacaktır. Ayrıca Suriye’de beş günlük saha çalışması gerçekleştirilerek, katılımcı gözlem yöntemiyle güncel yaşam koşulları tespit edilecektir. Araştırma kapsamında, kadınların barış inşası sürecindeki deneyimlerini ve vizyonlarını daha iyi anlamak için odak grup görüşmeleri de düzenlenecek ve bu görüşmelerde özellikle toplumsal cinsiyet perspektifinden barış sürecinin dinamikleri ele alınacaktır. Bu araştırmanın, Suriyeli kadınların barış inşası sürecindeki rollerinin anlaşılmasına, toplumsal uyum dinamiklerinin belirlenmesine ve sürdürülebilir geri dönüş politikalarının planlanmasına önemli katkılar sunması beklenmektedir. Çalışmanın bulguları, hem akademik literatüre hem de politika yapıcılara yönelik önemli çıkarımlar sağlayacaktır. Araştırma sonuçlarının, kadınların barış sürecindeki rollerini güçlendirmeye yönelik politika ve programların geliştirilmesine katkıda bulunması, ayrıca Suriyeli kadınların seslerinin uluslararası platformlarda daha güçlü duyulmasını sağlaması hedeflenmektedir.

974 Anarşalı Selanik Göçmenlerinin Kültürel Bellek Bağlamında Mübadil Kimliklerinin Oluşumu

Cansu Bitirim Kacar, İstanbul University, Türkiye

30 Ocak 1923 yılında Lozan Antlaşması’nda yer alan “Yunan ve Türk Halklarının Mübadelesine İlişkin Sözleşme ve Protokol” ile işlev kazanan iki halk arasındaki zorunlu göçe mübadele denmektedir. Bu sözleşmenin gereğince Türk ve Yunan halkı azınlık olarak kaldıkları anavatanlarından geri dönmek üzere, taşınmaz mallarını dahi geride bıraktıkları temel maddesi din olan bu nüfus değişimi her iki halk üzerinde de büyük etkiler bırakmıştır. Ortodoks Rumlar ve Müslüman Türkler arasında büyük bir nüfus değişimi yaşanmıştır. Günümüzde süregelen bir tartışma olarak mübadele, zorunlu göç kapsamında tartışılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada İstanbul’da eski bir Rum köyü olan Anarşa ele alınacaktır. Anarşa, Beylikdüzü’nde, güncel adıyla Gürpınar olarak bilinmektedir. Bir Rum

yerleşkesiyken adı Arsou olan Anarşa, Selanik göçmenlerinin kendi vatanlarında yeni yuvası olmuştur. Bu köyde, Selanik göçmenleri gelmeden önce Rumlarla birlikte yaşayan gacallar yani Türk yerliler vardır. Bununla birlikte, Rumların mübadele kapsamında gitmesi ile birlikte Selanik göçmenlerinin gelmesi, bölgede yeni bir kültür oluşumunu yaratmaktadır. Anarşa'ya yerleşen göçmenler, Yunanistan topraklarından göç ettikleri bölgelere göre patiryot, muhacir, göçmen olarak ayrışırken kendi kültürleriyle Anarşa'da yaşama tutunmuşlardır. Hiç Türkçe bilmeyen ama Türk olan Naslıç ve Grebene'den göç eden patiryotlarla, gacallar iki uç kültürü temsil ederken, Drama ve Langaza' dan göç edenler daha orta seviyedeki bir kültürde iki tarafın arasında yer almışlardır.

Bellek, insanoğluna kültür ve kimlik gelişimi açısından bir anahtardır. Bu anahtarla birlikte, birey kendi geçmişine hatırlama ve unutma figürleriyle tekrardan yaratabilme gücüne sahiptir. Anarşalı mübadillerin oluşan kimliklerinde kültürel bellek, bellek çeşitleri arasında bir köprü görevi görmektedir. Rumca konuşan Türk patiryotlar, diğer Selanik göçmenleri ve gacallar kendilerine ait küçük farkların oluşturduğu kültürlerle "mübadil kimliği" altında yaşamaktadırlar. Bu çalışma, sadece Anadolu Türkleri ve Selanik Türk göçmenlerini karşılaştırmak yerine Selanik göçmenlerinin içindeki farklılıklar ve kültürlerle odaklanacaktır.

982 Göç, Aidiyet ve Kimlik: Türkiye'den İtalya'ya Göç Eden Ailelerin Çocuklarının Anavatan Kavramına Bakışı

Gül Ince-Bego, Milan Üniversitesi, İtalya

"Bu çalışma, Türkiye'den İtalya'ya göç eden ailelerin çocuklarının deneyimlerini incelemektedir. Araştırmada derinlemesine mülakatlar kullanılarak, bu gençlerin hem Türkiye'ye yönelik aidiyet algıları hem de ebeveynlerinin göç tecrübeleriyle bağlantılı olarak sürdürdükleri ulusötesi ilişkiler ele alınmıştır. Çalışma, bireysel deneyimlerin ötesinde, ikinci kuşak göçmenlerin kimlik oluşum süreçlerini ve ulusötesi mekanizmalarla kurdukları bağları anlamayı hedeflemektedir. Katılımcıların aileleri, İtalya'ya kalıcı olarak yerleşmeyi değil, burayı bir geçiş noktası olarak kullanarak Almanya'ya ulaşmayı hedeflemişlerdir. Ancak çeşitli nedenlerle bu planlarını gerçekleştirememiş ve İtalya'da yaşamlarını sürdürmek zorunda kalmışlardır. Bu durum, hem ebeveynlerin hem de çocuklarının gelecek tahayyüllerinde belirleyici bir rol oynamıştır. Benzer şekilde, ikinci kuşak bireyler de yaşamlarını Almanya'da kurmak istemektedir; ancak bu kuşağın Almanya'ya yüklediği anlam, ebeveynlerinkinden önemli ölçüde farklıdır. Almanya, bu gençler için yalnızca ekonomik fırsatlar ve sosyal haklar sunan bir ülke değil, aynı zamanda aidiyet duygusunun yeniden üretildiği ve kimliğin güçlendirildiği bir mekân olarak algılanmaktadır. Almanya'daki Türk ve Kürt diasporaları, onlara hem kültürel hafızalarıyla yeniden temas kurma hem de gelişmiş bir ülkede haklara ve fırsatlara erişim imkânı sunmaktadır. Bu sayede gençler, sadece maddi imkânlar için değil, aynı zamanda kendilerini tanımlayabilecekleri ve kolektif kimliklerini güçlendirebilecekleri bir sosyal ortamın parçası olma arzusu

taşılmaktadırlar. Bu bağlamda Almanya, katılımcılar için bir tür ""diasporik anavatan"" işlevi görmektedir. Nitekim katılımcılardan biri Almanya'yı "Avrupa'nın kalbinde, insanın kendini evinde hissettiği bir yer" olarak tanımlamıştır.

Bu bulgular, anavatan kavramının ikinci kuşak göçmenlerin gözünde yalnızca coğrafi bir referans olmaktan çıkarak, çoklu aidiyetlerin ve ulusötesi kimliklerin şekillendiği dinamik bir kavrama dönüştüğünü ortaya koymaktadır. Sonuç olarak, bu gençlerin zihin dünyasında anavatan kavramı sadece dönüşüme uğramamakta, aynı zamanda çoğul ve esnek bir yapıya bürünmektedir.

Bu durum, göç deneyiminin yalnızca mekânsal bir hareketlilik olmadığını; aynı zamanda kimliklerin, aidiyetlerin ve gelecek tahayyüllerinin derinlemesine bir yeniden yapılanma sürecine tabi olduğunu göstermektedir. Dolayısıyla, ikinci kuşak göçmenlerin yaşadıkları deneyimler, ulusal kimlik sınırlarının ötesinde, ulusötesi bağlantılar ve kültürel melezlikler etrafında şekillenen yeni bir aidiyet formunun ipuçlarını sunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, göç olgusu, bireysel ve kolektif düzeyde kimliklerin sabit değil, sürekli müzakere edilen ve yeniden inşa edilen süreçler olduğunu bir kez daha gözler önüne sermektedir.

14C Insecurity and Migration

Moderator: Ruth Elizabeth Prado Pérez, ITESO, Jesuit University of Guadalajara, Mexico

761 Bureaucratic Violence against Migrants and Refugees in Mexico

Ruth Elizabeth Prado Pérez, ITESO, Jesuit University of Guadalajara, Mexico

On the night of March 27, 2023, a fire at the immigration station in Ciudad Juárez, in northern Mexico, left 40 migrants dead and dozens injured. The images show a chaotic scene with detainees locked in the cell where the fire started whilst immigration agents did nothing to save them, nor did they try to fight the fire. These events highlighted not only the lack of resources, capacities, and adequate protocols to handle and care for the migrant population, but also Mexico's inhumane and bureaucratic immigration system, in the face of the current refugee crisis in this country.

The strict border policies have dramatically reduced the number of people crossing into the United States, restricted the number of asylum applications received daily by US authorities and even the ways and places that this could be done by asylum seekers. In that context, people has been forced to remain in Mexico for months or even years while their asylum claims are processed. This has produced, on the one hand, a crisis of overcrowding in shelters and immigration centers, and events such as the fire at the migratory station; and on the other, Mexico has become a significant destination country for people in need of international protection in the Americas. In 2023, a record number of

140,982 people applied for asylum in Mexico leading to this country's refugee system being overwhelmed by the growth in applicants. As the US has pushed Mexico to prevent migrants from crossing the border, thousands were left unable to receive international protection, forced to stay in Mexico, facing abuses and struggling to obtain legal status, and often have become victims of crime. This paper examines the bureaucratic violence against migrants and refugees in Mexico.

569 Psychocultural Marginality and the Impact on Scottish Emigrants

Janet Elizabeth Fetzner, Regent University, Virginia, USA

Kara Woodley, University of Wisconsin-Superior, USA

This study explores the concept of Psychocultural Marginality among Scottish emigrants, examining how cultural dislocation influences the acculturation process and the essence of adverse impacts and adaptation. Marginalization and disconnection from culture can translate into increased breakdowns in family of origin connections, the decay of birth culture, and negative changes in mental health symptoms. The context of this study identifies the historical patterns of emigration as well as the enduring cultural heritage that Scottish emigrants carry during their lives and throughout generations. The need for this research comes from a gap in existing literature regarding psychological implications of emigration in Scottish individuals. A deeper understanding of the impact that emigrants' can experience when disconnected to their culture of origin can have significant insights in understanding the process of cultural negotiation. This phenomenological research study looks to identify the influence that emigration may have on Scottish individuals who have resettled in the United States. Through the use of thematic analysis, descriptive coding and emotion coding, the researcher identified themes related to the essence of emigration and the process of acculturation. The insights identified through this research may help to benefit larger discussions on migration, adaptation, and cultural identity resulting in better emotional and mental health support for emigrants.

908 Social movements in Ecuador and LGBTQI+ Venezuelan migration

Juan Carlos Valarezo Sánchez, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Ecuador

In the absence of the Ecuadorian government's recognition, provision and protection of migrants' rights, as stated in the constitution, and through an even more patriarchal handling of such situation, social movements appear as the key players that advocate, provide, and defend rights of LGBTQI+ venezuelan migrants. The purpose of this research is to look into the accomplishments and limitations of such movements through a legal framework that seems very progressive in practice, but that still shows the obstacles of patriarchy in the government's structures and actors. All of this through the lens of the constructivist theory in International Relations.

Anas Karzai, Laurentian University, Canada

This paper examines contemporary human displacement on a mass scale, unprecedented in recorded history, as a direct byproduct of Euro-American economic and political hegemony. I argue that neoliberal economic policies driven by this imperial logic, coupled with the emergence of a new brand of cultural and political authoritarianism masquerading as 'free speech,' are symptoms of the so-called 'international rules-based order.' This order continues to metastasize at an alarming pace, threatening the biosphere upon which all life depends.

In his message to Congress on December 2, 1823, U.S. President James Monroe declared that the Western Hemisphere was the United States' sphere of interest, inaugurating a permanent foreign policy of intervention—what became known as the "Monroe Doctrine." Subsequent presidents operationalized this doctrine throughout the 20th century. For instance, in his inaugural address on January 20, 1949, President Harry Truman stated:

"We must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas..."

With this speech, Truman effectively labeled and sentenced two-thirds of the world's population as "underdeveloped." The concept of "underdevelopment" became a euphemism for U.S. intervention to reshape the global economic, political, and cultural landscape in its own image. Since the Second World War, the world has been subjected to American imperial hegemony, with its military and ideological campaigns exacting a heavy toll on those Truman deemed "underdeveloped"—primarily the Global South.

The so-called Truman Doctrine extended this coercive interventionism under the guise of fostering "development" among "culturally and economically backward" population. This policy and its enduring legacy continues to produce millions of displaced people. The rise of New Authoritarianism guarantees a future of increased refugees, economic migrants, internally displaced persons, and, in the gravest of instances, genocide.

14D Theory, Data and Methods V1

Moderator: Clemente Quinones-Reyes, Georgia Gwinnett College, USA

659 Impact of Aspirations and Capabilities to Migrate on Central American Migration to the USA

Clemente Quinones-Reyes, Georgia Gwinnett College, USA

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the extent to which aspirations and capabilities to migrate affect the Central Americans' migration, usually to the USA. The assumption is that capabilities and aspirations to migrate are the decisive factors for nationals of Central America to take the journey. To assess this hypothesis, the author introduces a model whose outcome variable is migration, while the independent factors are indicators of the Aspirations-Capabilities Theory. However, to correctly assess the relative impact of these variables and to reduce any estimation bias in this relative effect, factors related to the Migration Networks Theory are also included. Data come from the Latin American Public Opinion Project, wave 2021.

753 Refugee research ethics: moving from participation to mattering

Maria Psoinos, Canterbury Christ Church University, UK

Pragmatic approaches in social research are epistemologically informed, but also practical, that is, they give voice to the participants and through the research process where they actively participate, they manage to explore the issues under examination so that actual solutions are derived for real-life problems (Flyvbjerg, 2001; Morgan, 2007; Patton, 2014).

Participation in this context means doing research 'with' rather than 'on' groups of people. In recent refugee studies, these pragmatic approaches are increasingly being supported (Filler et al., 2021; Kia-Keating & Huang, 2022). In this paper we perform a narrative review of refugee studies which have adopted this pragmatic approach, and in particular we look at their research ethics and critically review the ethical principles they adopted, the Institutional Review Board procedures they followed and the ethical concerns addressed.

When designing and carrying out such research with refugee populations, there are various ethical issues involved. Scholars have extensively discussed refugee research ethics, especially with regards to the particularities of this type of research, e.g. vulnerabilities of the study population and the asymmetric power relationship between researcher(s) and participant(s) (Deps et al., 2022, Psoinos, 2015); the difficulties of constructing an ethical consent process (Mackenzie et al., 2007).

We highlight that in most of the reviewed studies, in the sections related to research ethics, even though the typical issues related to securing consent, doing-no-harm and debriefing are addressed, other aspects are missing such as relevant

theoretical developments from the field of liberation psychology (Garcia-Ramirez et al., 2010) and pertinent community psychology concepts such as mattering (Prilleltensky, 2020). It is important not only to include refugee research participants in the design and implementation of the studies for the sake of paying lip service to notions of inclusion (Albtran et al., 2024). Precisely because in refugee studies which adopt the pragmatic approach the lived experiences of migration and resettlement are explored in an interdisciplinary manner (Jacquez et al., 2021) and structural coercion (Fisher, 2013) is strongly criticised, research ethics should delineate a context where greater equity is promoted.

819 Intersectionality and Climate Migration: Understanding Vulnerabilities and Social Justice

Betül Dilara Seker, Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye

The changes in climate conditions experienced today and climatic disasters, whether slow or rapid in onset, elicit different reactions. One significant reaction to climate change is migration behavior. Since individuals' migration decisions are simultaneously affected by various contextual factors along with climate change, it is challenging to estimate the exact number of people moving primarily due to climate change. However, it is known that this number is increasing daily. Additionally, the effects of climate change are not distributed equally across societies. Vulnerable people who cannot cope with complex environmental situations such as extreme weather conditions, droughts, and floods are moving within and outside their countries. Evaluating the climate-related migration process from an intersectionality perspective is essential. Although intersectionality contains some ambiguities, it is an analytical approach that offers a valuable perspective.

Intersectionality is also a key concept in social justice projects. It is used to define a social position rather than an individual difference. Therefore, it is considered an essential approach in investigating whether the combination of social justice, equality, and disadvantaged group memberships has individual and social meanings. The process of acquiring an identity is related to multiple social categories constructed through group memberships and the process of comparing oneself with others. Sometimes, a person may become a member of various disadvantaged groups due to the construction of their identities and their interactions, leading to negative experiences such as discrimination and exclusion. After migration, individuals change places from one identity hierarchy to another, repositioning themselves within the new cultural structure. The disadvantaged and heterogeneous structure of groups migrating due to climate makes the concept of intersectionality crucial for understanding disadvantages and creating practical solutions for social justice and migration policies. Therefore, intersectionality provides a broader perspective in climate migration studies. This conceptual study aims to reveal the disadvantaged groups in climate migration

from an intersectional perspective. As policy development to address climate migration issues has become a rising priority worldwide, this type of assessment, which considers the conditions of individuals before and after climate migration, is thought to increase the quality of life and well-being of society by studying issues such as the acculturation process, vulnerability levels, possible risks, resettlement, and adaptation.

978 Nigeria and Contemporary Issues of international Migration: A Critical Examination of Lee's Push-Pull Theory

Mafos Steve, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia, Russian Federation

Migration is a phenomenon that has shaped human history and continues to influence socio-economic and cultural landscapes globally. This research explores the theoretical underpinnings of migration, with particular emphasis on Lee's Push-Pull Theory of Migration, and critically assess its applicability to the unique migration dynamics in Nigeria. It examines the specific migration patterns of Nigerians influenced by political instability, economic challenges, and environmental factors, analyzed through the lens of Lee's Push-Pull Theory. Lee's Push-Pull Theory of Migration (1966) provides a robust framework for understanding the factors that drive individuals to migrate. The theory remains a foundational migration model, but in the case of Nigeria's contemporary migration landscape, it has several limitations. This research highlights major research gaps related to structural constraints, migration networks, policy frameworks, irregular migration, gender perspectives, climate-induced displacement, and technology's role in migration decisions. By integrating recent scholarly perspectives, this study argues that migration theories must evolve to accommodate the complexities of international migration from Nigeria. Identifying and addressing these research gaps in Lee's Push-Pull Theory is crucial in understanding Nigeria's contemporary migration landscape. This paper believes that these gaps are not just theoretical concerns; they have direct and practical implications for contemporary issues of Nigeria international migration. It suggests that Policymakers, researchers, and international bodies must go beyond economic explanations to include: 1) Structural migration barriers such as corruption, governance failures, and colonial legacies. 2) The role of migration networks in shaping irregular migration flows. 3) Stronger migration governance frameworks that address restrictive policies. 4) Human trafficking interventions to protect vulnerable Nigerians. 5) Climate change policies to prevent forced environmental migration. 6) Gender-sensitive migration frameworks to address both female and male migrants' exploitation. 7) Adaptation to digital migration trends in the global labor market. The aim of this research is to identify and analyze the contemporary issues of migration of Nigerians to Europe and suggest solutions (a Framework of migration governance), to the contemporary issues of Nigeria international migration. This research uses a mixed-methods approach including qualitative analysis,

quantitative Analysis and data visualization. Research findings identify the inadequate explanation of migration complexity. This paper argues that migration from Nigeria is influenced by multi-dimensional factors, including historical, political, and economic structures. Also, the oversimplification of migration causes by the push-pull model leads to policy misinterpretations, where policy-makers focus solely on economic incentives rather than addressing systemic issues such as corruption, unemployment, and weak governance. This paper takes into consideration these factors in expanding the Lee's Theory of Migration.

15A Work, Employment and Society V3

Moderator: Oshin Pandey, Hampshire College, USA

951 Migration flows and foreign direct investment: An Econometric Analysis

Oumaima Bouarfa, University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Morocco

Mohammed Abdellaoui, University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Morocco

Hind Chamchoune, University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Morocco

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The relationship between migration flows and foreign direct investment (FDI) is of growing interest in the economic literature. Migration can play a key role in the attractiveness of FDI by facilitating knowledge transfer and the expansion of transnational networks. According to Docquier and Rapoport (2012), "'diasporas positively influence FDI flows by reducing information asymmetries and facilitating business relationships between home and host countries'". Similarly, Kugler and Rapoport (2007) show that 'migration links strengthen economic cooperation by promoting bilateral investment'.

