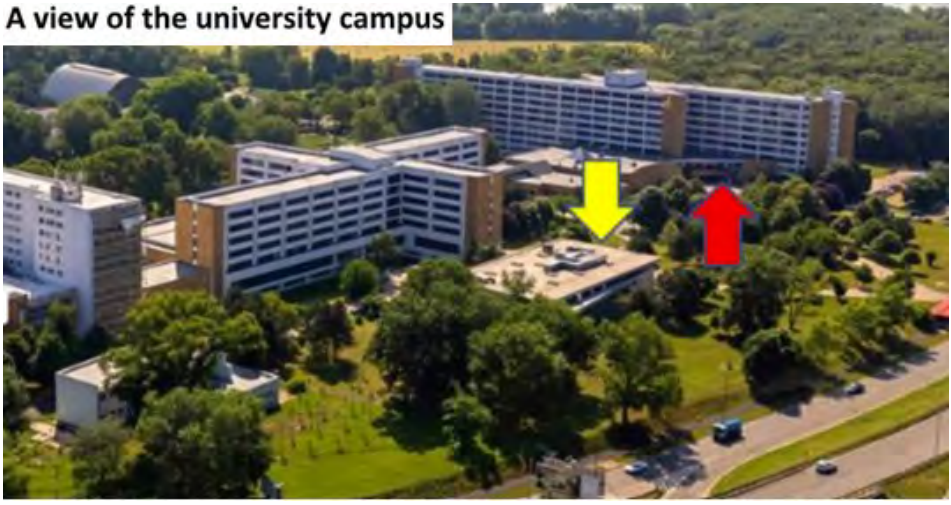
The Migration Conference 2026
Abstracts

A view of the university campus



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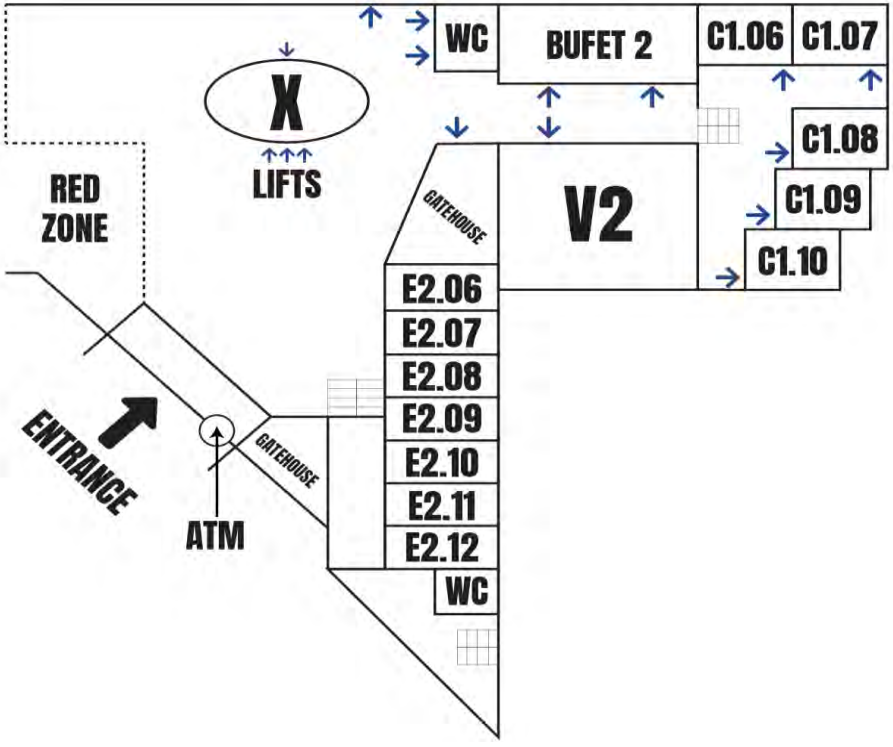
Red Arrow shows where parallel sessions to be held
Rooms C1.06, C1.07, C1.08, C1.09, C1.10, V2



The Migration Conference 2026 Abstracts

compiled by
The Migration Conference Team

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The Migration Conference 2026

Since the first event in 2012, the Migration Conferences have drawn thousands of attendees from around the world. These conferences have been hosted in various capital cities including London (2025), México City (2024), Hamburg (2023), Rabat (2022), London (2012, 2014, 2021), Tetovo/London (2020), Bari (2019), Lisbon (2018), Athens (2017), Vienna (2016), Prague (2015). The 14th Migration Conference is hosted by Bratislava University of Economics and Business, Slovakia. This event serves as a global forum for academics, policymakers, practitioners, students, and others interested in engaging in meaningful debate and research-driven discussions on the impacts of human mobility worldwide.