From an empirical perspective, several studies have highlighted the structuring effect of migration on economic development. For example, De Haas (2010) explains that 'international migration contributes to economic diversification by stimulating entrepreneurship and supporting the growth of local markets'. In this sense, some research suggests that countries with large diaspora networks attract more FDI due to greater foreign investor confidence and lower market entry costs (Gould, 1994).

However, the relationship is not systematically positive. In some contexts, migration may be associated with a brain drain that could discourage investment in the countries of origin. As Alesina and La Ferrara (2005) point out, 'a high level of talent emigration can weaken a country's capacity for innovation and competitiveness, thereby reducing its attractiveness to foreign investors'. Moreover, MNEs' investment decisions also depend on the stability of migration policies and labour market regulations (Javorcik et al., 2011), which complicates

the analysis of the interactions between FDI and migration flows.

This article proposes an econometric approach to assess the impact of migration flows on FDI. Through empirical modelling, we seek to identify the mechanisms underlying this relationship and measure its magnitude. Our results will contribute to the academic debate by providing food for thought on the role of migration in investment strategies and its implications for economic and migration policies.

In a world of increasing capital and labour mobility, it is essential to better understand the interactions between migration and FDI. As Head and Ries (1998) point out, "capital and human flows are deeply intertwined and together influence global economic dynamics". The aim of this study is therefore to inform policy makers and researchers about the economic issues surrounding international mobility.

767 Comparative Pathways of Transnational Labor Migration: Intermediaries and Political Economy in Nepal and Pakistan

Oshin Pandey, Hampshire College, USA

This study examines transnational labor migration from Nepal and Pakistan to Gulf countries, emphasizing the role of intermediaries in shaping political narratives and migrant experiences. By comparing these South Asian contexts, the research explores migration processes, regulatory frameworks, and the socio-economic realities of migrant workers.

Using a mixed-methods approach, the study integrates semi-structured interviews, field observations, and document analysis conducted in Nepal (Kathmandu and Dhanusha) and Pakistan (Peshawar and Rawalpindi-Islamabad). This comprehensive examination of migration networks identify key patterns and their broader implications for governance and labor rights.

Labor migration in both countries involves state institutions, private recruitment agencies, and individual brokers. While Nepal's Department of Foreign Employment and Pakistan's Bureau of Emigration regulate migration, private recruiters dominate the actual process, creating a gap between official policies and migrant realities. Intermediaries, from licensed agencies to informal village-level brokers, significantly shape migration outcomes.

Migrants typically follow three pathways: direct engagement with agents, reliance on sub-agents, or leveraging personal networks. Each route presents challenges, including financial exploitation, misinformation, and inadequate pre-departure preparation. Rural migrants are especially vulnerable due to limited access to reliable information.

Common pre-departure challenges include:

High Recruitment Fees: Despite legal caps, migrants often pay between 500 and 2200 USD, accumulating significant debt.

Misinformation: Recruiters frequently misrepresent job contracts, wages, and working conditions, leading to unexpected hardships.

Ineffective Orientation Programs: Many migrants bypass training due to accessibility issues, leaving them unprepared for foreign labor markets.

Upon arrival in destination countries, migrants face wage delays, exploitative conditions, and restricted access to legal recourse. Language barriers further exacerbate vulnerabilities. However, compatriot networks often provide informal support systems. State protection remains limited, with Nepali and Pakistani embassies frequently criticized for inadequate assistance.

The study also highlights the entrenched political economy of labor migration. Recruitment agencies and political authorities maintain deeply interconnected relationships, weakening regulatory enforcement and enabling exploitative practices. Structural resistance to reform complicates efforts to implement effective migrant protection policies.

By comparing the Nepali and Pakistani contexts, this study contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of transnational labor migration processes in South Asia. It highlights common challenges faced by migrants from both countries, such as the need for stronger state negotiating power in bilateral agreements with destination countries, enhanced transparency in the recruitment process, improved access to accurate information, and greater support mechanisms for workers abroad. At the same time, the research identifies unique features of each country's migration system, allowing for a nuanced analysis of how national contexts shape migration experiences and outcomes.

This comparative approach provides valuable insights into the broader dynamics of South Asian labor migration to the Gulf, identifying both shared and context-specific areas for intervention to enhance migrant protection and support. By examining the entire migration cycle, from pre-departure to return, in both Nepal and Pakistan, this study offers a robust framework for understanding the complexities of transnational labor migration and developing more effective policies to address the challenges faced by migrant workers from the region.

763 Co-Production of Migrant Precarity by Sending and Receiving States: Bangladeshi Workers in the Gulf Region

Sanjana P. Rahman, York University, Canada

There has been much discussion about the commodification of labour power under temporary labour regimes such as the kafala system in the Gulf region. With severely circumscribed work and residency rights, and the ability to change jobs or leave the country resting upon the employers to whom migrant workers

are structurally tied, such regimes in migrant-receiving states in the Gulf create space for widespread exploitation of migrant workers, such as the withholding of payments, passport confiscation, and arbitrary detention or deportation. Equally crucial, however, is the role of the migrant-sending state in producing and/or mitigating precariousness of migrant workers. In the global capitalist system, sending states such as Bangladesh which are heavily reliant upon foreign remittances often device policies that support the export of migrant workers with inadequate attention towards workers' rights and safety. Indeed, the process of precarisation often starts prior to a migrant worker's departure to the sending state via inadequate pre-departure training, exploitative recruitment practices, and insufficient protection policies. Set in this context, this paper explores the situation of Bangladeshi overseas workers, as constructed by the role of sending state actors and government policies, to investigate how sending states can contribute to reproducing a precarious migrant workforce. Through a critical examination of the roles of recruitment agencies and brokers, concerned government bodies, and policies and protective measures directed at Bangladeshi migrant workers, I argue that the precariousness of those working in the Gulf region is co-produced by both sending and receiving states. I contend further that precariousness is an outcome of sending state action together with inaction, the latter of which can occur both through the strategic use of political indifference as means of migrant control, and through negligence. Using the metaphor of a 'ladder of exploitation', I assert that power imbalances are present both at the global level between sending and receiving states (vis-à-vis the capitalist global hierarchy of states), as well as between various state and non-state actors and migrant workers within the sending state, thus situating migrant workers at the bottom of the ladder and enabling this process of co-production. Taking lessons from the experiences of migrant workers who laboured in Qatar for the 2022 FIFA World Cup, this paper stresses the importance of centring labour rights over the next decade of preparation for the 2034 FIFA World Cup in Saudi Arabia, where the labour force is largely comprised of migrant workers.

696 From Migration to Reintegration: A Review of Social, Economic, and Psychological Challenges in Return Migration of Pakistani Students

Waqas Ahmad, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, China

Although return migration is a significant focus of research on global migration, little is known about the difficulties individuals returning to their native country experience following study abroad. This review examines the psychological, economic, and social obstacles that Pakistani students encounter when they seek higher education overseas and return to Pakistan. Socially, Returnees frequently face challenges in re-establishing connections with their home culture and social circles. Although they come back with fresh insights and abilities, they may feel disconnected or estranged because of cultural changes and a perceived lack of empathy from friends and family. They often experience reverse culture shock,

making it difficult to readjust their cultural norms. Economically, the challenges focus on professional reintegration, which encompasses underemployment and the discrepancy between the skills acquired abroad and the requirements of the local job market. Many returnees are frustrated and disappointed by the limited opportunities they have to implement their expertise despite their advanced qualifications. Additionally, the acceptance of foreign degrees and bureaucratic obstacles further confound their transition into professional positions. These challenges not only impede the effective use of human capital but also contribute to the more general issue of brain waste. Psychologically, return migration often brings emotional strain. Many returnees report experiencing stress, anxiety, and disappointment upon realizing that their international education does not guarantee the societal or professional advancement they anticipated. The gap between expectations formed during their time abroad and the realities of reintegration can exacerbate dissatisfaction. Additionally, societal pressure to succeed and contribute positively to family and community adds another layer of mental health challenges. This paper also identifies a lack of institutional and policy-level support for returnees in Pakistan. Unlike some countries with reintegration programs, Pakistan offers limited resources to help graduates transition smoothly into society and the workforce. This gap highlights the need for policies that promote better utilization of returnees' skills while addressing the systemic barriers they face.

By synthesizing insights from relevant studies, this review provides a nuanced understanding of the social, economic, and psychological reintegration challenges in the return migration of Pakistani students. It underscores the importance of creating supportive frameworks to ensure returnees can contribute effectively to national development. Furthermore, the paper highlights the need for future research to explore region-specific reintegration issues and to assess the effectiveness of potential interventions.

15B Special Session: Research and Policy at the Intersection of Migration Flows in Central America

Moderator: Tom Hare, University of Notre Dame, USA

2014 Research and Policy at the Intersection of Migration Flows in Central America: Where Do We Go from Here?

Tom Hare, University of Notre Dame, USA

As an introduction to the special session, this paper will provide an introduction to migration intentions and the governance, public policy, and management challenges that must respond to that reality in the high migration context of Central America. To establish the context for the discussion to follow, the author will first use recent unique data from among 5,000 youth aged 10-13 in Honduras

and El Salvador to examine the relationship between migration intentions and various typical root causes. Then, the author will discuss a recent review of a root causes strategy that aims to reduce migration intentions and its challenges. Finally, the author will moderate the discussion among a unique mix of academic and practitioners, and especially pull together the recommended strategies to improve both evidence generation and policy responses.

2015 What Central American Youth's Future Ideation Tells Us about Their Migration Intentions

María Estela Rivero Fuentes, University of Notre Dame, USA

A positive outlook for the future directly impacts how we feel, behave, and the economic opportunities we pursue. In this paper, we use a survey of 10,000 middle school students in El Salvador and Honduras, where we asked respondents to draw and explain in words how they see their lives in ten years to understand their future ideations and their link to migration. The study has five results with significant implications for policy making: 1) despite this youth's high migration intentions (67%), only a minority of survey respondents drew themselves as migrants; 2) youth foresee a future where their economic needs are fulfilled, they are able to support their families, and work to make this happen; 3) these youth's drawings offer a view of what they see as necessary: respondents expect to have their and their family's basic economic needs solved, having a stable job, and a calm life; 4) drawings also show what Central American youth perceives as desirable riches: having a two-floored house, cars, motorcycles, and being able to travel; 5) a small portion of the youth are so pessimistic about their future, that they picture themselves dead or are unable to imagine a future for themselves.

2016 Measuring perceptions of hope and migration intentions in El Salvador: Lessons from the Hope Index

Margarita Beneke de Sanfelín, Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y Social, El Salvador

This paper presents the development and implementation of the Hope Perceptions Survey, a comprehensive data collection initiative conducted annually from 2022 to 2026 in the three targeted urban hubs in El Salvador, and the development of a Hope Index. Commissioned by the US Agency for International Development (USAID), this survey aims to gauge public perceptions regarding citizen security, economic opportunities, and governance, aspects considered as underlying drivers of irregular migration in the region. The survey methodology employs a multistage cluster sampling technique to ensure a representative sample of 4,500 individuals across three urban hubs, capturing a diverse range of socioeconomic strata. The instrument was meticulously designed to measure key indicators, including perceptions of security, economic prospects, educational opportunities, and institutional trust. The survey's annual iteration

enables the tracking of evolution over time.

The survey instrument was designed to measure public perception of three objectives: citizen security, economic and educational opportunities, and confidence in national/local institutions to provide high-quality basic services. It also includes other relevant issues, such as: quality of life, inclination to migrate and transnational relationships.

With the data generated for the 2022 round of the survey, a “Hope Index” was developed, which quantitatively assesses life satisfaction and its correlation with migration intentions. Through multivariate analysis, including logistic regression and LASSO, the study identifies significant variables predicting life satisfaction and migration inclination. The procedure used yielded variables related to each of the development objectives, which shows that the three areas are factors associated with the desire to migrate. The “Hope Index” performed as expected: it negatively correlates with motivations to migrate and positively with quality of life.

The Hope Perceptions Survey with its rich database and the resulting Hope Index can contribute to broader comparative studies on democracy and public opinion in El Salvador, thereby providing valuable insights for policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders engaged in the region’s development.

2017 International migration in Central America and the Dominican Republic: flows, dynamics and public policy responses

Alberto Mora Román, Estado de la Región, Costa Rica

The study argues that while there is continuity in the nature of migratory flows in Central America and the Dominican Republic due to perennial conditions, significant changes have occurred in recent years. The most notable is the consolidation of the region as the great connector between the migratory systems of the Americas, through which a massive volume of people circulate. A critical element is how the border externalization policy carried out by the United States - extending to Mexico and Central America - impacts the migratory movement.

On the other hand, the volume and composition of the flows show increasing complexity, in terms of the profile of the people (age, gender, nationality, socioeconomic status) and the reasons for which they flee (economic, environmental, state violence, criminality). Civil society and intergovernmental organizations have significantly complemented the efforts of some states to manage the unusual volumes, providing assistance and protection and, to the extent possible, promoting the defense and protection of the fundamental rights of these people. The research uses various sources such as official documents, specialized reports, press information and academic literature. The paper is also based on fieldwork: the authors traveled for 10 days to Panama in December 2023, where they visited Panama City and the Darien area. They also conducted

interviews with migrants in Chicago and Mexico City. Finally, interviews were conducted with experts on these topics in the region.

2018 Governance of migration cycles in Mexico and Central America:
Comparative analysis of institutional designs for the management of
migration policies

Eduardo Nuñez, National Democratic Institute, Guatemala

Migratory dynamics in Central America are characterized by diverse patterns of behavior: intra-regional flows – mainly from Nicaragua to Costa Rica –; extra-regional flows – of expulsion, as in the case of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras; of return, to these countries from destinations, mainly the United States; and of transit, which refers to the flows of South American migrants (particularly Venezuela), Caribbean migrants (mainly Haiti); and international flows, which refer to the transit of African and Asian migrants en route, mainly, to the United States of America.

These migration patterns generate strong pressures on the policies and public services of the sending, transit and receiving countries, including the areas of security, humanitarian aid, human rights, economic growth and social assistance. These pressures are met by national institutions that generally show insufficient strategic management capacities, with limited resources and problems of effective coordination to handle the volume and multidimensionality of the migration phenomenon.

The challenge of managing irregular migration flows has led to the need to review and improve the designs and systems of migration governance, as a way of increasing the institutional response capacity of national States and their capacities for subregional harmonization and coordination. The need arises to create authentic institutional systems of migration governance that respond in a systemic way to the multiple challenges that migration entails.

Identifying, characterizing and assessing the effectiveness of institutional migration governance systems in Central America is a necessity and a basic input for structuring an agenda for reform and modernization of these normative and institutional frameworks. Identifying common elements, divergences, coordination mechanisms or their absence, harmonization frameworks and cooperation between countries is the fundamental purpose of this study. The paper will present concrete practical recommendations that will help structure a proactive dialogue between academia and public institutions to improve the approach, design and operation of migration governance systems in Central America.

15C Identities and Migration V3

Moderator: Suzy Ismail, Cornerstone Marriage & Family Intervention, USA

695 Unprocedural Removal of Protection Seekers, Legal Barriers and Changing Paradigm in Involuntary Migration: UK and US

Carol Ijeoma Njoku, University of San Francisco, USA

Humanitarian migration is one of the most vital but poorly managed issues in international refugee law (IRL). As of June 2024, it was estimated that 122.6 million aliens, approximately 2.6% of the world's population, have been forced to flee their homes for varying circumstances such as conflicts, insecurity, and climate change. Among these, 37.9 million are refugees, 68.3 million people are internally displaced, whereas 4.4 million people are identified as stateless people who have been denied nationality, access to basic rights, and freedom (UNHCR Refugee Data Finder, 2025). Comparably, the statistics increased significantly in 2024 from 117.2 in 2023, making forced migration one of the highest perennial crises in contemporary human society. All countries are affected as sources, transit, or destination states. Yet solution-seeking is trivialized by governments or rather replaced with restrictive approaches to militarizing borders as well as legal barriers that make protection inaccessible to refugees. The defining principle of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees is asylum and nonrefoulement – given that an asylum seeker who has “a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion” should not be returned to a territory where his or her life and freedom would be threatened (Article 33 (1)). The only exception is if “there are reasonable grounds” to consider the asylum seeker a threat to the national security of the host country or a convicted criminal (see, the 1951 Convention, Article 33 (2); Article 1. F). Nonrefoulement is commonly treated as customary international law. In contrast, this fundamental principle is undermined by the enforcement of forcible and unprocedural removal of asylum seekers as seen in the UK's Illegal Migration Act of 2023 (IMA) and the US Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA). Expedited removal law is simply an act in penalization of undocumented persons contrary to Article 31. Deportable aliens under these laws are precluded from seeking asylum and could be prosecuted for re-entry. Under the Trump Administration IIRIRA was retroactively expanded and has been transmuted into other anti-asylum laws like the Biden Administration's Circumvention of Lawful Pathways (CLP) Rule and Securing the Border (STB) Rule. Implementing these laws has increased the rates of rapid removals, immigration-related prosecutions, and diminished access to asylum for potential refugees. Therefore, this study interrogates the validity of the laws that assign unchecked authorities to immigration officials to detain and remove undocumented immigrants. The research argument finds expedited removal as a derogation from Articles 31 and

33(1) of the 1951 Convention and a deviation from the exclusion criteria. To reaffirm this, subsequent discussion elaborates on the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in international law. Finally, the researcher makes recommendations on managing the refugee crisis, effective monitoring of the treatment of refugees in destination states, and modalities for balancing national security scrutiny with human rights considerations.

514 A Migration Model on Migrants with Undetermined Destination: The Journey of Chinese Diasporas in South America

Sing Ip Daniel Lai, McMaster Divinity College, Canada

The dynasty cycle in Chinese history is a political theory that each dynasty rises to a political and economic peak and then, due to moral corruption, declines, and falls, only to be replaced by a new dynasty. The cycle then repeats under a pattern of repetitive motifs. Famines, natural disasters, and civil wars accompany these cycles, which are followed by a new wave of migration for the poor to survive.

The four migration models of the Chinese migration history of the last 700 years can be described as Sojourners, Strangers, Sanctuary Seekers, and Visitors. These four categories represent four migration models of people, about where they come from and where they want to go. The category of “Strangers” is defined as migrants without *télos* and intent to stay is optional. It also represents many of the Chinese migrants who seek better opportunities with undetermined destinations in mind.

The potential of South America is often ignored or overlooked, but many Chinese migrants want to seize these opportunities to build their dreams. These migrants have given up the risky attempts to become illegal migrants, especially those who have families and children. So, these Chinese migrants have chosen South America as stepping-stones for their triple jump to the U.S. in the last two decades. With the competition between China and the US growing to a red-hot stage, where will be the destination of these Chinese migrants in South America?

771 Collectivism and Uncertainty Avoidance in Narrative Oral Histories of Resettled Syrian Refugees

Suzy Ismail, Cornerstone Marriage & Family Intervention, USA

Emotional resilience among resettled refugees is an indicator of cultural integration and adaptation into a host country which in turn impacts schools, resettlement agencies, and refugee service organizations in how they can best meet the needs of refugees. The documented decline in emotional resilience among resettled Syrian refugees during the past decade is linked to the problem of cultural value disparities causing a resultant decline in mental health and socioemotional wellbeing. The purpose of this narrative qualitative study was to explore expressions of cultural value dimensions such as collectivism and uncertainty avoidance in oral histories of resettled Syrian refugees. Applying

Hofstede's value dimensions as a theoretical framework to explore expressions of resilience through a culturally cognizant lens addressed the research gap in refugee resilience studies. The research question exploring expressions of collectivism and uncertainty avoidance in the refugee narratives was addressed by conducting a thematic content analysis using linguistic assessment on a data source of 26 publicly archived narrative oral histories collected from Syrian refugees resettled in countries other than the US. Study results indicated that constructs of collectivism informed participant narratives and impacted cultural adaptation more than elements of faith adherence or uncertainty avoidance. Expressions of family and community connections in particular rose to the forefront in the narratives. Positive social change can result from this study through increased understanding of refugee resilience using a cultural lens which can lead to improved refugee mental health, socioemotional wellness, and cultural adaptation.

599 Cosmologies of destination for tracing the roots and routes of young migrants

Irasema Mora-Pablo, University of Guanajuato, Mexico

The concept of 'cosmologies of destinations', according to Belloni (2020), is a component of the emerging trend of research that aims to surpass simplistic mechanistic models of migration by incorporating a more culturally sensitive approach and acknowledging the role of agency, aspirations, and emotions in the pathways of migrants (Bal and Willems 2014; Carling and Collins 2017; Cohen and Jonsson 2011). This presentation examines the results of a longitudinal study that sought to investigate the life stories of three young migrants who have encountered mobility throughout their lifetimes. Two of them cross between the United States and Mexico, and one goes from Cuba to Mexico and then to the United States. Each individual represents a cosmology of destination that illustrates the daily decision-making, challenges, aspirations, and obstacles they face. I employ the theoretical framework of "cosmologies of destinations" (Belloni, 2020) to delineate and comprehend the significance of these migrants' journeys. Methodologically the research approach was qualitative in nature, utilizing narrative inquiry. The results show how these three young participants experience and build notions of transitions, identity formation and their processes of integration, in social and educational spheres, where their bilingualism is at the forefront. It is not solely about geographic imagination; it is also about the moral accomplishments associated with reaching or being in a specific destination. By observing the "cosmologies of destinations," one can gain insight into the reasons why some individuals are compelled to relocate to specific destinations at all costs, while others prefer to remain in their current location, despite the challenges. I conclude highlighting that by actively listening to these young adults and their accounts of their experiences, we may move beyond superficial descriptions and capture the emic, thereby generating more

comprehensive information that enables us to serve as intermediaries between transnationals' diverse cosmologies.

15D Retos de la migración siglo XXI – VI [Spanish]

Moderator: Pascual García Macías, UTPL, Ecuador

747 Dimensiones del Bienestar en la Migración en Tránsito: Un Estudio Etnográfico de Migrantes Centroamericanos en Zacatecas, México

Pascual Gerardo García Zamora, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

Aguilar Delgado Sayra Alejandra, México

Ruiz de Chávez Ramírez Dellanira, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

Herrera Maartínez Juan Lamberto, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

México se ha convertido en el paso obligado o antesala para poder llegar a vivir y trabajar en los Estados Unidos de América. La migración de tránsito de personas centroamericanas irregulares por México se ha ido incrementando desde el año 2022 y se comienzan a registrar además otros arribos procedentes de Venezuela, Nicaragua, Haití, Cuba, Brasil y en menor medida ciudadanos de otros continentes alcanzando en general 2.4 millones de registro en la frontera norte con Estados Unidos. Este estudio se desarrolló desde la perspectiva de la etnografía, donde las preguntas nodales se enfocaron en conocer cuáles son los principales problemas que enfrentan los migrantes centroamericanos para realizar con bienestar su tránsito por México. Se utilizó la categoría del bienestar en el sentido de concepto globalizador que abarca, los relacionados con la salud física y psicológica, su entorno ambiental, social y económico. La teoría de redes sociales sostiene que las relaciones construidas en el lugar de origen, tránsito y destino brindan a los migrantes información precisa sobre rutas más seguras y menos riesgosas, facilitando un tránsito más fluido y aumentando las probabilidades de llegar con éxito a su destino en los Estados Unidos.

Los hallazgos subrayan la importancia de las redes sociales y del apoyo comunitario como factores clave para mitigar las dificultades de los migrantes en tránsito, particularmente en el ámbito psicológico. Sin embargo, las condiciones adversas que enfrentan podrían reducirse significativamente con intervenciones políticas que garanticen servicios básicos, seguridad y acompañamiento adecuado. Este estudio evidencia la urgente necesidad de voluntad política y cooperación internacional para abordar de manera integral los desafíos de la migración en tránsito, promoviendo el bienestar y la dignidad de los migrantes. Finalmente la mayoría de los entrevistados realizaban su tránsito en familia, lo cual sirve como un elemento de afrontamiento ante la adversidad, la mayoría de estas condiciones adversas en el proceso de migración son evitables si hay voluntad política por los gobiernos de los países donde se transita, se pueden conformar brigadas de acompañamiento con personal de trabajo social, psicología y Salud,

proporcionar estructura y servicios básicos para satisfacer necesidades vitales y dar seguridad a las personas y familias.

- 848 La frontera humanitaria de Tumbes (Perú): políticas migratorias y respuestas locales en el contexto del desplazamiento masivo y forzado venezolano (2018-2023)

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La región fronteriza peruana de Tumbes adquiere relevancia desde 2016 en el marco del desplazamiento forzado y masivo venezolano, constituyendo el principal puerto de acceso al país para más del 90% de migrantes venezolanos/as en tránsito hacia otras ciudades peruanas u otros países suramericanos. Bajo tal contexto, la frontera de Tumbes se convierte en una zona clave del gobierno de la migración: como instrumento regulatorio dentro de las estrategias de control migratorio y, simultáneamente, desde el 2018, como zona de compromiso humanitario: como “frontera humanitaria” (Walters, 2011) inscrita dentro de un régimen particular de conocimientos y prácticas, en relación constitutiva con una política migratoria estatal cambiante. Mediante una metodología cualitativa, que combina trabajo de campo etnográfico y revisión de políticas y literatura relevante, se analiza cómo políticas migratorias nacionales y factores externos como la pandemia crean fases distintas en la gestión humanitaria de la migración en el contexto local de Tumbes, donde destaca la intervención del Grupo de Trabajo para Refugiados y Migrantes liderado por OIM y ACNUR que integra varias organizaciones no gubernamentales. Se analizan tres fases clave de las políticas migratorias peruanas: Apertura (2015–2018), Restricción (2018–2020), Respuesta a la Crisis (2020–2023), y se examina cómo, paralelamente, el gobierno humanitario de la migración en Tumbes se adapta, generando tres fases correspondientes marcadas por un uso diferencial de la categoría de vulnerabilidad. Finalmente se evidencian las contradicciones en la evolución de políticas migratorias y su impacto en los flujos migratorios en relación a la respuesta humanitaria local.

- 770 Vivir en las sombras: la migración latinoamericana en la Costa Sur del Golfo en los Estados Unidos

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Este estudio analiza los nuevos destinos migratorios latinoamericanos en la Costa Sur del Golfo (South Gulf Coast) en los Estados Unidos, específicamente en Biloxi, Mississippi, donde la población hispana ha crecido significativamente desde la llegada del huracán Katrina en 2005. La investigación examina cómo la reestructuración económica y las nuevas oportunidades laborales en el denominado "New South" han modificado los patrones tradicionales de asentamiento migratorio, generando una dispersión territorial hacia zonas

tradicionalmente caracterizadas por una limitada presencia hispana. Metodológicamente, la investigación se fundamenta en un enfoque socio-antropológico que comprende trabajo de campo etnográfico. La recolección de datos se realiza mediante observación directa, entrevistas a profundidad y semiestructuradas con miembros de la comunidad migrante, lo que permite una comprensión holística de las dinámicas sociales en torno a los contextos de marginalidad social que se viven, en una región históricamente definida por la polarización racial bajo un escenario político antiinmigrante. El estudio documenta cómo la población latinoamericana en Biloxi ha aumentado en los últimos veinte años que, a pesar de vivir en las sombras, ha transformado la geografía local mediante el establecimiento de economías étnicas y expresiones culturales. Los resultados preliminares sugieren que estos nuevos patrones de asentamiento están reconfigurando no solo las rutas migratorias tradicionales, sino también las dinámicas socioculturales de las comunidades receptoras.

16A Education and Skilled Migration V2

Moderator: Lan Lo, University of Nottingham, UK

641 Bridging the Gap to Enhance Integration: Recognition of Low- and Medium-Skilled Migrant Workers' Qualifications

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Labor migration policies in Europe are sectorialized and promote stratification by focusing on offering legal paths of entry and residence for high-skilled migrants while neglecting low- or medium-skilled migrant workers, who must resort to fragmented and temporary national measures to regularize their situation, such as labor roots path in Spain or the regularization in high-demand occupation scheme in France. This paper examines whether the legal vacuum regarding medium- and low-skilled migrants - leading to irregularity and precariousness - could be partially mitigated by enhancing the recognition of qualifications, considering that 2024 recast of the Single Permit Directive has expanded the scope of equal treatment regarding qualifications. The recognition of qualifications of third-country-nationals (TCN), especially of low- and medium-skilled immigrants, is particularly advantageous for improving integration process and ensuring core rights such as residence. The research's novelty lies in leveraging recent legal mechanisms to address the regulatory gaps of Europe's market driven, high-skill oriented migration framework, and critically examining the skill-based stratification embedded in labor migration policies, that through an expansion of recognizable qualifications could be progressively dismantled. Focusing on low and medium-skilled migrants, whose precarious status stems from the lack of comprehensive legal provisions, is essential, as this heterogeneous group is often overlooked by migration policies, hindering their

integration. The paper aims to encourage states to facilitate pathways for recognizing medium- and low-level qualifications on the basis of equal treatment, which are also necessary to address labor shortage in various sectors, without forgetting that developing a rational and comprehensive legal framework for al TCN, regardless of their skills, remains the ultimate solution.

666 Trans-Saharan Pathways and Transit Experiences among Sub-Saharan Migrants: A qualitative systematic review

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Trans-Saharan migration has become a significant subject of interest lately. Migrants continue to face many difficulties, despite measures implemented by governments to curb negative experiences. Conducting a regional review of literature can provide valuable insights into this phenomenon, and help identify novel solutions to mitigate migrants' negative experiences through their coping strategies.

Purpose: This review, therefore, aimed at understanding the difficulties and obstacles involved in trans-Saharan migration. Its focus lies in comprehending the experiences of sub-Saharan migrants during transit, and the strategies they use to manage these challenges.

Methods: The qualitative systematic review adhered to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. Scopus and Google Scholar online databases were utilized, employing an array of keywords aligned with the research questions. All studies underwent screening based on predetermined eligibility criteria. Methodological appraisal was performed using the Joanna Briggs Institute (JBI) Critical Appraisal Checklist for Qualitative Research. Data extraction, synthesis, and categorization followed a thematic analysis strategy.

Results: Sixteen publications met the criteria, yielding 89 individual findings synthesized into 12 categories and 19 findings. These include experiences such as racism, violence, and financial hardships. Sub-Saharan migrants, facing racism and violence in Libya and Morocco, adopted coping tactics such as Arabic learning, forming migrant groups, and seeking support from human rights organizations.

Conclusion: Sub-Saharan countries should consider establishing Arabic learning centers in the migrants' home countries, enabling individuals to become proficient in the language before traveling through Libya and Morocco.

807 Belonging Through Place: Student Migrants' Urban Narratives in Ankara

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Osman Balaban, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Ankara, as a dynamic urban center, serves as both a host city and a cultural landscape for student migrants who navigate its spaces in search of identity, belonging, and community. Defined as individuals who migrate to pursue educational opportunities while managing the social, cultural, and spatial challenges of life in a foreign city, these student migrants hail primarily from Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and the Balkans—regions with distinct cultural, historical, and migratory ties to Turkey. Their interactions with the city are shaped by diverse backgrounds, influencing how they perceive and ascribe meaning to urban spaces. This study investigates the spatial identities of these student migrants, focusing on the names and cultural meanings they associate with key urban areas. A qualitative methodology is employed, integrating semi-structured interviews, participatory mapping, and field observations. The interviews capture perceptions of inclusion, exclusion, and belonging, while participatory mapping allows students to visually represent significant spaces and their meanings. Field observations provide contextual insights into the dynamics between the migrants and Ankara's urban environment. The research highlights how these spaces become arenas of identity negotiation, cultural expression, and community-building. By exploring the intersectionality of migration, cultural diversity, and spatial practices, the findings emphasize the importance of inclusive urban planning that acknowledges and incorporates the diverse spatial practices of migrants. This study contributes to broader discussions on multiculturalism, integration, and the evolving role of urban spaces in shaping identity and fostering community.

812 Migrant caregivers and the experiences of the people around them in the nursing care workplace in Okayama, Japan: the voices from the migrant caregiver trainers

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What experiences and challenges do migrant caregivers face while working in Japan? What social norms and expectations influence their experiences? Against a background in which interviews with migrant caregivers are still scarce, this study draws on Critical Phenomenology to interview migrant caregivers, patients who receive care from them, and Japanese caregivers who are in the position of training the migrant caregivers. The literature review addresses the institutional burden and hardship of hiring migrant caregivers, due to providing Japanese language training and preparing for a required national exam. Furthermore, when it comes to rural areas, migrant trainers also have the duty of supporting migrant caregivers' domestic needs due to a lack of people. Other research has pointed out the difficulties of accepting migrant caregivers due to cultural differences,

understanding dialects, writing Japanese, and communicating with their elderly clients. However, much research is conducted via questionnaire, and sometimes detailed explanations seem to be missing. In this paper, I focus on the result of interviewing 10 Japanese caregivers who have been training migrant caregivers at a nursing home in Okayama Prefecture for more than a year. I asked them about the issues they faced in the workplace in Japan, and the semi-structured interview data was analyzed via critical theory. The following themes were founded in my preliminary analysis regarding the challenges they face: (1) working conditions; (2) cultural adaptation and interaction; (3) structural oppression; (4) power relations; and (5) on-site education and support. Also, the following themes were identified as opportunities: (6) new perspectives brought by migrant caregivers; (7) diligence and willingness for self-improvement of migrant caregivers; and (8) friendly connections with residents and a natural care approach. Having migrant caregivers in Japanese nursing care settings offers unique challenges and opportunities. This study revealed the importance of fostering a supportive, culturally sensitive and equitable work environment. Furthermore, having migrant caregivers would bring the possibility of introducing new perspectives into Japanese nursing care culture. Recommendations include improving systems to ensure adequate support for both migrant caregivers as well as the trainers of migrant caregivers, and creating opportunities for cross-cultural exchange and mutual learning. Furthermore, emphasizing the positive influence of migrant caregivers would help eliminate biases among Japanese caregivers and create a more collaborative environment.

16B Communication, Media, Culture and Migration

Moderator: Patricia Posch, Communication and Society Research Centre (CECS), Portugal

890 Migrant Activism and Digital Black Feminism in Portugal's Media Landscape: The Case of Afrolis

Patricia Posch, Communication and Society Research Centre (CECS), Portugal

The media emerge from different needs, contexts, and even communities, operating within diverse and sometimes complex social, political, and economic landscapes. In Portugal, historically marginalised social groups have been developing strategies to make their voices heard, expressing experiences that foster the decolonisation of knowledge and challenge the dominant national imaginary. Several alternative media outlets have been working to amplify the narratives of excluded social groups and highlight the interests, concerns, and demands of marginalised communities.

In 2023, with the support of a grant from the Google News Initiative Europe, Afrolis was launched as the journalistic arm of Afrolis — Associação Cultural. With an editorial team of 11 members, Afrolis was established with the mission

to “provoke a change in the media ecosystem by bringing Black and racialised professionals to the centre of the discussion,” as well as to “disseminate the diversity of the realities of Black and racialised people, especially women,” and to “encourage their participation in the production of media content” (Afrolis, 2024, para. 1). Since then, it has published content in various formats and sections, including articles, blogs, interviews, photo galleries, podcasts, and videocasts.

To understand how migrant activism in Portugal is reflected in Afrolis' content and how it relates to the global agenda of the anti-racist and Black feminist struggle, this study focuses on a case study of this alternative digital platform. A thematic analysis was conducted on articles published between March 2023 and May 2023 on Afrolis, a period that spans from the establishment of a new government elected in Portugal in March 2022 to the creation of the Agency for Integration, Migration and Asylum, which replaced the Foreigners and Borders Service.

The findings reveal that Afrolis' activism aligns with the core themes of migrant activism and the Black feminist agenda, playing a pivotal role in addressing both latent and urgent issues affecting migrant and racialised women in Portugal. By denouncing structural oppression and creating spaces for narratives that promote collective empowerment, Afrolis has been repositioning Black women at the centre of a media ecosystem oriented towards alternative futures.

740 This is why we stay: culture, identity and migration for the urban Zoques in Tuxtla Gutierrez, Chiapas, and the Raramuri in Ciudad Juarez, Chih

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Most immigration studies examine why immigrants leave their places of origin, assigning causation to a wide array of factors that compels immigrants to leave their place of birth. This study, instead, looks at why people stay in their place of origins. I examined two ethnic groups in Mexico (Zoque and Tarahumara) to understand why the vast majority of their members stay within Mexico. For the Tarahumara especially, due to its proximity, they could easily cross the border, but seldom make the decision to migrate to the United States, either as a community (as most ethnic groups in Mexico do), or even individually.

As far as immigration studies, this examination differs from modern theoretical frameworks assigning causation to certain economic and social factors. In the case of this study, the pull-push motivations to migrate exists for both groups, yet they remain in Mexico. I arrive to these results after interviewing members of both groups in their respective communities in Juarez and Tuxtla. Furthermore, this study identifies tangible ways to prevent migration among groups in danger of migrating. Thus, this examination offers alternatives to existing paradigms that if applied at the local level throughout the territory as a federal initiative, it can

cut short migration in the short run among original ethnic groups and other at-risk groups. This study identifies crucial factors, which combined compels them to stay in Mexico. These are a sense of expertise and community involvement in the form of continuous rituals, in which the expertise described above can flourish among members of the community. This goes on for generations.

Finally, if we look at both the Raramuri and Zoques, both migrate within Mexico. In the context of immigration studies, one can see the importance of the way these two ethnic groups perceive reality between the United States and Mexico as diametrically different, yet that does not mean they do not migrate. They just do not migrate to the United States or any other nation because they perceive that only in Mexico, they can continue their rituals and traditions.

2024 Virtual bonds across borders. Stay-behind children's perspectives on digital communication and transnational family relationships

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Recent studies suggest that transnational communication, highly facilitated today by modern technologies, can contribute both to maintaining family ties beyond national borders, and to transmitting elements that contribute to knowledge and identity formation (Baldassar et al. 2016; Kedra 2021; Nedelcu, 2017). Frequent, specific and intentional use of digital communication devices can thus represent an adaptation strategy to cope with emotional and physical distances within transnational families, both for those who leave and those who stay. In this regard, Alinejad (2021) illustrates how social media networks facilitate communication between Romanian migrants and left-behind family members, shaping relations of “long-distance emotional care”.

Building on these premises, our paper addresses the impact of virtual audio-visual communication through modern devices and technologies on maintaining and/or strengthening the relationships, cohesion and identity of Romanian transnational families. The focus is primarily on the interaction and virtual cohabitation (Katz & Crocker, 2015) between the migrant parent(s) and the children remaining in the home country, and on how their personal and intimate relationships are reshaped by physical distance, communication technologies and all the new realities incorporated into the migration experience.

Based on qualitative findings resulting from in depth interviews with stay-behind children, we argue that, despite geographic distance and the rare occasions of physical family reunion, open and constant communication in virtually created “social fields” (Levitt & Glick Schiller 2004) can indeed be effective in keeping family ties and relationships vibrant. As new technologies and communication

devices unite family members across borders, sharing the same digital space with loved ones, discussing daily events, and observing their reactions in real-time can be significant achievements that nourish and strengthen transnational relationships. Other key findings of this research discuss whether virtual cohabitation of transnational family members through constant digital communication has an impact on processes of homeland dissimulation (Fitzgerald, 2013), and therefore on the perceived (emotional and physical) distance of family members in the home context.

The study corroborates data obtained from over 40 semi-structured interviews with Romanian teenagers who did not join their parents abroad, providing a valuable and underexplored perspective on transnational family organisation, and a specific focus on strategies, priorities, and means of communication among its members across borders. The viewpoints of stay-behind children who are left at home following parents' labour migration are less common in (Romanian) academic literature, hence the necessity of associating them with the narratives of migrant parents to learn more about their unique realities and perspectives.

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Co-Presence and Childcare in the Case of Romanian Migrants in Switzerland and Canada. *European Journal of Ageing*, 14(4), 375–383.

- 987 Contrasting Ways of Representing Syrians in Türkiye: Mainstream vs. New Media Divide

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Representation of immigrants and refugees in the media is a popular topic of research as it is considered to be both an important determinant and illustration of public opinion on the topic. This paper offers a comparative analysis of how Syrian refugees are represented in Turkish mainstream media versus digital and social media platforms.

Drawing upon an extensive review of the existing literature and a first-hand examination of selected digital media content, the study identifies a significant divergence in tone, framing, and narrative. While mainstream media coverage is relatively rare and tends to be positive or neutral in its portrayal of refugees, digital platforms—particularly social media—are dominated by negative representations. These include expressions of fear, anxiety, and hostility, often amplified through mis/disinformation and provocative content.

The paper argues that this contrast is rooted in the differing degrees of political control and regulation: mainstream media operates within a highly centralized and government-influenced framework, which shapes its limited and often strategically positive portrayal. In contrast, digital media spaces, with their decentralized and largely unregulated nature, provide fertile ground for public resentment, xenophobia, and the spread of anti-refugee discourse. This divergence not only reflects differing media ecologies but also underscores the broader socio-political dynamics influencing public perceptions of refugees in Turkey.