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2 September 2026, Wednesday

12:00 - 13:30

1A Integration, Identity, and Belonging I [Room: C1.06]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Vildan Mahmutoğlu*, Galatasaray University, Türkiye

551. Forced migration and getting cohesion of Syrian children

Vildan Mahmutoğlu, Galatasaray University, 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.

1017. Belonging in motion: The Polish diaspora in Türkiye from exile to mobility

Gizem Karaköse, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

This paper examines two waves of Polish migration to Türkiye: the nineteenth-century exiles who settled in Polonezköy (Adampol) and the more recent group of voluntary migrants often referred to as the "new diaspora". Through the lens of Brah's (1996) concept of diasporic belonging and Yuval-Davis's (2011) framework of politics of belonging, it compares how these communities, shaped by very different political and social conditions, understand home, heritage, and their links to Poland. The analysis draws on archival documents, fieldwork, and interviews carried out in Istanbul, Ankara, Antalya, Alanya, and Polonezköy. The first group, political refugees who arrived during the Ottoman period, developed a collective identity grounded in shared memories of displacement and national struggle. Their sense of belonging was both symbolic and local. Polishness was sustained through everyday language, religious practice, and village rituals within a small, semi-isolated setting. The newer community, by contrast, consists mainly of students, professionals, and families who have moved to Türkiye in recent decades. They live in urban centers, keep multiple social and professional ties, and use digital spaces to stay connected. Their attachment to Poland is less centered on preservation and more on exchange: belonging is negotiated through mobility, temporary residence, and circular migration across Poland, Türkiye, and other European countries. The comparison shows a movement from collective, place-bound belonging toward more individual and networked connections. Both groups maintain ties to Poland, but in different ways: the earlier community through conservation of cultural forms, the newer diaspora through adaptation and mobility. These contrasts suggest that Polish migration to Türkiye has shifted from exile to circulation, showing how new diasporas redefine what it means to belong across borders.

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Yuval-Davis, N. (2011). The politics of belonging: Intersectional contestations. London: SAGE."

1085. Group and personal status in social perception: A Russia–U.S. experiment

Dmitry Grigoryev, HSE University, Russia; *Albina Gallyamova*, HSE University, Russia; *Elizaveta Komyaginskaya*, HSE University, Russia

tatus is a core organizing principle of social perception, yet it remains insufficiently clear how observers integrate signals of group status (a phenotypically marked category of membership) and personal status (clothing as a social-status signal) when forming the facet-level content of stereotypes. We conducted a cross-cultural experiment in Russia and the United States to estimate the joint impact of these two signal classes on stereotype content along four key dimensions: morality and sociability (components of warmth), and ability and assertiveness (components of competence). In each country, we implemented a fully crossed 4 x 2 design: four phenotypically marked face categories and two clothing types operationalizing personal status (business suit vs workwear), yielding 8 conditions. Photo stimuli were prepared and standardized; participants were randomized to conditions; and manipulation checks and stimulus comparability checks were conducted. Participants evaluated targets on Likert-type measures of the stereotype content. The final samples were: Russia N = 979 (62% women, M = 38.0, SD = 12.8) and U.S. N = 572 (72% women, M = 35.3, SD = 11.2). The analytic strategy estimated main and interactive effects of the "phenotype/group" and "clothing/personal status" factors on each stereotype facet and compared the resulting patterns across countries. Results converged on the central role of group status: group status setting perceptual "boundaries" on perceived individual mobility. In other words, upward personal-status signaling does not fully offset stereotype constraints associated with phenotypically marked category membership. These findings уточняют the mechanisms through which status-related stereotypes are formed and provide a stricter empirical basis for subsequent models of intergroup interaction from a cross-cultural perspective.

1088. From emotional distress to mobility: How group-based emotions shape migration among Russian migrants after the invasion of Ukraine

Varvara Mukhina, Sophia University, Japan

Drawing on social identity theory, this paper presents the results of a four-year research project (2022–2025) examining the emotional experiences and agency of Russian migrants following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Social identity theory suggests that individuals' self-evaluations are shaped by the status and actions of the groups with which they identify, producing so-called group-based emotions. While previous research has largely focused on victim groups, this project centers on individuals who identify with a perpetrator group but do not support its actions, a position that generates distinct emotional and behavioral consequences.