- 677 The Manufacture of Fear and the Politics of Cultural Fascism

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After fleeing German fascism in the 1930s, the German social philosopher and sociologist Theodor Adorno founded the Institute for Social Research at the University of Frankfurt, also known as ‘The Frankfurt School’. The founding members dedicated themselves to researching why individuals become susceptible to fascist propaganda and develop deep-seated prejudices against outsiders. This research resulted in a groundbreaking study titled *The Authoritarian Personality* (1950); an extraordinary sociological analysis that continues to resonate with the contemporary political climate of many Western liberal democracies—most notably, the United States.

Although the study was initiated in Germany and finalized in the United States, Adorno and his collaborators focused on the psychological and social dynamics

that compel individuals to support leaders and policies rooted in exclusion, fear, incarceration, expulsion, and violence. They examined how certain objective social forces give rise to patterns of thinking that fuel fascism, prejudice, stereotyping, and the fear of targeted groups. In 1930s Germany, this fear was directed at Jews, who were constructed as existential threats to German society and its values.

This paper revisits Adorno's seminal study to explore parallels between the Realpolitik of Weimar Germany leading into the 1930s and the current political climate in the United States and the west in general. Today, similar patterns of thought—those that Adorno and his colleagues warned against—have resurfaced. The United States is witnessing the rise of a new authoritarian personality, alongside the emergence of alt-right movements, which serve as a stark reminder of the persistence of fascism in the 21st century.

Under the guise of economic prosperity, racial purity, and an exclusionary nationalism, this new authoritarianism perpetuates a manufactured fear of the immigrant "Other." These developments demand urgent scrutiny, as they echo the ideological precursors of fascism in Weimar Germany, underscoring the grave risks posed by the resurgence of such ideologies in liberal democracies today.

16C Retos de la migración siglo XXI – V2 [Spanish]

Moderator: Pascual García Macías, UTPL, Ecuador

935 Desafíos socioeconómicos de la emigración italiana a México: una perspectiva histórica

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El análisis de la emigración italiana hacia América del Norte y del Sur, particularmente a los Estados Unidos, Argentina y Brasil, representa un tema recurrente en los estudios migratorios. Sin embargo, se han realizado muy pocos estudios sobre la emigración italiana hacia México, aunque su modesta escala numérica la sitúa en un nivel de análisis, en cierto modo, singular. Por lo tanto, el propósito de este trabajo es contrarrestar la *damnatio memoriae* asociada a este fenómeno migratorio e integrar su análisis en el campo más amplio de los estudios sobre migraciones.

El estudio de la emigración italiana a México, además de ser notablemente limitado, se caracteriza por un gap entre el país de inmigración y el país de emigración, lo que ha llevado a una exploración restringida del fenómeno y de los detalles derivados de la relación entre ambos. El diálogo necesario entre origen y destino ofrece la oportunidad de acceder a datos fundamentales para reconstruir una comprensión más completa del fenómeno y de cerrar una brecha en la

intersección de estas dos perspectivas, consideradas complementarias en la investigación migratoria. Esta falta de preguntas más inclusivas brinda la oportunidad de establecer como objetivo de este trabajo arrojar luz sobre un fenómeno migratorio que ha ocupado un espacio bastante marginal en el amplio panorama de los estudios internacionales sobre migraciones.

El análisis se centra en la emigración del siglo XIX. Para introducir el caso de estudio, se empezará con una contextualización del marco socioeconómico y político de México e Italia, examinando los vínculos entre los dos países, que facilitaron la llegada de los migrantes. Se procederá al análisis de los primeros flujos migratorios "masivos", iniciados por el gobierno mexicano, durante el bienio 1881-1882, tradicionalmente asociado con la llegada de migrantes agrícolas provenientes de las regiones del norte de Italia. Se continuará con un aspecto frecuentemente pasado por alto en la historiografía, que involucra la "meridionalización" de ciertos flujos contemporáneos y posteriores, vinculados a la construcción de ferrocarriles mexicanos. En particular, a través de documentación archivística inédita, el estudio resalta la singularidad y el complejo escenario de la migración de 1900, explorando sus diferentes características sociales y económicas transnacionales, así como sus consecuencias. Este contingente, resultado de un acuerdo entre Italia, México y la empresa privada estadounidense Veracruz-Pacífico, estaba destinado a la construcción de un ferrocarril en el estado de Veracruz. Sin embargo, poco después de la llegada de los trabajadores migrantes, estalló una protesta liderada por ellos, que conmocionó a las autoridades mexicanas e italianas.

Acostumbrados con frecuencia a narrativas que celebran historias de éxito económico, en las que los inmigrantes se consolidan como emprendedores de sí mismos y alcanzan la cúspide de sus sueños financieros, nos encontramos a menudo con interpretaciones que tienden a romantizar las experiencias migratorias y a alimentar un imaginario colectivo centrado principalmente en los resultados positivos de estos procesos. Sin embargo, es fundamental deconstruir parcialmente estos escenarios dominantes, recuperar y destacar fenómenos y dinámicas sociales cruciales para comprender la historia migratoria tanto del país de origen como del país de destino.

757 Narrativas sobre masculinidad y vulnerabilidad en la experiencia de varones migrantes

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El presente estudio analiza algunas narrativas de vulnerabilidad social en varones migrantes de México a Estados Unidos, problematizando el concepto de vulnerabilidad como una construcción dinámica y relacional. Este enfoque considera no sólo las dimensiones estructurales y materiales de la vulnerabilidad,

sino también sus aspectos afectivos y de género, que son moldeados por sistemas de desigualdad global, políticas restrictivas y estructuras heteropatriarcales. Así, desplazándonos de entender la vulnerabilidad como una condición fija o inherente, el análisis la concibe como un fenómeno que emerge en la interacción entre las experiencias subjetivas y las imposiciones estructurales. Este marco teórico se apoya en una revisión crítica de la literatura (Connell, 1995; Núñez, 2001; Bhabha, 2004) que subraya la producción de masculinidad como un eje clave en las dinámicas migratorias. En este sentido, la masculinidad no solo actúa como un indicador de roles sociales, sino también como un campo de disputa que afecta tanto la subjetividad de los migrantes como los marcos culturales y políticos que condicionan su movilidad.

El estudio emplea una metodología cualitativa basada en la epistemología del relato para analizar las experiencias de varones migrantes. Este enfoque permite visibilizar las trayectorias masculinizadas de movilidad, que revelan formas específicas de precarización y vulnerabilidad. Los varones migrantes enfrentan múltiples riesgos, como la explotación laboral, la criminalización por parte de las autoridades y el aislamiento afectivo. A menudo, estas experiencias desafían las normas tradicionales de masculinidad, que asocian a los hombres con la fortaleza, la autosuficiencia y la invulnerabilidad. Sin embargo, estas mismas vivencias se convierten en un espacio para resignificar lo que significa ser hombre en contextos de movilidad. La pregunta central que guía este trabajo es: ¿Cómo se construyen y expresan las narrativas de vulnerabilidad social entre los varones migrantes en su trayecto de México a Estados Unidos? El objetivo principal es analizar cómo estas narrativas reflejan las tensiones entre las expectativas de género y las condiciones estructurales de su desplazamiento.

Indagando en el análisis señalamos que la vulnerabilidad de los varones migrantes no es únicamente una consecuencia de las desigualdades estructurales, sino también un espacio para negociar y redefinir sus identidades de género en función del desplazamiento. Así, los relatos de estos varones articulan experiencias que conectan lo material con lo emocional, desafiando las narrativas hegemónicas que asocian la migración masculina exclusivamente con la provisión económica o la búsqueda de éxito. Al contrario, las narrativas de los varones migrantes revelan intersecciones entre género, movilidad y afectividad, mostrando cómo las masculinidades se transforman en contextos de precarización y migración.

972 Migración italiana a México: Una perspectiva histórica

Sara D'Anna, Pompeu Fabra University, Spain

El análisis de la emigración italiana hacia América del Norte y del Sur, particularmente a los Estados Unidos, Argentina y Brasil, representa un tema recurrente en los estudios migratorios. Sin embargo, se han realizado muy pocos estudios sobre la emigración italiana hacia México, aunque su modesta escala

numérica la sitúa en un nivel de análisis, en cierto modo, singular. Por lo tanto, el propósito de este trabajo es contrarrestar la *damnatio memoriae* asociada a este fenómeno migratorio e integrar su análisis en el campo más amplio de los estudios sobre migraciones.

El estudio de la emigración italiana a México, además de ser notablemente limitado, se caracteriza por un gap entre el país de inmigración y el país de emigración, lo que ha llevado a una exploración restringida del fenómeno y de los detalles derivados de la relación entre ambos. El diálogo necesario entre origen y destino ofrece la oportunidad de acceder a datos fundamentales para reconstruir una comprensión más completa del fenómeno y de cerrar una brecha en la intersección de estas dos perspectivas, consideradas complementarias en la investigación migratoria. Esta falta de preguntas más inclusivas brinda la oportunidad de establecer como objetivo de este trabajo arrojar luz sobre un fenómeno migratorio que ha ocupado un espacio bastante marginal en el amplio panorama de los estudios internacionales sobre migraciones.

El análisis se centra en particular en la emigración del principio del siglo XX. Para introducir el caso de estudio, se empieza con una contextualización del marco socioeconómico y político de México e Italia, examinando los vínculos entre los dos países, que facilitaron la llegada de los migrantes. Se procederá al análisis de los primeros flujos migratorios “masivos”, iniciados por el gobierno mexicano, durante el bienio 1881-1882, tradicionalmente asociados con la llegada de migrantes agrícolas provenientes de las regiones del norte de Italia. Se continuará con un aspecto frecuentemente pasado por alto en la historiografía, que involucra la “meridionalización” de ciertos flujos contemporáneos y posteriores, vinculados a la construcción de ferrocarriles mexicanos. En particular, a través de documentación archivística inédita, el estudio resalta la singularidad y el complejo escenario de la migración de 1900, explorando sus diferentes características sociales y económicas transnacionales, así como sus consecuencias. Este contingente, resultado de un acuerdo entre Italia, México y la empresa privada estadounidense Veracruz-Pacífico, estaba destinado a la construcción de un ferrocarril en el estado de Veracruz. Sin embargo, poco después de la llegada de los trabajadores migrantes, estalló una protesta liderada por ellos, que conmocionó a las autoridades mexicanas e italianas.

Acostumbrados con frecuencia a narrativas que celebran historias de éxito económico, nos encontramos a menudo con interpretaciones que tienden a romantizar las experiencias migratorias y a alimentar un imaginario colectivo centrado principalmente en los resultados positivos de estos procesos. Sin embargo, es fundamental deconstruir parcialmente estos escenarios dominantes, recuperar y destacar fenómenos y dinámicas sociales cruciales para comprender la historia migratoria tanto del país de origen como del país de destino.

778 La migración indocumentada de niñas, niños y adolescentes sin
acompañamiento en tránsito por México: retos y desafíos para la política
migratoria Mexicana

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Los NNA en contexto de movilidad irregular no acompañada se ha convertido en un tema de creciente preocupación para los gobiernos y para las organizaciones internacionales, debido a las adversidades, peligros y violación de derechos a los que se expone este tipo de diáspora.

Este análisis busca explorar la migración infantil y adolescente no acompañada en su paso por México, aborda factores estructurales que caracterizan al paradigma actual, que impulsan la migración, los riesgos que implica y las soluciones que brindan las autoridades internacionales y los Estados nación para garantizar la protección a estas personas. Aunado a ello, se analiza detalladamente la legislación mexicana respecto a la protección de los NNA, así como las respuestas humanitarias que ha brindado en torno a la inmigración irregular de menores no acompañados.

En el panorama internacional, la migración de NNA ha sido abordada por instrumentos internacionales como la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño (CDN) de las Naciones Unidas, tiene como prioridad la protección de infantes en cualquier circunstancia, incluyendo a aquellos que vienen sin acompañamiento. Sin embargo, la falta de políticas y mecanismos efectivos, no solo en México, sino en muchos países en tránsito son insuficientes para garantizar protección a estas infancias migrantes no acompañadas.

El trayecto de los NNA no acompañados esta caracterizado por el Estado de excepción en el que se encuentran inmersos miles de inmigrantes, esto se debe los peligros que enfrentan como el crimen organizado, autoridades migratorias, traficantes de personas y la falta de un trato humano y digno. Según datos de la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM) más de 120 NNA fueron detenidos en el intento de cruzar la frontera México-Estados Unidos en los últimos años.

Las políticas migratorias mexicanas, las cuales han fluctuado con los años, desde enfoques más permisivos hasta políticas más restrictivas y cruentas impulsadas bajo presiones internacionales, en particular de Estados Unidos, propician un incremento en la vulnerabilidad inmigrante, en específico los NNA en contexto de movilidad irregular sin acompañamiento. Aunque México ha implementado medidas para intentar proteger a los NNA migrantes, como el Sistema de protección Integral de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes, las políticas han sido insuficientes frente a la magnitud de las migraciones de menores. La deportación y detención de menores sin acompañamiento, en diferentes situaciones se ha realizado sin tomar en cuenta el principio de no devolución, lo que incrementa su

vulnerabilidad.

Finalmente, la migración de los NNA no acompañados que se encuentran de paso en México es un fenómeno que necesita atención integral a nivel nacional e internacional; a pesar de que existen marcos legales y políticas de protección en México, su implementación continúa siendo insuficiente para garantizar seguridad, bienestar y lo más importante la vida de los menores no acompañados.

16D Climate Migration: The Next Era of Immigration

Moderator: Erin Lopez, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights (CHIRLA), USA

979 Climate Migration: The Next Era of Immigration

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In March 2023, Pajaro, California, faced devastating flooding due to heavy rainfall and a rapidly melted snowpack, which led to the flooding of the Pajaro River. The storm overwhelmed local levees, whose infrastructure and flood management upgrades had been delayed for decades. Residents were forced to evacuate as floodwaters surged, leading to extensive damage to properties, schools, and essential services. Despite previous warnings about the levees, inadequate measures were taken to improve emergency response effort in the town and as a result, many residents lost their homes, belongings, and livelihoods. This report aims to analyze the experiences of individuals in Pajaro, California, following the catastrophic flood of March 2023, with the objective of identifying strategies for the equitable distribution of resources and accessibility in future natural disasters.

This report utilizes the information collected from a series of surveys conducted by the CAB team in Pajaro, CA. 244 surveys were conducted from April 25th, 2024, to May 22nd, 2024. Our methodological approach utilized purposive sampling, specifically seeking respondents who were residents of Pajaro, recipients of Storm Assistance for Immigrants funds (SAI), and experienced the March 2023 flood. A notable highlight is that the overwhelming majority of respondents were undocumented with 228 (93.4%) respondents choosing this option. Other options for immigration status were citizen (0.4%), permanent resident (0.4%), and prefer not to answer (5.7%)

Respondents expressed the difficulty in obtaining support and resources due to the following barriers: immigration status, safety, information, limited resources, transportation, and disorganization. From job loss to mental health crises, the complexity of the impacts necessitates the leadership of directly impacted community members for a truly equitable recovery. To that aim, the following are community-sourced recommendations to address the flood impacts, ongoing unmet needs and long-term climate: cash assistance, co-governance, workshops and emergency preparedness, emergency fund creation, youth and housing programs, and levee reconstruction.

The recommendations outlined above aim to address both the immediate needs of Pajaro residents following the March 2023 flood and to build long-term resilience against future climate-related events. By focusing on cash assistance, food security, disaster clean-up, and robust community support, Pajaro can better recover from current challenges. Concurrently, investments in disaster preparedness, effective communication, financial support, and critical infrastructure improvements will help safeguard the community against future floods and climate impacts. The most important aspect of these recovery efforts is community participation, programs must be developed and implemented with the leadership of impacted community members. These measures, centered on collective support and inclusivity, are essential for fostering a resilient and secure future for Pajaro.

980 CHIRLA Wildfire Relief 2025: Examining the Impact of the Palisades and Eaton Wildfires on Los Angeles' Immigrant Community

Erin Lopez, CHIRLA, USA

Tanairy Guzman Reyes, CHIRLA, USA

In early January 2025, Los Angeles was hit by two major wildfires simultaneously: the Palisades Fire in Pacific Palisades and the Eaton Fire near Altadena and Pasadena. Over 17,000 structures were damaged, and at least 70,000 people were ordered to evacuate. While media coverage was extensive, the impact on immigrant communities was largely overlooked. From January 19 to April 15, 2025, CHIRLA collected data from 1,366 wildfire-affected individuals and families through our emergency relief application process. This intake provided direct insight into the lived experiences of immigrant communities as they navigated displacement, economic loss, and recovery during and after the Palisades and Eaton Fires.

This report utilized information collected from populations affected by the fires. 17% of affected individuals were low-income renters, with many employed as domestic workers, landscapers, or street vendors. 24 families indicated they were ineligible for FEMA assistance due to immigration status or documentation barriers, but these numbers could be higher as some individuals may be fearful to disclose their citizenship status. Additionally, the need for multilingual

communication in emergency response remains evident and of high priority. Most applicants (74%) spoke Spanish, with other smaller groups speaking Armenian, Russian, or other languages. Nearly half of all applicants (47%) were born in Mexico, followed by smaller but significant numbers from Guatemala (11%), Honduras (7%), and El Salvador (7%).

The economic hardships and financial instability experienced by these communities cannot be overstated. Over 1,000 people have lost their employment or have had their hours cut, making it difficult to pay rent or mortgages. Many have since taken on debt using credit cards or loans to cover essentials. The majority of relief funds are used toward essentials needs such as rent, groceries, medical care, and transportation. 377 respondents explicitly reported not receiving any other form of assistance beyond this fund. Community mutual aid networks remain the most active systems of support for individuals currently.

Climate conditions have exacerbated the destruction of the fires and the wellbeing of residents in the surrounding areas. High winds shattered windows, as smoke and ash have rendered the air in the region unbreathable; forcing families to remain evacuated even if their homes have remained standing. Dangerous outdoor conditions have disrupted employment, and recovery has been prolonged as families cope with unsafe or contaminated living environments. Smoke, ash, heat, and unsafe clean-up have worsened many residents' existing health problems and respiratory issues. Over 200 individuals have used relief funds for medical care. Health issues have not only been merely physical. Residents have struggled with mental health issues such as anxiety, stress, and trauma among displaced families. The wildfire crisis in Los Angeles has revealed the long-standing systemic gaps and barriers that have disproportionately impacted immigrant communities. Many families remain excluded from federal assistance programs due to their citizenship status. Without inclusive and equitable emergency response systems, these vulnerabilities will continue to worsen as climate disasters increase in frequency.

981 Understanding Reasons for Migration: Tapachula Field Survey

Erin Lopez, CHIRLA, USA

Immigration policy in the United States has a tremendous ripple effect; leaving millions around the globe impacted with nearly every legislative decision that is made. The country has a tremendously storied connection with immigration, with sharp increases and steep declines throughout the country's history. Immigration policy is unique in that it is deeply based on legislation, often leaving it vulnerable and easily malleable given the political circumstances. CHIRLA's presence in Mexico has allowed the organization to understand the direct impact of immigration policies made in the United States and Mexico through daily interactions with migrants passing through the border city of Tapachula, MX.

Located on the southeast border of Mexico and Guatemala, Tapachula has grown to become a central hub for migrants on their journey from Latin America to the United States; serving as a middle ground between the two major points of their journey. In Tapachula, migrants have the possibility to connect with various organizations that can provide resources to help ease the remainder of the journey. Through the CHIRLA office in Tapachula, CHIRLA's staff has had the ability to connect with individuals on the ground in the region and distribute surveys regarding the causes of migration from the home countries of individuals who are currently staying in Tapachula. The intention of this report is to provide insight into the experiences of individuals passing through Tapachula, MX, and understand the drivers that have led to increased migration in the region.

Spanning the course of 9 months, the CHIRLA team spoke with over 400 individuals about their migration journey and the challenges and obstacles faced both in their home country and throughout their travels. Reasons for migration have been categorized into three categories: security and safety, social reunification and external social forces, and economic drivers. 173 individuals responded that climate change was a driving force for migration. The majority of these individuals were from Honduras (80), followed by Guatemala (24), and Nicaragua (14).

For this reason, it is imperative to understand the causes that contribute to these migration patterns and moving forward, ensure there are valuable resources available to treat these migrants with respect and dignity as they embark on their journeys to their respective destinations.

17A Law, Policy and Governance V2

Moderator: Edina Lilla Meszaros, University of Oradea, Romania

459 Refugees in neutral Portugal during the Second World War: hospitality and intransigence

Carolina Henriques Pereira, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Wars, persecution, economic crises, and climate change have forced millions of people to move throughout history (Gatrell, 2019; Ther, 2019), resulting in profound transformations in both the societies of origin and of temporary reception.