The study investigates how Russian migrants who oppose the war emotionally respond to perceived group wrongdoing under conditions of political repression that restrict

public dissent. Empirically, the project combines qualitative and quantitative methods, including 47 in-depth interviews and more than 1,000 survey responses collected among Russian migrants between 2022 and 2025. The qualitative data reveal intense group-based emotions—such as shame, guilt, fear, and ingroup-directed anger and contempt—even among migrants who had lived outside Russia for many years. These findings highlight the enduring significance of imagined national community membership at moments of historical rupture.

1B Gender, Family, and Care I [Room: C1.07]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Caner Tekin*, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany

1326. Private international law issues in the voluntary return of Syrian women: A Turkish case study

Doğa Elçin, Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Türkiye

This study examines the legal status of Syrian refugees in Türkiye, emphasizing the effects of the open-door policy introduced in 2011, which permitted a large influx of women and children fleeing the Syrian civil conflict. The legal framework governing their status includes the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP) and the Temporary Protection Regulation, which enables temporary protection. With the overthrow of the Assad regime in December 2024, there is renewed focus on the voluntary return process. This research explores the differences in substantive divorce laws between Syria and Türkiye for vulnerable migrants, particularly Syrian women. This highlights the impact of changing marital status on the voluntary return process and the recognition of the Turkish court's rulings in the country of origin in personal and family law disputes involving Syrian women.

1018. Across contexts and cultures: Gendered negotiations of work and family among Kosovo Albanian migrants in Europe and the United States

Mimoza Dushi, University of Prishtina, Kosovo; *Erka Çaro*, University of Tirana, Albania

Migration from Kosovo, intensified since the 1960s and especially during the 1990s conflict, has profoundly reconfigured family relations, gender roles, and care arrangements within transnational contexts. This paper examines how Kosovo Albanian migrants balance employment and family life across different structural and cultural settings in Europe and the United States, with particular attention to how gender shapes these negotiations. Drawing on 88 biographical interviews (53

conducted in Germany and Switzerland, and 35 in the United States between 2014 and 2024), the study employs a grounded theory approach to uncover patterns of adaptation and resistance in everyday life. Findings reveal that women migrants often experience a persistent "double burden" of paid work and unpaid care, managing this through part-time employment, flexible scheduling, or reliance on kinship and transnational support networks. Men, while frequently maintaining the breadwinner role, increasingly engage in caregiving, especially in the U.S., where institutional and cultural factors encourage more gender-balanced practices. Yet, the scarcity of affordable childcare in both contexts compels families to rely on informal arrangements, simultaneously reproducing and challenging traditional gender norms. By linking these micro-level strategies to broader discussions on migration, gender, and care, the paper illuminates the structural constraints and adaptive capacities of migrant families and calls for policies that promote equitable access to work and care in transnational settings.

1116. Navigating borders: The journey and struggles of Nigerian women entrepreneurs in Lisbon, Portugal

Ololade Monisola Ajibowo, University Institute of Lisbon, Portugal

This study delves into the multifaceted experiences of Nigerian women entrepreneurs who have migrated to Lisbon, Portugal, to establish businesses. As globalization continues to shape contemporary migration patterns, understanding the unique challenges faced by migrant women in entrepreneurship becomes imperative. The study employs qualitative methods, including in-depth interviews and participant observation, to explore the complexities of the entrepreneurial journey within the context of migration. The findings reveal a tapestry of experiences marked by both resilience and adversity. Nigerian women entrepreneurs in Lisbon often navigate a myriad of challenges, including language barriers, cultural differences, bureaucratic hurdles, and discriminatory practices. Despite these obstacles, they exhibit remarkable resourcefulness and determination in pursuing their entrepreneurial aspirations. Their journeys are characterized by a dynamic interplay of agency, adaptation, and negotiation as they strive to carve out spaces for themselves in the local economy Additionally, it investigates how gender dynamics influence access to resources, networks, and market opportunities, contributing to the nuanced understanding of gendered experiences in migrant entrepreneurship. By amplifying the voices and experiences of Nigerian women entrepreneurs in Lisbon, this research not only contributes to academic scholarship on migration, gender, and entrepreneurship but also offers practical insights for policymakers, stakeholders, and support organizations seeking to facilitate the integration and success of migrant women in the entrepreneurial landscape of destination countries like Portugal.