In the Spring/summer of 1940, hundreds of refugees passed through Portugal fleeing the German invasions and occupations of the Western European countries. Most arrived in Portuguese territory thanks to the humanitarian action of the Consul of Bordeaux, Aristides de Sousa Mendes (1885-1954) who, disobeying Salazar's orders, granted thousands of transit visas to all those who requested them, jews and non-jews (Pimentel, 2008; Milgram, 2010; Ninhos,

2022). The Portuguese government – which, despite tolerating the presence of foreigners, didn't want them in the country – had afraid of the democratic ideals brought by those refugees and, for that, forbid them to stay in Lisbon and dispersed them to peripheral locations – “fixed residence” (Pereira, 2017 and 2024; Vaquinhas, 2021) – where they were obliged to remain until they obtained the necessary visas and documents to leave Portugal towards countries beyond the seas. This communication will analyze the presence of refugees, with different nationalities and socio-cultural conditions, in Portugal, between 1940 and 1945. Who were these foreigners? What was their social and professional status? How did they occupy their time? What freedom they had (especially compared to the French and Spanish internment camps of the same period)? How did the general population and Portuguese authorities treat them? Were they received with hospitality or intransigence? (Kaplan, 2020; Pereira, 2024) Was the attitude of the Portuguese population identical to that of the national authorities? What memories did they leave about Portugal?

It will be possible to conclude that, although Portugal was only a transit country for refugees during this period (and not an exile country), the refugees who arrived there were treated well and, in most cases, were received with compassion and understanding by the local population who socialize with them. On the other hand, and even though Portuguese hospitality was a reality, it was ambiguous, as the national authorities almost always had an attitude of distrust, intransigence and pressurized the refugees to leave the country as soon as possible and head for destinations such as the United States of America and England (where many would end up in permanent exile).

In the end, the distrust of the “other” and the fear of the invasion of modern and avant-garde ideas, which could lead to the end of the dictatorial regime, determined the definitive departure of these refugees from Portugal.

We propose to analyze and answer all these questions using a qualitative methodology and recurring to Portuguese and foreign documents, national and local newspapers, and written and oral testimonies, to understand and highlight the importance of the presence of refugees in a small, ignored, neutral and dictatorship state of southwestern Europe during the Second World War.

728 Has Romania the potential of becoming a country of destination for third-country nationals?

Edina Lilla Meszaros, University of Oradea, Romania

Inspecting the timely evolution of the migration profile of Romania, revealed that the management of asylum seekers and the integration of refugees were not at the top of its national agenda, Romania being mainly perceived as a country of emigrants and not of immigrants. However, the 2015 refugee crisis, the war in Ukraine and the still increasing trend in asylum applications have demanded the

reconsideration and reforming of its migration and integration policies. Nonetheless, despite lately registering a steady growth in the number of asylum lodges, applications for international protection and concluded employment contracts with foreign workers, Romania is still being regarded more as a transit rather than a country of destination by both beneficiaries of international protection (BIPs) and migrant workers. The 2015 refugee crisis for instance revealed the absence of a unitary approach with respect to the management and integration of third-country nationals, thus prompting the need for elaborating a National Immigration Strategy for the period 2015-2018. The necessity for a new National Strategy on Immigration for the period 2021-2024 arose due to the completion of the aforementioned plan and the increasing pattern of immigration to Romania. Conversely, some native scholars, such as Coșciug and his collaborators, claim that during and in the post-pandemic period there has been a shift in the country's migration profile, considering its potential of becoming a new country of destination, not simply a transit country. These assumptions were based not just on the growing number of immigrants, asylum seekers and foreign workers in the country, but also on the responses given in questionnaires by TCNs participating in several studies. Compared to the previous research results, studies after 2020/2021 show a bigger number of foreigners desiring to stay in the country in the long term. Besides Romanian researchers, prominent international news outlets, such as *The Economist*, also examine the prospect of Romania changing its migration profile in the future. Within the article of *The Economist*, similarities could be observed between the current profile of Romania and that of Italy from the 1970's, transforming from a country of emigration to one of immigration. Conversely, the country is currently experiencing a significant scarcity of labour due to mass emigration. As a result, companies are seeking to bring in foreign workers, particularly from economically disadvantaged Asian countries like Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh etc. Accordingly, the current research examines this shift in Romania's migration profile, assessing its potential of becoming a country of destination in the upcoming years, especially following Romania's full accession to Schengen. The quantitative analysis of the data provided by the competent authorities reveal a growing trend in terms of both asylum seekers and foreign workers coming to Romania, especially in the post-Covid period. The question is whether refugees and foreign workers could fill in the gap in the labour market caused by the mass emigration of the Romanian citizens?

593 Migration Processes in the Russian Far East: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow

Evgenii Gamberman, Institute for Comprehensive Analysis of Regional Problems of the Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

The Russian Far East has long been a region characterized by dynamic migration processes, influenced by socio-economic, political, and environmental factors.

Historically, migration patterns in the Far East have been shaped by development projects, such as the establishment of the Trans-Siberian Railway, which facilitated the movement of people into the region. During the Soviet era, mass migrations were often state-directed, aiming to populate remote areas and exploit natural resources. This historical context laid the groundwork for many of the demographic challenges the region faces today.

In contemporary times, the Russian Far East is experiencing a complex interplay of migration trends. On the one hand, there is an influx of migrants from other parts of Russia, driven by the search for better economic opportunities and living conditions. On the other hand, the region also encounters emigration, with residents, particularly youth, leaving for larger cities or abroad in search of education and employment. Additionally, the geopolitical situation, particularly the relationship with neighboring countries such as China, has led to increased cross-border movement, influencing local economies and cultural exchanges.

Looking to the future, the migration processes in the Russian Far East are likely to evolve further. Projections suggest that demographic challenges, such as an aging population and labor shortages, will necessitate targeted policies to attract and retain migrants. Regional development initiatives may focus on creating an appealing environment for both domestic and international migrants, with a strong emphasis on sustainable economic growth. However, these efforts must address social integration and the preservation of local identities to ensure harmonious coexistence. Ultimately, the migration landscape of the Russian Far East will be shaped by a combination of historical legacies, current policies, and future trends, reflecting the region's unique position within the broader context of global migration dynamics.

17B Space, Place and Migration V1

Moderator: Alin Croitoru, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

840 Exploring Trends and Processes of Indian Labour Migration to Gulf Countries: A Case Study of Murshidabad District

Abbasuddin Sk, North-Eastern Hill University, India

Subrata Purkayastha, North-Eastern Hill University, India

Inequality between supply and demand in the labour market plays a significant role in international migration. India, the most populous country in the world, emerges as an important source region sending migrants to the rest of the world, including Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries. Murshidabad district of West Bengal ranks high in sending labour migrants to these oil-rich GCC countries. This paper addresses the trends and processes of labour migration to the GCC countries from Murshidabad district. To analyse emigration trends, the

Karl Pearson technique was applied using data obtained from the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, starting from 2008. Furthermore, primary data gathered from selected key informants and focus group discussions with a few migrants and village elders living in selected villages of Murshidabad has been analyzed using qualitative methods for exploring the processes of migration. The present research paper suggests that a distinct process of migration exists, and the trend of the volume of migrants from Murshidabad to the GCC countries has been increasing over the years suggestive of the relatively economically backwardness of this district in West Bengal. In fact the state of West Bengal lying in the fertile lower Ganga plains of India is teeming with millions of people whose main stay in life is agriculture which is more traditional in nature. With climate change this region gets impacted by frequent climatic hazards like floods, hence a large army of unskilled and semiskilled labour force from here moves out in search of better livelihood opportunities as they want to escape from their poverty-stricken life. Being mostly rural in character these unskilled and semiskilled migrants often fall prey to the Kafala system (Yadav, 2018) which marginalizes them further while some migrants also report a success story as they can remit cash and kind back home improving their socio-economic condition and status in this rural setup.

525 Liquid Spatiotemporality: From Nomadic to Sedentary to Nomadic

Bilal Salaam, İstanbul Ticaret University/İbn Haldun University, Türkiye

Employing Hegelian and Bourdieusian ideas as theoretical frameworks, this essay synthesizes Khaldunian and Baumanian concepts of habit and nature to consider the liquidity of human settlement patterns over time and space. It examines how the nomadic lifestyle, characterized by its fluidity and adaptability, has persisted as a recurring pattern in human history, challenging the conventional dichotomy of nomadism and sedentary life. This essay explores the fluidity of spatiotemporality, highlighting the ways in which human settlements have continuously shifted in response to social factors.

637 Refugee return from neighboring host countries in the developing world

Md. Matinul Hoque Masud, Bangladesh

In 1979, when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, thousands of Afghan refugees took shelter in Pakistan. They were prevented from returning until the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul collapsed in 1992. Following the tripartite agreement between Pakistan, Afghanistan and UNHCR in 1993 Pashtun refugees were assisted to return, while non-Pashtuns were forced to return. Assistance for return increased after 2001 and continued until 2014. Between 2014 and 2021, both Pashtun and non-Pashtun Afghans were assisted but forced to return. Recently, Pakistan has deported millions of Afghan refugees. Variation in the return of refugees to the same unstable country from the same host state is intriguing. This empirical puzzle gives rise to a broader question: What explains

variation in the return of refugees from neighboring states in the developing world?

Empirically, cross-regional comparative studies on cases of refugee return from neighboring host states in the developing world are limited even though 75 % of world refugees take shelter in their neighboring low- and middle-income states. Theoretically, the refugee return policy is under-theorized. The existing models fall short of explaining the factors that produce variation in large-scale refugee returns in the developing world. I will adopt analytic eclecticism and see how grand and middle-range theories of International Relations and Comparative Politics can be put together coherently to bring a useful explanation.

I contend that foreign policy goals (change constraints or accept constraints) of the host state and the West in the origin state and the perception (positive or negative) of the ruling regime towards the return of refugees to explain variation (preventive non-return, forced return, assisted return, or protracted non-return) in refugee return in the developing world. My tentative configurations are as follows: First, preventive non-return is likely if the host state and the West intend to change the cause (e.g., foreign invasion, ethnic conflict, public disorder, governance system, or persecution) that is hypothesized to be the reason of refugee exodus and the ruling regime of the origin state perceives that the return of refugee groups will increase its internal and external legitimacy. Second, forced return is likely when the host state and the West intend to remove the cause, but the regime perceives that refugee return will not give it any advantage. Third, assisted return is likely if the host and the West maintain the status quo of the origin regime and the regime perceives that the return of refugees will give it advantages. Fourth, protracted non-return is likely when the host state and the West maintain the status quo but the ruling regime in the origin state perceives that refugee return will not give it any advantage.

I propose a mixed-methods approach to test the theory. I will build an original dataset and a large-N model of causal variables. I will conduct structured and focused comparisons using process tracing to examine the causal mechanism. Using a case selection frame, I have selected the return of Afghans from Pakistan and Iran and Burundians from Tanzania.

558 Exploring Romanians' Emigration Intentions Amid Recent Overlapping Crises

Alin Croitoru, Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu, Romania

The sequence of recent overlapping crises and large-scale structural changes has significantly altered people's lives in Europe and around the world. In this context, the COVID-19 pandemic, the ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine, and a new period of political instability have profoundly impacted the quality of life for many Romanians. Large segments of the population have experienced

inflation, societal uncertainty, and psychological distress. Even before 2020, Romania had a substantial share of its population—approximately 20%—living in other European Union countries. However, the recent overlapping crises have led to the emergence of new categories of individuals with emigration intentions, accompanied by new motivations that have garnered significant importance.

Utilizing a quantitative approach and data collected through a sociological survey conducted in Romania during the summer of 2022 (sample size > 850), this study examines the specific predictors of individuals' stated intentions to emigrate using logistic regression models. In addition to independent variables derived from existing literature (e.g., prior migration experiences, transnational relationships, and feelings of attachment to the country) and socio-demographic factors (such as age, gender, and education), we explore a series of novel predictors related to individuals' assessments of the Ukrainian crisis's impact on their lives and their projections regarding future developments. Our analysis reveals how the shock of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the fear of potential military escalation contribute to new emigration intentions among specific segments of the Romanian population. The characteristics of this category of new potential migrants are discussed in relation to the labor force shortage in the country and the phenomenon of brain drain.

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category of new potential migrants are discussed in relation to the labor force shortage in the country and the phenomenon of brain drain.

17C Integration and Migration VI

Moderator: Sadaf Mahmood, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan

- 786 Impact of Remittances on Socio-Economic Wellbeing of Gulf Migrants Family: A Study on Dalit Women Domestic Workers from Andhra Pradesh to Gulf Countries

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This study examines the impact of remittances on the socio-economic well-being of Dalit women domestic workers migrating from Andhra Pradesh to Gulf countries. The literature review reveals a shift in the socio-economic dynamics of communities affected by Gulf migration, focusing on unskilled and uneducated female migrant housemaids. Notably, the income disparity between local and Gulf employment has significantly improved, altering traditional power structures in villages. Upper caste women, who once acted as patrons for Dalit women in agriculture, have seen changes in social dynamics due to Gulf migration. Scheduled caste individuals now secure jobs without wage discrimination, reducing social domination in village societies. Remittances play a crucial role in the economic and social development of migrant households, particularly for Scheduled Caste households investing in education and acquiring assets. The study highlights variations in remittance utilization across different castes, with upper castes favouring bank transfers while Scheduled Castes often rely on brokers. The findings underscore the societal stigma attached to women's migration for domestic work in Gulf countries, with a more pronounced negative attitude toward Scheduled Caste women in certain districts. Despite prevailing societal challenges, Gulf women migrants, especially Scheduled Castes, have utilized remittances for economic and social progress. The construction of new houses is a visible indicator of improved social status in rural societies. The study classifies Gulf women domestic workers into four social communities—Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, and Open Category—revealing fundamental differences in occupation, asset position, educational attainment, and social capital, shaping their distinct socio-economic trajectories.

- 729 Multi-Generational Economic Assimilation: A Dynamic Convergence Analysis of Native and Immigrant Earnings in the UK, 2001-2023

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Immigration and economic assimilation remain central topics in economic policy,

yet understanding earnings patterns across generations of immigrants and natives remains limited by methodological constraints. Traditional approaches rely on static comparisons or simple time trends, overlook complex dynamic patterns in earnings convergence or divergence.

This paper introduces a novel methodological approach to analyse economic assimilation by examining dynamic convergence patterns in earnings across multiple generations of natives and immigrants in the UK. Using quarterly data from the UK Labour Force Survey spanning 2001-2023, we analyse four distinct groups: first-generation natives, second-generation natives, first-generation immigrants, and second-generation immigrants. Our approach extends the time-varying factor model framework developed by Phillips and Sul (2007), previously used for regional convergence analysis but not to immigration studies.

Our research builds upon convergence analysis literature, including Phillips and Sul (2007, 2009) and Bishop and Grippaios (2004, 2006) established methods for examining time-varying heterogeneous transition paths. The "Mind the Gaps" phenomenon by Duranton and Monastiriotis (2002) in regional earnings provides an important parallel to our investigation of immigrant-native earnings dynamics.

The time-varying factor model we employ can be expressed as:

$$\log(\text{Earnings}_{it}) = \delta_{it} \mu_t$$

where δ_{it} represents the time-varying factor loading that captures the relative transition path for each group i at time t , and μ_t represents the common growth component. This specification allows for heterogeneous transition paths while maintaining the possibility of convergence to a common growth path, identifies distinct convergence clubs if multiple equilibria exist and accommodates both common and group-specific components in earnings dynamics.

Our analysis has three stages: testing overall convergence across all four groups. Identifying convergence club and examining club characteristics of any identified convergence clubs to understand the patterns of economic assimilation.

The preliminary results reveal several concerning patterns in the UK labour market from 2001-2023. First, rather than finding evidence of convergence across all groups, we observe persistent and, in some cases, widening earnings differentials. Second, the application of our club convergence algorithm identifies distinct convergence clubs, suggesting a pattern of stratified assimilation where certain groups appear to be converging to different steady-state earnings levels. Specifically, we find evidence of a "high earnings" club predominantly composed of native-born individuals (both first and second generation), while immigrant groups, particularly first-generation immigrants, appear to be converging to a lower earnings trajectory. Of particular concern is the growing

gap between these convergence clubs over time, suggesting that initial earnings differentials may be becoming more entrenched rather than dissipating. While second-generation immigrants show some movement toward the higher earnings club, this transition is slower than traditional assimilation theory would predict. These findings suggest that the intergenerational transmission of economic disadvantage may be more persistent than previously understood.

This research contributes to economic assimilation convergence analysis by providing a dynamic understanding of earnings patterns, allowing for multiple equilibria in the assimilation process, challenging the traditional assumption of a single convergence path. Third, it offers methodological innovations in applying time-series convergence techniques to the analysis of immigrant economic integration. The findings highlight the need for targeted policies to address structural barriers to economic mobility, as current approaches may be insufficient to promote convergence across generational and origin groups.

665 Academic Integration Challenges and Psychological Well-being of International Students: A Study in China

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International students must adjust at several levels to survive in a foreign higher education setting. For sojourners, adapting to the local environment is not a matter of “to be or not to be” but rather a question of how to do so (Berry, 2005; Khawaja & Stallman, 2011). Academic obligations (such as attending classes, completing assignments, passing examinations, and writing a thesis) are not the only challenges international students face when moving to a new country and culture (Jiang et al., 2022; Li et al., 2023).

Literature Review: Hundreds of students relocate annually for higher education, causing psychological discomfort and impacting their mental health. Acculturation significantly influences their academic achievement and psychological well-being (Bekkouche et al., 2022; Pedersen, 2010). International students face unique challenges adapting to new customs, values, and academic responsibilities, presenting more stress than their local counterparts (Brunsting et al., 2021; Li & Gasser, 2005). Mental health and wellness are complicated and interdependent. One standard definition of well-being is “the combination of feeling good and functioning well” (Huppert & So, 2013; Ruggeri et al., 2020). Academic adaptation experiences of international students in the Chinese higher education setting have received little empirical research despite the growing body of literature on the topic (Pang, 2018).

Data & Methods: This study investigates acculturative stress among international students in China using semi-structured interviews with 30 international students. The research focuses on multinational students enrolled at Chinese institutions for at least six months. Ethical considerations were ensured, and informed consent was obtained. Data was collected through semi-structured interviews, examining demographic information, well-being status, acculturative stressors, academic integration, language difficulties, and orientation programs. Thematic analysis was used to identify recurring themes within the dataset. The study ensures the well-being of vulnerable populations.

Results & Discussion: The study reveals a significant link between academic integration challenges and the psychological well-being of international students in China, including unfamiliar teaching methods, high academic expectations, language barriers, and heavy workloads, leading to stress, depression, loneliness, and homesickness (Smith & Khawaja, 2011). Academic integration challenges can lead to psychological well-being issues like anxiety, homesickness, stress, and depression, as evidenced by literature on the relationship between these challenges (Zhang & Goodson, 2011). The study highlights international students' academic integration challenges in Chinese universities due to the shift from lecture-based to interactive environments, which leads to isolation and depression (Smith & Khawaja, 2011). Language proficiency is a significant challenge for students from diverse backgrounds, hindering academic integration, understanding of course material, and effective communication, leading to isolation and depression (Gao & Hua, 2021; Li et al., 2019).

Conclusion and suggestions: The increasing trend of international students migrating for higher studies, particularly from China, presents academic and linguistic integration challenges that affect their psychological well-being. These challenges include stress, depression, homesickness, and loneliness. To overcome these, universities should organize orientation sessions, offer free Chinese language classes, and hold informal meetings. Collaboration between stakeholders and focusing on cultural diversity are crucial for successful integration.

984 Climate Change, Working Conditions, and Labor Migration: A Case Study of Pakistan

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Migration is a regional and international phenomena which is occurred by different reasons. Currently, the migration scientist are thinking about the different domains due to which migration is occurred especially reasons related to the working and climate conditions. As like other countries, Pakistan is also

facing severe climate change challenges. Climate change has increased temperature extremes and heat waves, significantly impacting labor conditions in Pakistan, especially in rural areas and agriculture-based economies. The agricultural working conditions increased the trend of rural-urban migration where individuals prefer to move towards better working conditions. However, the effects of migration vary across regions due to climate, economic activities, and infrastructure differences. This study examines the effects of climate change on the working conditions of individuals and how these affect human migration. A qualitative research design was adopted to study these trends in Punjab (the largest province), Pakistan. This also considers the comparative impact of rising temperatures on laborers in different regions of Punjab with a focus on working conditions, access to cooling technologies, occupational health risks, and migration patterns. The results found that the migration due to climate change increased from rural to urban areas. People are also facing health issues because of the climate.

17D Türkiye ve Göç [Turkish]

Moderator: Hatice Yaprak Civelek, Anadolu University, Türkiye

578 Mendilim Benek Benek, Ortası Çarkıfelek: 1989 Yılında Bulgaristan'dan Anadolu Bozkırına Gelen Küçük Kadınlarda Zorunlu Göçün Hafızası

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1984-1989 yılları arasında asimilasyon politikalarının geldiği en ağır noktalardan biri Türk kimliğine sahip Bulgaristan vatandaşlarını “Bulgarlaştırma” olmuştur. Ancak bu politika, Türk kimliğine olan bağlılık adına duyulan hassasiyeti, dolayısıyla halk arasında güçlü dayanışma güdüsüne dayalı direnişi ve örgütlü karşı koyma bilincini arttırmıştır. Bulgaristan’da yapılanların insan hakları ve özgürlük değerlerine bağlılıkla ulusal/uluslararası politik, sosyal platformlardan akan tepkiler karşısında direncini yitirmesi ile ülke yönetimi Türk nüfusunu azaltmak, iskanı kontrollü düzenleyebilmek, dolayısıyla azınlık nüfus üzerinde kontrol edilebilirliği sağlamak için göçün gündeme getirilmesine karar vermiştir. 1989 Yılında Bulgaristan’dan Türkiye’ye 300 bin civarında bir Türk nüfus göç etmiştir. Bulgaristan’dan Türkiye’ye zorunlu kitlesel göçlerin sonuncusudur. Bu zorunlu göç, politik, iktisadi, kültürel, sosyal ve bireysel boyutlarda sonuçlarının ortaya konulduğu çok sayıda bilimsel çalışma ve tartışmayla gündem olabileme etkilerini korumaktadır. Bu projenin ise yeniden gündeme getirmek istediği noktalar, anılarına, gözlemlerine, sesli ve görsel kayıtlarına derinlemesine odaklanarak deneyim sahiplerini sözlü tarih görüşmeleri yoluyla bir hafıza çözümüne uğratmaktadır.

Sözlü tarih, tarihin ""alt tabakalardaki"" grupların deneyimlerini, duygu ve seslerini duyurur; işçiler, kadınlar, yoksullar, etnik azınlıklar ya da tarihsel belgelerde sıklıkla görünmeyen diğer gruplar gibi. Bu projenin seslerini duyurmak istediği grup ise 1989 zorunlu göçü sırasında 12-17 yaşları arasında olan yani yaşları adölesan çağa denk düşen kız çocuklarıdır. Bugünkü aile yaşamlarının ortasında açtıkları sandıklardan en çok mendillerin ve resmi formlara takılacak renksiz, birbirine sıkıca yaslanmış kalabalık aile fotoğraflarının çıkmış olduğu gözlenmiş, bu esinle konu ve amaç doğrultusunda fenomenolojik yaklaşımlara ve feminist kurama dayalı metodolojik işleyiş başlatılmıştır.

Göç öncesinde ve sırasında çok genç yaşta kadınların hafızalarında yer eden önemli olaylar, roller, belirsizlikler, duygular ve travmalar üzerine çalışmak, sembollerin üzerinden (mendil, fotoğraf, çorap, toka, önlük, kitap gibi) kültürel değerlerini, pratiklerini, bugünkü hayatlarını nasıl şekillendirdiği konusundaki düşüncelerini almak çalışmanın amacıdır. En derinde bir yerde amaç, 1989 yılında Bulgaristan'dan Türkiye'ye göç eden küçük kadınların görünmeyen deneyimlerini görünür kılmaktır. Hikayeleriyle bir hafıza çözümlemesi ortaya çıkarmak ve göçü yeniden yorumlamaktır. Ön sonuçlara göre, bu büyük deneyimin getirdiği üç önemli karar vardır: Göç edilen topraklara bağlı kalmak önemlidir ve bunun en iyi yolu folklorunu bilmek ve yaşatmaktır. İkincisi, zorunlu göçün tarihini ve yapılan kötülükleri nesilden nesile aktarmak için gereken sembolik aktarım için var olan her hikayeyi ve her aracı korumaktır. Geleceği geçmişle karartmadan, bağdaşık bir kültürel hafıza kurgusuyla aydınlatıp, kurmaktır.

2042 İranlı Mülteci Kadınların Kimlik Arama Sürecinde Din Değiştirmeleri: Eskişehir'de Bir Saha Araştırması

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1979 devriminden sonra, “din değiştirmeye” veya “İslam'dan” ayrılmaya karşı yasalar daha katı bir şekilde gözetilmekte ve diğer inançların yayılması ağır şekilde cezalandırılmaktadır. Bu eleştirilere rağmen İranlıların İslam'ı bırakıp başka dinlere geçme istekleri manidardır. İranlıların yöneldiği dinlerden biri de “Hristiyanlıktır”. Yeni inananlar üzerindeki duygusal etkiler, birçok kişinin İran'ı terk etmesine ve başka bir ülkede kendi inançlarını takip etmesine neden olmuştur. Bu araştırma “Eskişehir” ilinde yapılmıştır. Eskişehir, Türkiye'de mültecileri barındıran önemli büyük şehirlerden biridir. Araştırmada 2019-2022 yılları arasında bu şehirdeki farklı kiliseler sıklıkla ziyaret edilmiş, gözlemler yapılmış ve bu farklı kiliselerden 27 İranlı kadınla derinlemesine mülakatlar yapılmıştır. İranlı “Hristiyanlaştırılmış” “sığınmacı” kadınlar için bazı modeller sunan bu çalışma kadınların çoğunun yeni bir kimlik arayışında olduğuna işaret etmektedir. Çizilen modele göre kadınlar, İran'da yaşadıkları toplumsal baskılar, zararlar ve üzücü deneyimler nedeniyle göç süreciyle birlikte İslam'dan ayrılma eğilimine de yöneliyor. İslam'da aile bireylerinin hâkimiyeti ve devletin gücü

nedeniyle, kadınlar kimlik inşa süreçlerinde problemler yaşamaktadır. Erken yaşta evlilik, aile içi şiddet, eğitimsizlik ve daha pek çok şey, kadınların kişisel ve sosyal ihtiyaçlarını fark etmelerini engellemiştir. Neticede bu araştırmada görüülen kadınlar yaşadıkları bütün sorunları hesaba katarak, İslam'dan uzaklaşma eğilimine girmiş ve din değiştirmiştir. Bu kadınlar "Hristiyanlığın", kadının dinini ve adını değiştirmesine, şahitlik yapmasına, günahlarından arınmasına ve sonunda yeniden doğmasına izin verdiğini vurgulamışlardır.

2040 Akışkan Sınırların Güvenliğini Sağlama: Türkiye-İran Sınırında Göç Yönetimindeki Zorluklar ve Fırsatlar

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Bu çalışma, devam eden jeopolitik gerginlikler, belirgin ekonomik farklılıklar ve köklü kültürel bağların etkilediği bir bölge olan Türkiye-İran sınırındaki göç yönetimini çevreleyen karmaşık manzarayı keşfetmeye girişiyor. Birincil amacımız, bu benzersiz bağlamda göçü ve sınır güvenliğini denetleyen kurumsal, yasal ve operasyonel çerçeveleri ortaya çıkarmaktır. Mevcut literatür ve ampirik verilerden yararlanarak, düzensiz göç, sınır ötesi kaçakçılık ve insan ticareti gibi acil sorunları belirlemeyi ve bölgesel iş birliğini ve politika uygulamasını iyileştirmek için kanıta dayalı öneriler sunmayı amaçlıyoruz.

Araştırmamız, sınır güvenliği, insanların hareketi ve uluslararası iş birliği hakkındaki mevcut bilgi temeline dayanmaktadır. İran ve Türkiye arasındaki 1937 Güvenlik Paketi ve Alt Güvenlik Komitesi gibi karşılıklı güvenlik komitelerinin operasyonları da dahil olmak üzere önemli tarihi anlaşmalara atıfta bulunuyoruz. Ek olarak, devletlerin sınır ötesi dinamiklere nasıl yanıt verdiğini daha iyi anlamak için "'sınır güvenliği'" ve "'göç diplomasisi'" etrafındaki teorik çerçeveleri birleştiriyoruz.

Yöntem: Araştırmamızda, ikili anlaşmalar, protokoller ve Hudut Komiserliği gelen raporları (2009-2011) dahil olmak üzere resmi belgelerin nitel içerik analizini, yerel yetkililer, güvenlik personeli ve göç uzmanlarının katıldığı yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerle iç içe geçiren karma yöntemli bir yaklaşım kullanıyoruz. Van ve Ağrı illeri gibi önemli sınır bölgelerinde yürütülen gözlemsel araştırmalar, bu bölgelerin yerel gerçeklikleri ve zorlukları hakkındaki anlayışımızı zenginleştirebilir. Ayrıca, bölgesel eğilimleri küresel kalıplar içinde bağlamlandırmak için IOM ve UNHCR gibi uluslararası örgütlerinin gelen ikincil verileri de analiz edilecektir.

Bulgular: İlk bulgular, Yüksek Güvenlik Komisyonu gibi yerleşik mekanizmaların iletişimi teşvik etmesine rağmen önemli yapısal zorlukların var olduğunu gösteriyor. Bunlar arasında yetersiz kaynak tahsisi, sınır personeli için yetersiz eğitim ve yasadışı geçişleri etkili bir şekilde izlemek için sınırlı teknolojik kapasiteler yer almaktadır. Türkiye ve İran arasındaki sosyoekonomik eşitsizlikler, hem gönüllü hem de zorunlu göçe yol açarak kırılganlıkları artırmaktadır. Ek

olarak, gayri resmi ticaret ağlarının ve ailevi bağlantıların sıklıkla yasadışı ticaret faaliyetleriyle örtüştüğü ve bunun da meşru sınır ötesi ilişkileri yasadışı olanlardan ayırt etmeyi zorlaştırdığı fark edilmiştir.

Sonuçlar: Araştırmamız, sınır kontrolünü güçlendirirken düzensiz göçün kökenlerini ele almak için çok taraflı iş birliğinin artırılmasına acil ihtiyaç olduğunu vurgulamaktadır. Yerel otoriteler için kapasite geliştirme programlarına yatırım yapılması, gerçek zamanlı veri paylaşımı için teknolojiyen yararlanması ve toplumsal gerginlikleri azaltmak için toplumla iletişim girişimlerinin teşvik edilmesini önerilir. Güvenlik ihtiyaçlarını insani kaygılarla dengeleyen bütünsel bir yaklaşım benimseyerek Türkiye ve İran, ortak sınırlarını bir çekişme alanından istikrar ve karşılıklı fayda bölgesine dönüştürebilirler. Bu çalışma, sürdürülebilir göç yönetişimi konusundaki söyleme değerli içgörüler katmakta ve benzer zorluklarla karşı karşıya kalan politika yapıcılar için uygulanabilir öneriler sunmaktadır.

18A Space, Place and Migration V2

Moderator: Ruchi Singh, Tata Institute of Social Sciences. Mumbai Maharashtra, India

2038 From Coastal Erosion to Urban Struggles: The Impact of Climate Change on Migration

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Climate-induced migration is not a recent phenomenon and climate change and migration are intervened since ages. Climate change is a key driver of migration especially in coastal regions. Rising sea levels, frequent cyclones, and coastal erosion have led to widespread displacement, forcing many to migrate in search of stable livelihoods. The increasing vulnerability of coastal communities due to extreme weather events and loss of arable land has exacerbated socio-economic distress, making migration an inevitable survival strategy. With this given context and background the study intends to understand the major concerns and challenges faced due to climate-induced migration in Kendrapara. Literature shows that there is dearth of literature on climate induced migration form Kendrapara region. This paper examines the challenges faced by the locals, the socio-economic drivers of migration, the lack of employment opportunities, and the gaps in government policies. It also explores viable solutions to address the long-term impacts of climate-induced displacement in Kendrapara, providing insights into sustainable and inclusive policy interventions.

To meet the objective primary survey was conducted on migrants in the region. The major concerns from findings include employment insecurity, loss of traditional occupations, and inadequate social protection for displaced

populations. Migrants often find themselves in precarious jobs in urban areas, facing low wages, hazardous working conditions, and lack of access to essential services. Additionally, migration disrupts social structures in source villages, weakening local economies and increasing dependency on remittances. The challenges faced by locals include deteriorating agricultural productivity, lack of alternative employment opportunities, and ineffective government interventions, leaving them with few options other than migration.

There is an urgent need for policy interventions that address both the causes and consequences of climate migration. Current government responses, such as resettlement programs and climate adaptation initiatives, have been inadequate due to resource constraints and ineffective implementation. Programs like the Odisha Climate Change Action Plan and the Bagapatia Rehabilitation Project have attempted to provide solutions, but gaps in long-term sustainability and community participation hinder their success. The lack of robust employment policies and livelihood diversification strategies further exacerbates economic instability in affected regions.

A comprehensive policy framework is essential to strengthen climate resilience, enhance social security measures, and create sustainable livelihood opportunities. Key solutions include investing in climate-resilient agriculture, improving early warning systems, promoting skill development for alternative livelihoods, and ensuring legal recognition of climate migrants to protect their rights. Integrated approaches that combine climate adaptation with migration governance will be crucial in mitigating displacement risks and ensuring long-term stability for vulnerable communities.

829 From Residents to 'New Citizens': Aspirations, Identities and Decision-Making of Internal Migrants in China

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For over two decades since the 1990s, internal migrants have constituted a significant proportion of the national population of China, yet have largely been excluded from the coverage of local public services in their de facto cities of residence. Since 2011, the Chinese central government has initiated a 'New Citizenship' campaign aimed to turn 100 million migrants into 'New Citizens' and grant others partial entitlements to the urban public services, including public education and healthcare. This has led local governments to launch their own competitive migration programmes to attract targeted 'New Citizens'. The existing literature has overwhelmingly homogenised Chinese internal migrants as a uniformly impoverished urban underclass, and understood their aspirations, identities and decision-making as subject to state policies and broader social structures. The study reported in this paper examined migrants' direct or indirect responses to the 'New Citizenship' campaign—their aspirations and decision-making regarding hukou transfer and access to public services, and their

identities enacted in these processes. The study was informed by Parsons' action and social system theory, with reference to theoretical debates on structure and agency. It was found that migrants were able to exert their agency across a number of domains and contexts, and along a number of dimensions, including strategic, expressive, and moral. They were able to navigate their own paths through rural and urban areas, traditional and modern societies, and ideologies that oscillated between universalistic and particularistic values, which were all present in contemporary China. Despite the persisting institutional constraints and precariousness faced by them, migrants were able to negotiate these challenges in accordance with their own life agendas and aspirations, through processes of integration and identification. These findings demonstrated that migrants were not merely subjects of institutional and social structures, but active and creative agents in the interplay of state and society.

547 Religious refugees in the 21th century - The cases of Afghanistan and Syria

Alexia Kapsampeli, LSBF, Kapodistrian University, Greece

Persecution because of religion is not a new phenomenon. Religious intolerance was the oldest reason for flight in modern European history. At the end of the fifteenth century, Spain experienced the first pervasive persecution of religious minorities. It was almost impossible for Muslims and Jews to escape the Inquisition. Later, in the 1920s Russians, Greeks, Armenians and Assyrian Christians were viewed as refugees because of their persecutions in their countries of origin. Nowadays, freedom of religion is one of the fundamental human rights, however, it is still violated in many places of the world. This means that a great number of people do not have the right to choose their religion or people from religious minorities are discriminated. Sometimes they are subject to detention, torture or other cruel treatments and the only solution is to leave the country. Two of the most characteristic cases are those of Afghanistan and Syria. In this presentation, it is examined why religious beliefs are so important to force a lot of people to leave these countries.

553 Physical and Social Reflections of Migration on the City of Istanbul

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Şen Yüksel, İstanbul Beykent University, Türkiye

Migration, the permanent or temporary relocation of people from one place to another, has become a recurring phenomenon throughout history. In its most general definition, migration is the movement of a large number of people from their physical and social environments to a new physical and social environment. People generally resort to migration when they encounter negative economic, social, political, and environmental factors in their geography to solve their problems or to escape them.

Theoretical theories have been developed to explain the reasons for migration. The studies, which started with Ernst Georg Ravenstien at the end of the 19th century, have become more comprehensive since the 1940s and have continued to develop in line with social and political agendas until today. After Ravenstien, scientists such as Everett Lee, William Petersen, and Samel A. Stouffer developed migration theories.

The economic, social, political, and environmental dimensions of migration greatly affect both the regions of origin and the receiving regions. Whatever the reason, people who migrate interact with the places they migrate to. These interactions often gain weight in line with the desire of the immigrants to change the places they migrate to according to their own identity and culture. These desires and efforts, which arise from the belonging and shelter needs of the migrants, can cause physical and social changes in the places where they migrate. These changes are directly proportional to the extent of migration and may adversely affect the geography of migration.

In Turkey's history, various migration movements have been seen due to the country's geographical location. However, the period in which the Republic received the highest number of immigrants was the period of mass migration after 2011. The events in the Middle Eastern countries have forced the people in these countries to be subjected to internal and external migration. The country most affected by this situation has been Turkey. Since 2011, there have been international migrations such as Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Russia and Ukraine. In this process, Istanbul has been the city with the highest number of immigrants according to TUIK's migration statistics in Turkey.

Since the mass migration that began in 2011, there has been a noticeable trend of people emigrating from Istanbul. In 2023, 92,547 individuals immigrated to Istanbul, while 260,287 emigrated from the city. This significant increase in the number of leaving supports Ernst Georg Ravenstein's theory on the chain movement of migration. He argues that geographical areas receiving migrants tend to start their own migration patterns, creating a chain reaction that continues once activated.

This study aims to reveal the physical and social reflections of migration in Istanbul since 2011. With this aim, scientific articles published between 2011 and 2024 in the Scopus index were examined using descriptive content analysis. In summary, the demand for housing and infrastructure, along with transportation and traffic congestion, and the rapid depletion of the city's natural resources and green areas, are the physical reflections of migration in Istanbul. The social reflections can be summarized as issues related to social cohesion, pressure on the labor market, the conflict arising from different cultural habits, and security concerns.

18B Gender and Migration V2

Moderator: Loshana Sivanarul, University College London, UK

- 963 Addressing the High Prevalence of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) Among South Asian Immigrant Women in Canada: Causes, Consequences, and Potential Interventions

Loshana Sivanarul, UCL, UK

South Asians make up Canada's largest visible minority but experience significant health disparities. Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is a major health concern, particularly for pregnant South Asian immigrant women in Canada. GDM is characterised by chronic hyperglycemia during pregnancy, which can typically be managed through diet-controlled therapy or medication. However, despite the availability of management options, pregnant South Asian immigrant women in Canada continue to face challenges in accessing adequate healthcare services for the effective prevention and treatment of GDM.

This dissertation aims to provide an overview of the challenges and opportunities surrounding GDM management within this specific demographic group. The SEM along with the COM-B model are used to examine these impacts. Drawing on recent literature, key themes are synthesised, including cultural dietary practices, barriers to accessing culturally competent healthcare, and psychological impact. The emotional strain of managing GDM, coupled with cultural pressures and familial expectations, further complicates their experience.

Despite these challenges, opportunities exist to enhance support systems and provide targeted education initiatives. Culturally competent care, language-sensitive resources, and community-based support networks can empower South Asian immigrant women to effectively manage GDM and improve health outcomes for themselves and their children. This thesis recommends that future interventions should not solely focus on an individual level but should also extend to addressing interpersonal, institutional, community, and policy levels in order to reduce disparities in GDM prevalence. Additionally, further research is needed to identify specific changes tailored to the unique needs of this vulnerable population.

- 415 Femintegra – The labour trajectories of Romanian immigrant women in Barcelona, Valencia and Castellon

Ioana-Felicia Marin, University of Valencia, Spain

My contribution is based on presenting the key ideas of my doctoral thesis, whose main objective is to study the labour integration of Romanian immigrant women in the Spanish provinces of Barcelona, Valencia and Castellon. The main objectives are: First, my intention is to study the profile of Romanian immigrant

women and their labour trajectories and this knowledge will be defined through focused or semi-structured interviews in order to obtain answers to the following questions: how do they manage to become one of the main sources of labour among the groups of foreign immigrants in the above-mentioned provinces?, how are they integrated into the labour market according to the main types of work they do (e.g. cleaning services, domestic workers, agricultural work), do Romanian female workers experience any kind of disadvantage compared to native women? and if so, what are the main causes?, to what extent are differences related to human capital sufficient to explain the possible disadvantage of the foreign population?, do professional status or previous work history influence employment opportunities? Secondly, I will investigate which factors contribute to attract the Romanian immigrant women, favour and facilitate their establishment. The basic elements of my doctoral thesis are represented by the analysis of bibliographic and statistics sources, as well as by the field work. To reach the planned objectives, the present investigation includes a mixed methodology that uses both quantitative methods, through the survey technique, and qualitative methods, through focused or semi-structured interviews.