1302. When policy produces vulnerability: Mexican migration policies and their gendered impact

Ruth Elizabeth Prado Perez, ITESO, Universidad Jesuita de Guadalajara, México

The border between the United States and Mexico not only divides two countries, but also two very distinct regions. The level of development, wage disparities, and political stability are some of the factors that have historically incentivized human mobility from the south to the north of the American continent. Due to its geographic location, Mexico has faced increasing pressure from the United States in recent years, prompting it to tighten its migration policy through actions and measures aimed at preventing migrants from reaching the United States. These decisions are based on the notion of irregular migration with little consideration to gender perspectives. This work addresses the questions: How do Mexican migration policies and control practices contribute to the production of irregularity, and how is this process experienced differently according to gender, racialized, and sexualized identities? It examines how specific policies (e.g., detention practices, checkpoints, humanitarian visa restrictions) actively generate or sustain migrants' irregular status, and how street-level bureaucrats (INM agents, police, National Guard) reproduce or challenge gendered regimes of irregularity. The paper's main arguments are that irregularity is produced, not inherently created by states through laws and enforcement; that irregular status generates social, material, and symbolic precarity, and that women and LGBTQ+ people often face compounded criminalization without proper care by the Mexican state. The research uses an intersectional policy approach and critical discourse analysis.

1C Law, Policy and Governance I [Room: C1.08]

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Chair: *Stephanie Nicole Shady*, Washington University in Saint Louis, United States

1030. No land borders, no illegals in boats – and yet a dream country for migrants: A reflection of New Zealand's immigration policies

Jens Mueller, Massey University, New Zealand; *Aurora Christensen*, Licensed Immigration Association of New Zealand; Kings Bench Chambers, New Zealand

This paper examines New Zealand's unique position as an immigration destination country, analyzing five critical dimensions of its immigration system: its appeal as a

migration destination, the advantages of geographic isolation in managing irregular migration, the balance between local employment protection and skilled migration needs, the success of immigrant integration achieving 29% foreign-born population, and policy lessons from recent immigration reforms. Drawing on recent policy changes (2023-2024), migration statistics, and comparative analysis, this paper argues that New Zealand's immigration system offers valuable insights for managing migration in an era of increasing global mobility. The research reveals that New Zealand's island geography, combined with sophisticated policy frameworks, enables greater immigration control than land-border nations while maintaining economic competitiveness through strategic skilled migration. However, recent policy adjustments reflect ongoing tensions between labor market needs, public infrastructure capacity, and integration outcomes.

1077. Defending a "nation of immigrants," defending democracy: Explaining anti-ICE protests in the second Trump administration

Stephanie Nicole Shady & *Yoana Zamora Miranda*, Washington University in Saint Louis, United States

On 7 January 2026, an Immigration Customs and Enforcement (ICE) agent murdered legal observer Renee Nicole Good in Minneapolis. Within hours, hundreds of Minnesotans organized a vigil and protest reminiscent of their city's response to George Floyd's killing by a police officer in 2020, which grew the Black Lives Matter movement (Kim 2026). Across the United States, at least 1000 protests were organized to express outrage at the use of state violence against a person exercising her First Amendment rights (Duster and Martínez-Beltrán 2026), despite the evidential risk to their own lives. Throughout most of U.S. history, pro-migrant mobilization has been challenging to organize. Despite relatively positive attitudes towards immigration (Hainmueller and Hopkins 2015; Wright and Levy 2020), particularly among Democrats (Homola 2021; Wright and Levy 2020), the issue tends to be more important to those who oppose immigration (Kustov 2023). Moreover, the costs of protest are high, and with rare exceptions like the Sanctuary Movement of the 1980s and the pro-immigrant movement of 2006 (Bloemraad and Voss 2020), it is difficult to mobilize taking such risks on behalf of others. Yet in the first year of the second Trump administration, protest activity in response to increased immigration enforcement has been high. What motivates this response? Drawing on an original event dataset, we analyze the types of enforcement activity, the political rhetoric used to justify the activity, and local political contexts to explain the conditions under which anti-ICE protests organize.

1081. From hospitality to hostility: The evolutionary securitization of Rohingya migration in Bangladesh

Monika Verma, Palacky University Olomouc, Czech Republic

This article examines the evolutionary trajectory of Bangladesh's response to Rohingya migration, tracing how an initially humanitarian approach has progressively transformed into comprehensive securitization over nearly five decades. Drawing on temporal securitization theory and employing longitudinal discourse analysis spanning 1978 to 2025, combined with ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Cox's Bazar district from September to October 2025, this study identifies four distinct phases in Bangladesh's securitization evolution: humanitarian exception (1978-1991), managed tolerance (1992-2016), acute securitization (2017-2020), and institutionalized containment (2021-present). Through semi-structured interviews with Rohingya refugees, this research documents how progressive securitization has fundamentally reshaped refugees' lived experiences, systematically constraining mobility, economic participation, and social integration. The analysis reveals that securitization operates not as a singular dramatic speech act but as a gradual, layered process characterized by institutional sedimentation, policy accretion, and discursive normalization. The article contributes theoretical innovation by developing the concept of 'temporal securitization' to explain how security architectures evolve through feedback loops between discourse, institutional practice, and lived experience. The findings demonstrate how Bangladesh's progressive securitization has created increasingly restrictive conditions while failing to achieve sustainable solutions, ultimately undermining both human security and state legitimacy.

1120. When the left governs like the right: Labour's migration policy under Starmer

Jack Napier, University of Cambridge, UK

The ascendence of Reform UK in electoral polling across England – and particularly in traditional northern Labour strongholds – has dramatically changed the cost-benefit analysis of the Labour party regarding its migration governance-related policy choices. This paper will analyse shifts in the Labour Party's migration governance proposals according to this developing electoral context through the lens of the governing Starmer Ministry. It will ask how the Starmer Ministry's approach to migration governance has shifted from expectations since the 2024 General Election, analysing governmental justification narratives surrounding migration policy and changes to migration governance, specifically through conducting a discourse analysis of parliamentary debates, social media and speeches from the past year. It does so to understand who the government might be targeting with its messaging, expecting to

reaffirm that the Starmer Ministry utilises anti-migration policy platforms partly to regain the electoral support it has lost to Reform UK. It will also assess whether the Starmer Ministry has effectively transformed the Labour Party into one that near-uniformly supports the Ministry's anti-migration platforms, or whether any pushback against the Ministry exists within the party's backbenches in the domain of migration governance. Contributing to the literature more broadly, this paper seeks to argue that, in climates of polarisation and illiberalism, even ostensibly left-of-centre political parties can (and do) internalise anti-migration narratives, arguing essentially that civic efforts must be made to hold all political forces accountable for their respective roles in the ascendance of populism and illiberalism across the North Atlantic sphere.

1346. Energy poverty, migration and the Brazilian migration law

Luis Renato Vedovato, Universidade de Campinas, Brazil; *Carolina Piccolotto Galib*, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas, Brazil; *Maria Eduarda Ardinghi Brollo*, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil

Many countries are confronted with a dual challenge: deeply entrenched inequalities and an escalating energy crisis that impacts populations worldwide. Forced migration emerges as one of the critical consequences of this scenario. This project examines Energy Poverty through the lens of Multidimensional Poverty, applying the Consensual Approach to identify Socially Perceived Necessities (SPNs)—items deemed essential by the population for a life of dignity. A crucial and frequently neglected aspect of energy exclusion is its function as a catalyst for Forced Displacement. When households are deprived of affordable and reliable energy, the subsequent deterioration of health, education, and security can trigger internal migration flows. Consequently, this research investigates the intersection between Energy Law, Migratory Law, and the protection of vulnerable groups. The analysis is grounded in the principles of the Brazilian Migration Law (Law No. 13,445/2017), which guarantees the rights of migrants and establishes guidelines for humanitarian reception. Within this legal framework, the study concentrates on how the Brazilian Judiciary (the STF and state courts) interprets the ""existential minimum"" to avert such forced movements and uphold the right to remain in one's place with dignity. Accordingly, the research aims to identify trends in human rights protection within judicial decisions, examining how courts have addressed migratory issues related to energy poverty and whether their rulings align with the human rights approach established by the Brazilian Migration Law.

1D Special Session: Migración, globalización y transnacionalismo [SPANISH] [Room: C1.09]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Pascual García-Macías, Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador

1251. Gobernanza anticipatoria del miedo: alimentación, salud y vida cotidiana entre migrantes mexicanos indocumentados en Los Ángeles

Pascual García Macías, Universidad Tecnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador, *Ruben García Zamora*, Universidad Autonoma de Zacatecas, México, *Nubia Alejandrina Garcia Barcenas, UAZ, México*

Esta ponencia analiza cómo los migrantes mexicanos indocumentados en Los Ángeles experimentan inseguridad alimentaria y vulnerabilidad en salud en un contexto de precariedad jurídica y miedo anticipatorio. A partir de un trabajo etnográfico realizado en 2024, basado en 30 entrevistas en profundidad, observación participante, diarios fotográficos y recordatorios dietéticos cualitativos, el estudio examina cómo las prácticas alimentarias son moldeadas no solo por la pobreza y la exclusión, sino también por la posibilidad de control y persecución migratoria. Se propone el concepto de gobernanza anticipatoria del miedo para explicar cómo los migrantes autorregulan sus rutinas cotidianas, modificando dónde compran, comen y circulan para reducir su visibilidad. Los hallazgos identifican dos dinámicas centrales: la invisibilización dietaria y los circuitos abreviados de abastecimiento alimentario, que reducen el acceso a alimentos nutritivos y culturalmente significativos, y contribuyen a estrés, fatiga, aumento de peso y riesgos crónicos de salud. Al mismo tiempo, persisten prácticas de dignidad, cuidado y resiliencia a través de la cocina y la memoria alimentaria. El trabajo aporta a los estudios migratorios al mostrar cómo el miedo opera como una tecnología cotidiana de gobierno que se inscribe material y corporalmente en la alimentación y la salud.