504 Socio-political conflicts and migration routes of Rwandan women in Cameroon

Signe Made Carelle Michèle, University of Yaoundé 1, Cameroon

Crises in Africa lead to population mobility. In a situation of conflict throughout a territory, individuals opt for migration beyond national borders. In the mid-1990s, Rwanda faced a genocide that led to the displacement of more than a million individuals (UNHCR, 2000). The mobility of Rwandans to neighboring nations such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Tanzania, was the beginning of a pilgrimage. In the migration literature, social conflicts are a cause of intra-regional migration in Africa (Aderanti Adepoju, 2002). These conflicts lead to female displacement. In the past, in migration studies, female migrations depended on a spouse. Over time, this dependence in migration has been transformed into independence. This phenomenon of women's independence in migration is called feminization of migration (Amanda Gouws, 2007). Here, it is a question of migrating not for family constraints, but rather for personal aspirations or seeking shelter in times of war. During their migratory journey, women, especially those in situations of illegality, are often called upon to overcome challenges related to power relationships or male dominance (Elsa Tyszler, 2011). The search for a peaceful territory by Rwandan women during the crisis period in Rwanda have led to onward migration. Understood as the “process whereby people leave the country of origin, settle in a second country, and then migrate to a third country when circumstances change” (Domiziana Turcatti 2022, 703). The post-genocide Rwandan presence in Cameroon is marked by multiple stopovers in several countries. The idea of migrating to

another host country is motivated by the search for better living conditions and by the acceptance and integration of the refugee in the targeted host country (Khalid Koser and Katie Kuschminder, 2016). Using the push-pull theory in a situation of socio-political conflict, the aim of this paper is to trace and analyze the specificities of the migratory journeys of Rwandan women in Cameroon. While addressing the difficulties and opportunities, the research focuses on dimensions such as the socio-political climate in transition countries, the means of travel during their trajectory and the characteristics of Rwandan women's onward migration (individual, group). This research is based on a qualitative approach and documentary research. Through purposive and snowball sampling, and data saturation, life stories were conducted with 12 Rwandan women in the city of Yaoundé. The study took into account only women who left Rwanda during the genocide period (April-July 1994). The study reveals that the settlement of Rwandan women in Cameroon results from transit migration. Through individual or group journeys, the difficulties encountered in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa), Kenya, the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville), the Central African Republic, etc. have promoted the permanent settlement of Rwandan women in Cameroon.

583 An Intersectional Approach to the Study of the Integration of Sub-Saharan Migrant Women in Souss Massa

Siham Soulaïmi, Ibn Zohr University, Morocco

Morocco has progressively developed from a country of transit to a country of settlement. Morocco's geographic proximity to Europe, the results of its African strategy, and the soft line human-oriented migration policy of Morocco have all contributed to the country's increasing number of sub-Saharan migrants. The topic of integration in terms of migrants' access to rights, i.e. employment rights, and access to welfare services, is questioned by the increasing number of migrant women from sub-Saharan Africa. The degree of integration and inclusion in Moroccan society among sub-Saharan migrant women varies due to the specificity and uniqueness of the identity markers and circumstances of each. Based on surveys and semi-structured interviews with a number of sub-Saharan migrant women living in Agadir, the article attempts to investigate the numerous categories of migrant women and how their legal status, nationality, status, education, age, language, religion, and/ or class can either be a source of privileged integration or unfortunate exclusion for them. Due to the fact that those migrant women still experience discrimination based on their skin color, social class, nationality, gender identity, and language, the paper's findings imply that the intersection of these identity markers with the Moroccan social system impedes these women's integration.

18C Retos de la migración siglo XXI - V2 [Spanish]

Moderator: Pascual García Macías, UTPL, Ecuador

656 El Chat Ia Para Ayuda Migratoria en México

Francisco José D'Angelo Obep, México

En vista de la problemática migratoria en México la cual he estudiado a fondo desde 2016 y siendo activista en derechos humanos, director Legal de VENEMEX Asociación de Venezolanos en México AC. venemex.org, desde 2023 por la dificultad de ayudar personalmente cada caso migratorio que nos llega, ya que con dos personas dedicadas a atención diaria no podríamos atender por WhatsApp más de 300 personas al mes, dando información legal migratoria, y orientación en otras materias psicológica y temas de salud, después de distintas reuniones con autoridades mexicanas y de otros países, organismos internacionales y otras ONGs, como la reunión de discusión en Relaciones Exteriores en Ciudad de México de Cartagena 40 el 4 y 5 de abril de 2024 y la VI Asamblea General de ONGs en Rio de Janeiro de la Coalición por Venezuela del 9 al 11 de octubre de 2023 llegamos a la conclusión que la mejor forma de incidir para mejorar procedimientos migratorios en México es por medio de la tecnología.

2023 El Régimen de Deportación Fronterizo y la (Im)posibilidad de sus Fugas

María José Morales Vargas, Universidad Autónoma de Tlaxcala, México

El objetivo de esta propuesta tiene como ruta examinar los siguientes cuestionamientos ¿Cómo trazar una genealogía de la máquina de deportación estadounidense en tanto dispositivo de selección diferencial, políticamente inducida, distribuida y estratégicamente dirigida a poblaciones, grupos o personas que no encarnan las normas hegemónicas de clase, raza, género, ectétera? ¿Cómo se encarna un régimen policial de deportación desde la perspectiva de quienes han experimentado la vivencia de ser expulsados? ¿Qué tipo de experiencias singulares y colectivas vale la pena situar para ejemplificar procesos autónomos y de invención de procesos de subjetivación que se edifican al límite de un régimen policial de deportación?

Para la construcción del plano teórico-argumentativo se ha elegido, por un lado, la perspectiva teórica de la Autonomía de la Migración (AdM), en tanto perspectiva politizante y desterritorializante de los campos hegemónicos de los estudios de la migración, para analizar las migraciones no desde el poder, ni desde su gobernabilidad, sino desde las experiencias de quienes emprenden el periplo migratorio, de sus subjetividades, sus luchas y sus resistencias. Por otro lado, se sitúa el análisis de la política de Rancière (1996,2004,2006) con el fin de analizar la constitución de procesos de subjetivación política desde donde se constituye un sujeto político que es operador de un dispositivo de subjetivación del litigio.

La propuesta busca reunir, en primer lugar, testimonios de deportados y deportadas recopilados durante el trabajo de campo realizado entre 2023-2024 y enero 2025 en México.

En segundo lugar, se sitúan experiencias colectivas que han edificado procesos de politización de un cuerpo deportado y sus relaciones a partir de su condición de esta vulnerabilidad extrema. Se analiza cómo en este proceso se instala una biopolítica afirmativa como línea de fuga, así como otras formas agenciativas que sobreviven a formas execrables de precariedad. En este punto se pone en el centro la experiencia del colectivo denominado Deportados Unidos en la Lucha fundado y liderado por Ana Laura López, migrante deportada. Lo anterior con el fin de explorar los procesos de subjetivación política que instauran los deportados (as) como líneas de fuga, desde un lugar de excedencia se identifican como una identidad imposible ahora politizada que, en este mismo proceso, se van des-identificando de una identidad estructuralmente asignada: ser migrante irregularizado-expulsado-deportado-ilegalizado.

Contra los relatos que priorizan el análisis sobre la producción de vida desnuda, invisible y precarizada, esta propuesta busca adherirse a un posicionamiento ético que pone en cuestión la condición de lo precario/expulsado y rastrea otros modos posibles; es decir, se pone en el centro de la discusión una dimensión política que interviene en el proceso de producción de subjetividades precarizadas, pero que actúa como una fuerza antagónica. Es decir, la propuesta de discusión busca producir una lectura que ponga en el centro experiencias de cómo un cuerpo migrante precarizado/deportado se disputa fronteras, tensiona un sistema económico y político que lo ha expulsado estructuralmente y se hace de un lugar politizado de enunciación. En este punto, se ponen en el centro algunas experiencias singulares que ejemplifican procesos autónomos, antagónicos y politizantes que se edifican al límite de un régimen de deportación que desposee, desciudadaniza, ilegaliza y criminaliza sistemáticamente.

612 El éxodo migratorio ecuatoriano en el primer cuarto del siglo XXI

Pascual García Macías, UTPL, Ecuador

Ruben García Zamora, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

Este trabajo analiza la crisis migratoria de Ecuador desde una perspectiva marxista, interpretando la movilidad laboral como una consecuencia estructural del sistema capitalista global. Se examina cómo la acumulación de capital y las crisis cíclicas del capitalismo han impulsado la emigración ecuatoriana, exacerbando la dependencia de las remesas y profundizando las desigualdades sociales. Desde la crisis de la deuda externa en los años 80 hasta la crisis bancaria de 1999, la clase trabajadora ecuatoriana ha sido forzada a buscar empleo en centros capitalistas como Estados Unidos y Europa, donde se inserta en mercados laborales precarizados y desregulados. Este proceso es entendido como una externalización de la fuerza de trabajo excedente por parte del capital, que

beneficia a los países del Norte Global mientras perpetúa la dependencia y la vulnerabilidad económica del Sur Global.

El análisis destaca el rol de las mujeres en este proceso, señalando cómo el capital ha feminizado la migración para satisfacer nichos laborales desvalorizados, intensificando las desigualdades de género y explotando el trabajo de cuidado. Asimismo, se examinan las transformaciones en las estructuras familiares, donde la separación prolongada de los núcleos familiares se convierte en un mecanismo funcional al capital, que descarga los costos de reproducción social sobre los migrantes y sus comunidades de origen.

Datos económicos reflejan la gravedad de esta dependencia estructural. En 2020, las remesas representaron aproximadamente el 3,7% del PIB ecuatoriano, alcanzando los 3.337 millones de dólares, según datos del Banco Central del Ecuador. Esta cifra revela cómo la economía ecuatoriana ha incorporado las remesas como un componente esencial para su sostenibilidad, sin que ello se traduzca en mejoras estructurales para la clase trabajadora. Además, el desempleo y el subempleo estructural afectan a más del 30% de la población económicamente activa, lo cual perpetúa la necesidad de migrar.

Finalmente, se realiza una crítica a las políticas migratorias y laborales ecuatorianas, las cuales, lejos de contrarrestar esta dinámica, han facilitado la flexibilización laboral y la precarización. Se propone la necesidad de políticas públicas anti-capitalistas que prioricen la soberanía económica, la redistribución de la riqueza y la justicia social, rompiendo con la lógica de dependencia estructural impuesta por el mercado global. Es imperativo avanzar hacia un modelo económico que fortalezca la producción local, garantice empleos dignos y reduzca la necesidad de emigrar como única vía de supervivencia.

18D Migration and Integration

Moderator: Isil Zeynep Turkan Ipek, Yeditepe University, Türkiye

579 The Accessibility of Migrants to Utilize Equine-Assisted Therapy for Trauma Treatment Associated with PTSD

Caroline Anna Erviksaeter, Western Norway University of Applied Sciences, Norway

This is an abstract based on a Master's thesis I am writing on the topic of equine-assisted trauma therapy and migration health. The advantage of using horses for this patient group is that language, religion, and culture are set aside, as the horse is open and non-judgmental. This is particularly important for PTSD patients who may struggle to articulate their experiences. The horse can then serve as a good conversational partner, providing a sense of security and warmth. Furthermore, the horse does not pose any threat or malice.

It is also important that we can start early with this type of therapy, as the patient does not need language and language skills, because this is a therapy that is based on emotions, not words.

To explore this, we plan to use a qualitative design and conduct semi-structured interviews with an interview guide. Our focus will be on equine-assisted therapy, regardless of whether the patient is concurrently receiving other forms of therapy such as cognitive behavioral therapy, exposure therapy, or other modalities used for PTSD treatment.

Our interview group will consist of employees at institutions, treatment homes, private practitioners, and patients currently undergoing treatment. It is not necessary for the patient to be treated with equine-assisted therapy initially; our primary goal is to assess its availability.

The interview guide must be crafted in a way that language does not impede the examination. It should be designed to elicit comprehensive responses and ensure that the interviewees do not feel confused or unable to express themselves adequately.

By using the term ""migrants,"" we refer to individuals who have fled from war. Trauma is described in terms of PTSD experiences related to war and displacement.

975 Social integration of immigrants and refugees through intersectionality and advantageousness: implications from the case study of Sancaktepe neighborhood

Isil Zeynep Turkan Ipek, Yeditepe University, Türkiye
Gökçe Bayındır Goularas, Yeditepe University, Türkiye
Yunus Mecit Öztürk, Yeditepe University, Türkiye

Based on in-depth interviews with 21 immigrants and refugees settled in Sancaktepe neighborhood in Istanbul, Turkey between September and December 2024, this study investigates the social integration of the selected population. It identified specific differences of social integration related to various ethnic origins such as Syrians, Turkmens and Afghans. Specifically, cases of settlements, working and daily life experiences, and visibility of the different immigrants and refugees were analyzed through their own expressions collected during the interviews. This study develops hypotheses regarding the daily life experiences of immigrants and refugees in Sancaktepe, it also attempts to build hypotheses and theoretical model using qualitative research data to explain the intersectionality and advantageousness and non-advantageousness categorization of refugees and immigrants and its implication on integration process in the host society. It also reveals some preliminary findings on the attitudes of immigrants towards other immigrants which is crucial to understand the perception of different migrant groups on each other from the case study of a specific neighborhood.

455 Pre-migration capital, refugee journeys, and post-migration trajectories: a sequence analysis approach

Lidvina Gundacker, Institute for Employment Research (IAB) and University of Bamberg, Germany

About a decade ago, refugee immigration prominently returned to Europe's political agendas, sparking interest in factors determining the economic and societal participation of refugees. Applying a life course perspective, this paper addresses the conflicting views in sociology of migration on the importance of pre-migration economic and social capital for refugees' post-migration trajectories. On the one hand, such resources are accumulated over the life course and are expected to benefit the individual after arrival. On the other hand, fleeing to another country represents a pivotal break with the power to eliminate advantages of pre-migration capital. Relying on rich survey data and administrative employment data, this paper uses sequence analysis combined with cluster analysis to identify typical integration trajectories of refugee women and men in Germany and examines whether these trajectories vary with pre-migration capital. Importantly, I also account for characteristics of the individual refugee journeys in shaping post-migration biographies. Given that individual factors and migration experiences may influence refugee women and men differently, the analyses are run separately by gender. The results show that particularly economic capital does not completely erode with the migration process. Men, however, can capitalize on their pre-migration capital more easily in terms of entering paid labor. More educated women are instead overrepresented in education-intense biographies. Furthermore, longer and riskier journeys are associated with lower participation profiles after arrival, at least for refugee men. Overall, the study illustrates the need to further disentangle how refugee migration processes and selection patterns shape subsequent integration trajectories.

875 Unaccompanied minors and the Morie fires aftermath – A case study

Maria Dimou, International Hellenic University, Greece
Stavros Markou, International Hellenic University, Greece
Reggina Mantanika, International Hellenic University, Greece

On September 8, 2020, a massive fire broke out at the Moria refugee camp on the island of Lesbos, Greece. At the time, the camp housed a significant number of unaccompanied minors from various Asian and African countries. These minors, who had already endured prolonged stays in the overcrowded camp, were swiftly evacuated via charter flights and relocated to hotel facilities on the mainland to protect them from the immediate dangers of the fire and homelessness. Concurrently, over ten European countries committed to accepting approximately 400 of these minors, while others awaited reunification with siblings or family members already granted asylum in Europe. However, the

outbreak of COVID-19 severely complicated these efforts. Pandemic-related disruptions, including delayed procedures, border closures, and flight cancellations, left many minors stranded in uncertainty as they awaited systemic changes and the reopening of borders. This paper provides a comprehensive review of the crisis, examining the challenges faced by both aid recipients and providers, the systemic gaps that were exposed, and how the pandemic exacerbated existing issues while creating new obstacles.

19A Identity and Wellbeing

Moderator: Fatemeh Bakhsbalizadeh, Iowa State University, USA

- 447 “I’m Now Like a Single Mother”: Navigating Gendered Identity as a Dependent Spouse in the U.S.

Anastasia Ngozi Inuagwu, University of South Florida, USA

I adopted a feminist analytical framework on migration and family for this study to show how the U.S. Immigration law creates and reinforces gender identity and how it shapes the experience of dependent spouses on an F-2 visa. With three interviews conducted, the research examined how these women negotiate their gendered identity as dependent spouses and their gendered relations as “stay-at-home” spouses. Findings from this research state that restrictions from the U.S. Immigration law create lost independence and downward mobility and restrict women to care and unpaid labor in the home.

- 479 Navigating family separation during displacement: experiences of refugee men in the UK

Dafni Katsampa, University of Hertfordshire, UK

Refugees often encounter significant post-migration challenges during resettlement in host countries, including being forcibly separated from their loved ones. This qualitative study explored how family separation affects refugee men in the UK and their perspectives on meaningful support. In-depth interviews were conducted with nine men who had experienced family separation. The data was analysed using the Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis framework. The findings captured the emotional toll of family separation, men's perceived duty to support their families, feelings of helplessness, experiences of discrimination, and challenges of acculturation. Participants' understanding of their experiences was shaped by time, context, and their intersecting identities, including masculinity, race, sexuality, religion, and migration status. The men emphasised the importance of family reunification and the value of integrated, supportive outlets. Better understanding of the unique difficulties faced by male refugees separated from their families in the UK can help clinicians to adapt their clinical practices accordingly and provide tailored

support. Policy recommendations include revising family reunification policies and simplifying the reunification process.

873 **Beyond Homogeneity: Understanding South Asian Cultural Diversity in the Canadian Context**

Monisha Poojary, York University, Canada

South Asians represent the largest and most diverse immigrant group in Canada, originating from an array of ethnic, religious, and linguistic backgrounds spanning India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives. Yet, prevailing narratives in both academic literature and popular media often portray South Asians as a homogenous social group, marginalizing their internal cultural diversity. Scholars like Ghosh (2013) argue that “South Asian” is a racialized and externally imposed identity that has become an “ethnicised” and “spatially-bounded” race, obscuring the nuanced cultural heritage, historical contexts, and identity dynamics within this community. This paper examines the complex interplay between cultural diversity and migration. Drawing on data from 45 semi-structured interviews with individuals across various South Asian subgroups, it explores how cultural heritage, migration experiences, and intragroup dynamics shape and influence identity expression and community cohesion among South Asians in Canada. In doing so, it seeks to explore how a collective South Asian identity is understood, negotiated and expressed, all while still maintaining and celebrating subgroup diversity. Findings from the study aim to contribute to broader discussions on migration, identity, and inclusive policies.

541 **Resilience and Professional Identity among F-2 Visa Spouses in the United States: Coping with Career Constraints under Immigration Policies**

Fatemeh Bakhshalizadeh, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, USA

Previous scholars highlighted how F-2 visa regulations interrupt the career of spouses of international students by preventing them from working, but they did not explore the coping strategies of this population in maintaining their professional identity, and how these coping strategies show the traces of feminization of poverty. Through participant observation and interviewing 16 female F-2 visa holders who used to work before coming to the US, and inspired by Abu-Lughod's (1990) concept of resistance, this article shows that F-2 visa regulations have some negative effects on the identity. However, the participants use different coping strategies, such as trying to go to universities/enter job market through change of immigration status, taking opportunities to receive gift cards in return for their work/services, and not acknowledging change in their professional identity; these coping strategies show F-2 visa regulations with other policies contribute to feminization of poverty mainly by postponing the employment.

19B Integration and Migration V2

Moderator: Rashin Lamouchi, University of Victoria, Canada

550 Sense of belonging as 'being at home': Narratives of forced migrant youth in Southeast Asia

Rashin Lamouchi, University of Victoria, Canada

Leah Brathwaite, University of Toronto, Canada

This paper is part of the Youth Migration Project (YMP), a research in progress that explores how young forced migrants continuously construct their identity and future aspirations while perched on the edge of mainstream society – without access to normative entitlements or a voice in decision-making about their future. This study brings into view the developmental needs and aspirations of forced migrant youth who are currently residing in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The project asks youth participants what is it like to grow up 'on the move' with a shattered sense of sense of home and belonging to a nation-state. Through purposive and snowball recruitment methods this participatory research gathers the migration and identity narratives of approximately forty forced migrant youth 13 to 16 years-old mostly originated from countries in conflict in Asia and Africa, especially from Myanmar, Afghanistan, Syria, Pakistan, Iran and Somalia. Among an estimated 65 million forced migrants around the world, approximately 9.5 million reside in the Asia and Pacific region, and nearly half are children under 18-years-old (Ball & Moselle, 2015; Beazley & Ball, 2017; Gartrell & Hak, 2018).