1224. Hilos de esperanza en el camino: Resiliencia y bienestar en las voces de migrantes centroamericanos en Zacatecas

Pascual Gerardo García Zamora, *Sayra Alejandra Aguilar*, *Deyanira Ruiz de Chávez Ramírez*, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

Esta ponencia surge de lo que vivo día a día en Zacatecas: ver caravanas de personas centroamericanas cruzar nuestro estado con miedo, agotamiento y dolor, pero también con una fuerza resiliente que me conmueve profundamente. El objetivo principal de este estudio fue explorar las narrativas del bienestar subjetivo en el

contexto del tránsito migratorio irregular, desde la perspectiva teórica de los determinantes sociales de la salud (OMS, 2012, 2022), el bienestar subjetivo (OECD, 2013) y las teorías de movilidad forzada, vulnerabilidad y resiliencia migratoria (Mata, 2020; Cantalapiedra, 2021; Cruz, 2020). El estudio es cualitativo descriptivo, con un enfoque etnográfico en análisis temático y elementos de teoría fundamentada (Roberto Hernández et al., 2014; Chernobilsky, 2015). Se realizaron 16 entrevistas semiestructuradas y abiertas a migrantes en tránsito –hombres, mujeres, jóvenes y familias–, permitiendo que contaran sus experiencias sin interrupciones. El análisis se realizó con ATLAS.ti, identificando categorías emergentes a partir de las propias voces. Los resultados revelan factores como el bajo nivel socioeconómico, la securitización generan estrés y quiebran el bienestar emocional. Sin embargo, lo que más destaca es la resiliencia extraordinaria: familias que comparten lo poco que tienen, redes de apoyo que se tejen en albergues y caminos, actos de solidaridad que dan alas para continuar. Esta resiliencia no es mera supervivencia; es una fuerza activa que reconstruye identidad, comunidad y esperanza, transformando el tránsito en un espacio de resistencia humana profunda –hilos de esperanza que unen vidas en medio de la adversidad. Zacatecas, como corredor migratorio clave pero poco estudiado, permitió captar voces usualmente silenciadas. Proponemos acciones concretas que potencien esta resiliencia: trámites migratorios digitales para reducir riesgos, brigadas de salud móviles (como IMSS-Bienestar) y políticas que reconozcan a las personas migrantes como portadoras de una resiliencia valiosa para las sociedades. Compartir estas historias es importante porque centrar la mirada en la resiliencia cambia la perspectiva; la migración no es solo crisis, sino una poderosa demostración de la capacidad humana para cuidarse, renacer y avanzar con dignidad y esperanza. Escuchar estas narrativas puede inspirar enfoques más humanos en políticas y acompañamiento.

1441. Hilos de esperanza en el camino: Resiliencia de migrantes centroamericanos en Zacatecas

Pascual Gerardo García Zamora, *Sayra Alejandra Aguilar Delgado*, *Dellanira Ruíz de Chávez Ramírez*, *Juan Lamberto Herrera Martínez*,
Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

Esta ponencia surge de lo que vivo día a día en Zacatecas: ver caravanas de personas centroamericanas cruzar nuestro estado con miedo, agotamiento y dolor, pero también con una fuerza resiliente que me conmueve profundamente. El objetivo principal de este estudio fue explorar las narrativas del bienestar subjetivo en el contexto del tránsito migratorio irregular, desde la perspectiva teórica de los determinantes sociales de la salud (OMS, 2012, 2022), el bienestar subjetivo (OECD,

2013) y las teorías de movilidad forzada, vulnerabilidad y resiliencia migratoria (Mata, 2020; Cantalapiedra, 2021; Cruz, 2020). El estudio es cualitativo descriptivo, con un enfoque etnográfico en análisis temático y elementos de teoría fundamentada (Roberto Hernández et al., 2014; Chernobilsky, 2015). Se realizarón 16 entrevistas semiestructuradas y abiertas a migrantes en tránsito –hombres, mujeres, jóvenes y familias–, permitiendo que contaran sus experiencias sin interrupciones. El análisis se realizó con ATLAS.ti, identificando categorías emergentes a partir de las propias voces. Los resultados revelan factores como el bajo nivel socioeconómico, la seguritización generan estrés y quiebran el bienestar emocional. Sin embargo, lo que más destaca es la resiliencia extraordinaria: familias que comparten lo poco que tienen, redes de apoyo que se tejen en albergues y caminos, actos de solidaridad que dan alas para continuar. Esta resiliencia no es mera supervivencia; es una fuerza activa que reconstruye identidad, comunidad y esperanza, transformando el tránsito en un espacio de resistencia humana profunda –hilos de esperanza que unen vidas en medio de la adversidad. Zacatecas, como corredor migratorio clave pero poco estudiado, permitió captar voces usualmente silenciadas. Proponemos acciones concretas que potencien esta resiliencia: trámites migratorios digitales para reducir riesgos, brigadas de salud móviles (como IMSS-Bienestar) y políticas que reconozcan a las personas migrantes como portadoras de una resiliencia valiosa para las sociedades. Compartir estas historias es importante porque centrar la mirada en la resiliencia cambia la perspectiva; la migración no es solo crisis, sino una poderosa demostración de la capacidad humana para cuidarse, renacer y avanzar con dignidad y esperanza. Escuchar estas narrativas puede inspirar enfoques más humanos en políticas y acompañamiento.

1505. Gobernar la (in)movilidad en la policrisis: fronteras, biopolítica y regímenes contemporáneos de contención migratoria

Pascual García Macías, Universidad Tecnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador, *Jose Salvador Cueto Calderon*, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

Este artículo ofrece un análisis crítico de la gobernanza contemporánea de la migración en el Marco de la actual policrisis global (económica, climática, sanitaria y política) que ha transformado profundamente las funciones del Estado, las fronteras y el capital. A través de un enfoque comparado centrado en tres zonas geopolíticas clave como lo es Estados Unidos (con énfasis en el periodo 2017–2025), el espacio Schengen en Europa, y el corredor México–Centroamérica; se examina cómo las políticas migratorias han sido reconfiguradas como tecnologías de gestión del riesgo, dispositivos de filtrado poblacional y formas de contención social y económica. El artículo se apoya en un

robusto marco teórico que articula las nociones de estado de excepción (Agamben), biopolítica (Foucault), necropolítica (Mbembe) y lógica inmunitaria (Esposito), para interpretar las formas contemporáneas de exclusión, contención y muerte administrada. Con Mezzadra y Neilson se entiende la frontera como dispositivo selectivo y móvil, mientras que De Genova aporta la categoría de deportabilidad para señalar la amenaza permanente como forma de disciplinamiento. Desde Sharma y Anderson se profundiza en la crítica al nacionalismo metodológico, y se incorpora la noción de "nacionalismo del desastre" para explicar cómo la gestión del miedo y el duelo postimperial alimentan respuestas xenófobas. También se exploran las dimensiones afectivas del control migratorio desde el prisma del capitalismo libidinal (Rolnik, Wark, Graw), donde el deseo, el odio y la compasión son canalizados para sostener regímenes de violencia legítima. En el plano empírico, se analiza el endurecimiento de la política migratoria en EE. EE. UU. desde Trump (EO 13767, 13768, Título 42, MPP), su prolongación parcial hasta 2025, y su resonancia en políticas de externalización y militarización en México. En Europa, la "Fortaleza Schengen" se consolida mediante acuerdos con terceros países, estrategias de disuasión violenta y una selectividad basada en criterios racializados y económicos. En todos estos contextos, las fronteras ya no son líneas territoriales, sino estructuras flexibles que se infiltran en la vida cotidiana, transformando hospitales, escuelas y mercados laborales en dispositivos de control. Frente a esta arquitectura del castigo, el artículo destaca la potencia política de las resistencias migrantes: caravanas, huelgas, redes de santuario y actos cotidianos de solidaridad construyen una política del común transnacional que disputa el monopolio estatal sobre la movilidad. Así, la migración emerge no solo como objeto de control, sino como praxis emancipadora.

1E Göç ve Kimlik [TURKISH] [Room: V2]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Tülay Gül Polat, Ege Üniversitesi, Türkiye

1343. Sürgünde Kadın Olmak: 1979 İran Devrimi Sonrası Avrupa'da İranlı Kadınların Politik ve Toplumsal Cinsiyet Deneyimleri