This paper explores the sense of belonging of eight Farsi-speaking forced migrant girls who participated in this study. They all are refugees covered by United Nations and awaiting resettlement in other countries. The research question I attempt to answer is how the process of forced migration informs migrant's youth sense of belonging. We attempt to answer this question by asking participants – using a mixed method approach including arts-based story-boards – to make meaning of concepts such as home, culture, community, and belonging.

The construction of belonging as an emotional feeling of 'being at home' in a place is the focus of this research. Belonging as feeling at home has not been frequently analyzed by scholars; rather, belonging has often been used as a synonym of collective identity or citizenship (Antonsich, 2010). Evocations of the concept of belonging, such as by Yuval-Davis (2006) and others, overlook the notion of place, "as if feelings, discourses, and practices of belonging exist in a geographical vacuum" (Antonsich, 2010, p. 647). Yet consideration of the geographical situation of the participants in this study is imperative if only because they had, as forced migrants, been rejected and/or ejected from their

homes. As youth in transit, they are not fixed in their geographical locale, and yet many had been in prolonged displacement and may have found ways to reconstruct a sense of being at home at least temporarily. In exploring belonging as feeling at home, a reflexive thematic analysis was used to look for youths' accounts of their sense of 'being at home.' The results show this factor can contribute to generate feeling of belonging as being at home. Our study is unique in its focus on telling stories of forced migrant children and exploring migrant participants' perceptions of their own best interests in finding sustainable, equitable solutions to their displacement.

820 Acculturation of Unaccompanied Children in Turkey: Challenges and Policy Implications

Betül Dilara Seker, Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye

Migration has a broad international, national, and local impact. As a result of wars and oppression experienced in different parts of the world in the last decade, the number of migrants worldwide has increased rapidly. Due to its geographical location, Turkey serves as both a transit and destination country in the migration process. Migration is classified as regular or irregular depending on the type of entry into the target country. In the last fifteen years, the number of irregular migrants in Turkey has increased significantly. The fact that a significant portion of migrants consists of children necessitates policies and activities aimed at children in migration management. Unaccompanied minors, defined as individuals under the age of eighteen who are not accompanied by an adult responsible for them, are more vulnerable than other children and adults in the processes of migration, settlement, and adaptation. This compilation study aims to evaluate the acculturation process of unaccompanied minors in Turkey, review existing studies, and address the theoretical gap in the national literature. Additionally, the study provides suggestions to identify individual, social, and cultural variables that affect the adaptation of unaccompanied children, enhance their well-being, and raise awareness among policymakers regarding social adaptation.

401 Inherited welcoming practices? How previous migratory experiences shape newcomers' reception in rural Spain

Leticia Santaballa Santos, Societies in Motion Research Team (ESOMI) – Universidade da Coruña & CISPAC, Spain

Laura Oso Casas, Societies in Motion Research Team (ESOMI) – Universidade da Coruña & CISPAC, Spain

The reception of new foreign residents in non-urban municipalities in Spain has been a complex issue. Despite efforts to welcome migrant populations such as immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees, especially in small municipalities, the results have often been modest and temporary. This contribution, based on 23 semi-structured interviews and participant observation during extensive

fieldwork in the Spanish provinces of Huelva, Lugo and Ourense, aims to explore how the previous migratory experiences of communities shape their reception practices. Specifically, the paper focuses on the theory of "unfolded mobilities" and how municipalities have "learned to welcome" based on the experiences of people with previous migration trajectories who have returned to the locality. It seeks to understand how migratory experiences shape the notions of "migrant subject" and "welcoming" through longitudinal processes of social reproduction, as well as the intergenerational and inter-contextual transmission of the methods of welcoming migrants. By delving into these aspects, the paper sheds light on the need for a deeper understanding of the social factors influencing the reception of new neighbors in non-urban areas and provides a basis for further research in this field. This innovative research is framed under the H2020 funded programme Welcoming Spaces - Investing in 'Welcoming Spaces' in Europe: revitalizing shrinking areas by hosting non-EU migrants (H2020-SC6-Migration-2019-870952).

- 457 Home Literacy Environment of Rural-Urban Migrant Children with Different Length of Residence: Characteristics and the Association with SES and Parental Expectation

Yuchen Song, Xi'an Jiaotong Liverpool University, China

Despite of the important role played by Home Literacy Environment (HLE) in children's language and cognitive development, much remains unknown about the HLE of Chinese rural to urban migrant (RUM) children with different length of urban residence under Chinese social context. To this end, the parents of 148 urban resident (UR) children and 137 RUM children were randomly selected as the participants to explore the disparities in HLE between these two groups. The study also examined the association between HLE, socioeconomic status (SES) and parental expectation (PE) of RUM children. The results indicate that after ruling out the effect of SES, irrespective of the length of residence after migration, the HLE of RUM remained inferior to that of UR. In addition, the high length of residence RUM group scored significantly higher on parent-direct activities than the low and medium length of residence RUM groups; however, none of the differences between the three subtypes of RUM groups were significant on the child-directed reading activities and home literacy resources (HLR) dimensions. It was also found that PE was a significant predictor of literacy activity in RUM families, and PE and SES were significant predictors of their HLR. The results of the interviews further revealed that parental expectations can overcome the negative impact of low SES on HLE and have a positive strategic compensatory effect. The outcomes of this study have valuable implications for the interventions and policies regarding migrant populations.

19C Migración e identidad [Spanish]

Moderator: Luz Elena Arozqueta, Universidad Iberoamericana, México

880 Solastalgia y migración. Reflexiones ante la pérdida y el desarraigo

Luz Elena Arozqueta, Universidad Iberoamericana, México

Hay muchos temas que preocupan como la violencia, nuevas tecnologías, guerras, epidemias, pobreza, cambio climático, movilidad humana. En lo personal, siendo el desplazamiento humano una de mis inquietudes, cuando en una conferencia sobre bioética se abordó el tema de la solastalgia, ese concepto que fue creado por el investigador australiano Glenn Albrecht y que describe como la angustia emocional que se origina a causa de la degradación ambiental en el lugar en el que uno vive, conoce y ama, pensé de inmediato en su implicación en la migración.

Nostalgia con desesperanza, aflicción, desconsuelo, dolor, es lo que experimenta el ser humano cuando ve la destrucción de su hábitat y debe de salir de su entorno para embarcarse en una aventura, que la mayoría de las veces no es deseada sino forzada por las circunstancias, ya sea por terremotos o huracanes; por escasez o exceso de agua para la cosecha; por la expropiación de tierras para la construcción de carreteras, complejos turísticos, comerciales o habitacionales; pero también, porque han sido tomadas por el crimen organizado y mafias para plantíos ilegales, zonas de entrenamiento, control de células delictivas o para fosas clandestinas en el caso de Latinoamérica.

Quien emigra por este motivo, experimenta ante la amenaza de su medio, de su identidad y su sentido de pertenencia, un desarraigo físico, emocional y espiritual. Hay una pérdida doble para quien social y políticamente es invisible, objeto de la indiferencia, el rechazo y la exclusión.

No obstante, Albrecht considera que la solastalgia también puede suscitar el deseo de hacerle frente a esa angustia: “respondiendo con acciones políticas contra las causas”. Tal vez, pienso yo, percibiéndola como una llamada a la acción, al compromiso, a la solidaridad, a la fraternidad, a promover la justicia ambiental y los derechos de los migrantes desplazados. El grito de la tierra y el grito de los pobres insta a hacer consciencia de que este mundo es uno, es nuestro y nos increpa a actuar sin olvidar que somos cooperadores, coherederos, y corresponsables. En ese sentido, en 2019 la OIM incluyó en su Glosario el término “migración por motivos climáticos” junto con los ya existentes de “migración y migrantes por motivos ambientales”, y, desde otro foro, el Papa Francisco en su encíclica *Laudato Si'* remarca la importancia del cuidado de la casa común y en *Fratelli Tutti* el de nuestros semejantes.

Sí, la devastación del entorno tiene secuelas aflictivas tangibles e intangibles y la indolencia ante ello y ante la movilidad humana también las presenta; pero, la

hospitalidad, la acogida, la fraternidad y la solidaridad, pueden ser ese poder transformador, ese acto de resistencia frente al sufrimiento y la exclusión; esa luz de esperanza ante la pérdida y el desarraigo. Por ello, ojalá que seamos capaces de incluir y entender la solastalgia y no disociarla de colectivos en situación de vulnerabilidad, como son los migrantes, que también la sufren, ya que el medio natural forma parte de su bienestar y de su identidad.

540 Migración e identidad : del odio a la integración en Trayectoria de la bala de Luis Araújo

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Trayectoria de la bala (2010), obra del dramaturgo español Luis Araújo, ganadora del Premio Internacional de Dramaturgia Cultura Frontal, explora las tensiones entre el conservadurismo patriarcal y las demandas de modernidad en la sociedad española contemporánea. La llegada de una mujer inmigrante iraní a una familia tradicional desestabiliza el orden establecido, convirtiéndose en el detonante que expone las contradicciones y fracturas de un sistema basado en la exclusión y la jerarquía.

Objetivo: Este estudio tiene como propósito analizar cómo Araújo utiliza recursos narrativos y estéticos postmodernos para deconstruir las dinámicas de poder patriarcales, reflexionar sobre la alteridad migrante y replantear la noción de identidad cultural en un contexto europeo en transformación.

Literatura relevante: Este análisis dialoga con los trabajos de Gabriele (2014) sobre las estrategias estéticas del teatro postmoderno, con Pérez-Rasilla (2020) respecto a la representación de la alteridad en la dramaturgia española contemporánea, y con las perspectivas interseccionales de Crenshaw (1991) que permiten abordar las opresiones cruzadas de género, clase y origen cultural.

Metodología: A partir de un análisis textual cualitativo, se examinan los diálogos, las didascalías y la construcción de los personajes, con especial atención a las estrategias que emplea Araújo para poner en crisis las estructuras patriarcales. Este enfoque permite explorar cómo la estética postmoderna traduce la fragmentación de la identidad y la resistencia frente al rechazo de la alteridad.

Resultados: La obra se articula en dos actos que simbolizan el tránsito de la opresión hacia la liberación. El primer acto, centrado en el control autoritario del padre, culmina en un disparo, metáfora de una sociedad rígida y violenta. El segundo acto, marcado por la desaparición del padre, da paso a la danza final de la mujer iraní, que encarna la resistencia y la posibilidad de una renovación cultural. La figura de esta mujer no solo revela las tensiones entre generaciones, sino que cuestiona las jerarquías culturales al desestabilizar los mitos de una identidad nacional homogénea.

Conclusiones: Luis Araújo redefine el teatro como un espacio de crítica social en

el que la estética postmoderna se convierte en una herramienta para confrontar el conservadurismo y promover un horizonte más inclusivo. Al situar la alteridad migrante en el centro de su dramaturgia, Trayectoria de la bala ofrece una reflexión incisiva sobre los límites del patriarcado y las posibilidades de una convivencia basada en la pluralidad. El disparo y la danza, símbolos opuestos que clausuran los actos, trazan una trayectoria que transita del dolor al renacimiento, de la exclusión a la aceptación.

533 Racismo e inmigración: dos realidades entrelazadas

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El racismo no es un fenómeno actual, pero si nos remontamos a otras épocas de la historia, su existencia se puede apreciar con claridad en una gran variedad de formas. Sin embargo, desde hace algún tiempo, sobre todo a partir de los años ochenta del siglo XX, han ido apareciendo manifestaciones más sutiles y encubiertas, que utilizan nuevos medios de expresión. El presente trabajo responde a estas consideraciones, ya que este racismo, tanto en su contenido como en su forma de expresarse, dificulta a menudo los procesos de prevención, persecución y sanción, y exige el uso de instrumentos que antes no existían, al tiempo que hay que recrear otras herramientas tradicionales.

Se deduce como objetivos que lo más importante es detectar expresiones que, en apariencia, son benignas y correctas pero que esconden muchos prejuicios raciales que conducen a discriminaciones inaceptables, siendo necesaria una adecuada sensibilización y educación. Al mismo tiempo, los procesos contra el nuevo racismo requieren de alianzas público-privadas, estándares jurídicos especializados (especialmente en el campo de las nuevas tecnologías) y políticas públicas a favor de las minorías raciales adaptadas al contexto en el que se implementan.

En este sentido, la relevancia de la contribución propuesta se centra en una de las cuestiones actuales más importantes en un mundo globalizado que se debe abordar en el campo de los derechos colectivos, que es la referida a la inmigración. Este fenómeno genera problemas en términos de reconocimiento y garantía de los derechos de los inmigrantes, como derechos colectivos. En síntesis, se entrelazan profundamente dos realidades, el racismo y la inmigración, utilizando una metodología deductiva que pasa de un marco general a uno concluyente, con ejemplos ilustrativos.

561 Desafíos en la salud de los migrantes mexicanos en situación irregular en los Ángeles, California.

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Los migrantes mexicanos en situación irregular en Los Ángeles enfrentan graves

desafíos en salud, derivados de su estatus legal, condiciones laborales precarias y un contexto político adverso. La falta de documentación legal los obliga a aceptar empleos informales y, en muchos casos, a ocultar su identidad mediante el uso de nombres falsos. Esto, sumado a la exclusión de derechos básicos como el acceso al seguro médico, impacta profundamente su bienestar físico y emocional. Además, barreras sociales como el idioma, la discriminación y el temor a la deportación dificultan el acceso a servicios de salud, exacerbando problemas preexistentes y generando nuevas complicaciones. Este panorama se agrava por un discurso político antiinmigrante y amenazas de deportaciones masivas, que profundizan la vulnerabilidad de esta comunidad.

Para explorar esta problemática, se utilizó una metodología cualitativa fenomenológica. Se realizaron 15 entrevistas semiestructuradas a migrantes mexicanos mayores de 18 años en situación irregular, seleccionados por su experiencia laboral y barreras de acceso a servicios de salud. Estas entrevistas proporcionaron una visión detallada de los factores sociales, laborales y políticos que afectan su salud.

El estudio encontró que la exclusión del sistema de salud y el temor constante a la deportación son determinantes críticos de salud. Además, evidenció cómo las políticas migratorias restrictivas, las condiciones laborales adversas y el clima de incertidumbre política intensifican esta problemática, generando un ciclo de exclusión y precariedad. Se concluye que es urgente implementar políticas públicas inclusivas que no solo eliminen las barreras estructurales, sino que también consideren el contexto político y social específico de los migrantes mexicanos. Estas políticas deben garantizar un acceso equitativo y digno a los servicios de salud, promoviendo el bienestar de esta población vulnerable.

19D Law, Policy and Governance V3

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653 Recent trends in transnational nurse migration: A regulatory perspective

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This project describes recent trends in the global migration of nursing professionals based on analysis of OECD, WHO, U.S. visa application, and work history data. Global care systems evidence significant increases and shifts in transnational migration patterns since the advent of the 2019 global pandemic, with implications for health care professionals and health care systems worldwide. Migrating nurses must navigate complex international recruitment systems to pursue preferred career pathways. Policy and process changes in

predominant source countries impact non-linear health worker migration patterns and intersect with barriers prior to migration, assimilation, retention, credential verification, and professional mobility. This project uses a global care chain lens to analyze shifting patterns of global nurse migration journeys, illuminate new nodes in the creation and migration of nurses, discuss opportunities for future research, and inform policy recommendations.

638 Bridging Fragmentation in the Regulation of Economic Migration

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Countries increasingly rely on bilateral trade and migration agreements to govern economic migration. These mechanisms, while flexible and specific, fail to address the diverse and interconnected needs of a globally connected labor market. This fragmented approach deepens systemic inequalities, neglects lower-skilled workers, and perpetuates inefficient and inconsistent migration pathways. Without cohesive international governance, economic migration risks fostering economic disparities and encouraging reliance on irregular channels.

Legal scholars have extensively critiqued existing agreements, highlighting the need for enforceable protections and equitable mobility. While there is broad consensus on the importance of improving migration governance, current arguments fall short of proposing comprehensive and globally coordinated solutions.

This paper addresses these gaps by proposing a framework to regulate economic migration outside the scope of the World Trade Organization, guided by trade principles similar to Mode 4 of the General Agreement on Trade in Services. The framework emphasizes harmonized labor protections, portability of social benefits, and robust dispute resolution mechanisms to create an inclusive and equitable global system. Through a multidimensional legal analysis, the paper demonstrates practical pathways to transcend bilateral agreements and implement a unified governance model that aligns economic migration with principles of trade efficiency, equity, and international cooperation.

2010 Governing the Migration of Turkish Health Professionals: Pushing Forward or Pulling Back?

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When looking at global migration trends, physician migration has gained momentum and become more prominent in the post-1990 period. Push and pull factors such as working conditions, levels of welfare, and the institutional functioning of the healthcare system in both source and destination countries influence physician migration. Additionally, the implementation of policies that encourage and facilitate physician migration has been linked to the care crisis,

which intensified with the Covid-19 pandemic.

For instance, Germany introduced regulations in 2020 to ease residency and work permit requirements for physicians seeking to migrate, thereby accelerating the migration of physicians to Germany. During this process, there has been a significant migration of physicians from Turkey to Germany. According to the German Medical Association's report, as of 2023, 2,628 physicians have migrated from Turkey to Germany. It is also known that, in addition to those who have already migrated, many other physicians are still in the process of migrating or planning to do so.

The aim of this study is to examine the institutional structures that physicians migrating or in the process of migrating from Turkey to Germany rely on to manage this transition and their interactions with these institutions. In this context, the study explores the challenges physicians face during migration, the different institutional supports they seek to overcome these challenges, and how these supports impact the migration process.

As a research method, in-depth interviews, one of the qualitative research techniques, were chosen. This method was selected to explain the institutional governance of physician migration based on the experiences and observations of physicians themselves, as the main actors in the process, as well as the institutions involved. Accordingly, 13 institutions—8 in Turkey and 5 in Germany—that play a role in physician migration were interviewed in-depth. Additionally, 5 physicians who had migrated from Turkey to Germany were also interviewed.

The findings of the study indicate that physicians struggle the most with overcoming language barriers and starting their medical practice in Germany, which are the areas where they seek the most support. The migration process involves several stakeholders, including language courses, intermediary agencies, civil society organizations, and social media platforms. These institutions play a crucial role in helping physicians overcome language barriers, obtain diploma recognition, handle visa preparations, connect with potential employers, and secure accommodation. They are the most frequently utilized institutional structures by migrating physicians.

903 The Political Economy of Haitian Migration (2010–2025): U.S Foreign Policy, Governance, Corruption, and Instability

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This study explores the macro-level drivers of Haitian migration outflow from 2010 to 2025, focusing on how local and international political and economic systems shape them. Central to the analysis are U.S. diplomatic actions in Haiti, the performance of Haitian governance, and levels of corruption and instability, all of which directly and indirectly impact migratory outflows. The study also

explores major migration pathways and the emergence of migration networks during this period, framing Haitian migration as a response to the interplay between external interventions and domestic political-economic dynamics.

Building on historical migration patterns linked to U.S. interventions in Latin America and the Caribbean, including Haiti, this study draws comparisons to earlier episodes of Haitian emigration, such as the outflows during the U.S. occupation from 1915 to 1934 and the refugee crisis under the U.S.-backed Duvalier dictatorship from 1957 to 1986. It specifically investigates whether recent U.S. responses to significant events such as the 2010 earthquake and the political crisis from 2018 to 2021 have intensified the conditions driving migration.

Using historical analysis and process tracing, the study analyzes primary sources, such as press releases, speeches, official statements, and activity reports, alongside secondary sources, including academic research on migration and American foreign policy. The study tests the hypothesis that U.S. actions have indirectly influenced Haitian migratory outflows and identifies causal links between U.S. interventions and migration trends. By contributing to understanding the drivers of Haitian migration and U.S.-Haiti relations, this study highlights the broader implications of foreign policy on migration in Latin America and the Caribbean. It also offers practical insights for U.S. policy strategies aimed at addressing the root causes of migration and mitigating mass migration flows from the region.

Keywords: Haitian migration, U.S. diplomatic actions, Temporary Protected Status, political instability, foreign policy, process tracing, migration policy, U.S.-Haiti relations



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