Tülay Gül Polat, Ege Üniversitesi, Türkiye

1979 İran Devrimi yalnızca ülkenin siyasal yapısını değil, aynı zamanda toplumsal cinsiyet ilişkilerini de köklü biçimde dönüştürmüştür. Devrim öncesinde eğitim, çalışma hayatı ve siyasal katılım alanlarında belirli kazanımlar elde eden İranlı kadınlar, devrim sonrasında kurulan İslami rejimin getirdiği yeni hukuki ve toplumsal düzenlemeler sonucunda kamusal ve özel alanlarda önemli kısıtlamalarla karşılaşmıştır. Bu süreç özellikle feminist, solcu ve muhalif kadınların bir kısmını Avrupa ülkelerine politik

sürgüne zorlamıştır. Bu çalışma, 1979 İran Devrimi sonrasında Avrupa'ya göç etmek zorunda kalan İranlı kadınların sürgün deneyimlerini toplumsal cinsiyet perspektifinden incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmada mikro tarih yaklaşımı benimsenmiş; hatıratlar, biyografiler, sözlü tarih çalışmaları ve diaspora örgütlerinin yayınları analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma bulguları, Avrupa'daki İranlı kadınların sürgün deneyimlerinin yalnızca politik baskı sonucu gerçekleşen bir göç süreci olmadığını; aynı zamanda yeni feminist dayanışma ağlarının, kültürel üretim biçimlerinin ve transnasyonal kimliklerin oluştuğu bir alan yarattığını göstermektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışma, sürgün kadınların politik özneleşme süreçlerini görünür kılarak diaspora ve toplumsal cinsiyet literatürüne katkı sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

1385. Ulusal Dil, Göçmen Habitus ve Sembolik Eşitsizlik: Modern İbranice'nin Tarihsel Sosyolojisi

Hülya Doğan, Atatürk Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Bu çalışma, göç ile ulusal dil inşası arasındaki ilişkiyi tarihsel-sosyolojik bir perspektifle ele almayı hedeflemektedir. Göç literatüründe dil çoğunlukla entegrasyon, kimlik ve kültürel uyum çerçevesinde değerlendirilmekte; dilin sembolik meşruiyet üretme kapasitesi ise sınırlı olarak tartışılmaktadır. Oysa dil, yalnızca iletişim aracı değildir. Dil, meşru kabul edilen pratiklerin kurumsal olarak üretildiği ve sembolik sermayenin hiyerarşik biçimde dağıtıldığı bir toplumsal alandır. Bu çalışma, göçün bu alan üzerindeki kurucu ve dönüştürücü etkisini analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmanın temel iddiası, Modern İbranice'nin standartlaşma sürecinin, göçle gelen heterojen dilsel habitusları eşitleyen nötr bir ulusal sentez üretmediği; aksine belirli dilsel pratikleri meşrulaştırarak diğerlerini düşük sembolik sermaye ve eksik tanınma konumuna yerleştiren kurumsal bir sembolik düzenleme oluşturduğu yönündedir. Bu iddia, Pierre Bourdieu'nün alan, habitus ve sembolik sermaye kavramları ile Axel Honneth'in tanınma kuramının birlikte kullanıldığı bir analitik çerçeveye dayanmaktadır. Modern İbranice örneği, 19. yüzyıl sonundan itibaren farklı coğrafyalardan Filistin'e yönelen göç dalgalarının, heterojen dilsel pratikleri aynı ulusal proje içinde bir araya getirdiğini göstermektedir. Doğu Avrupa kökenli Aşkenazi topluluklar ile Orta Doğu ve Kuzey Afrika kökenli Mizrahi topluluklar farklı dilsel habituslar taşımaktaydı. Modern İbranice'nin kurumsallaşması sürecinde eğitim, bürokrasi ve dil planlama kurumları aracılığıyla belirli telaffuz ve söylem biçimleri "standart" veya "nötr" olarak sabitlenmiş; diğer pratikler ise kamusal prestij bakımından daha düşük konumlandırılmıştır. Bu durum açık bir dışlama politikasından ziyade, alanın iç mantığı içinde gerçekleşen sembolik merkezileşme süreci olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, göçün yalnızca nüfus hareketliliği anlamına gelmediği; dilsel alanın yeniden yapılandırılması anlamına geldiğini ileri sürülmektedir.

Göçle oluşan çeşitlilik, kurumsal mekanizmalar aracılığıyla düzenlenmiş; ulusal dil rejimi heterojen habitusları eşitlemek yerine onları farklı sembolik konumlara yerleştirmiştir. Bu bağlamda dilsel eşitsizlik, ekonomik ya da hukuki farklılıklardan bağımsız olarak, tanınma rejimlerinin yapısal bir boyutu olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Sonuç olarak çalışma, göç literatürüne iki düzeyde katkı sunmayı amaçlamaktadır: dili araçsal bir entegrasyon göstergesi olmaktan çıkararak sembolik eşitsizlik üretim mekanizması olarak konumlandırmak ve ulusal dil projelerinin göç bağlamında nasıl hiyerarşik biçimde kurumsallaştığını tarihsel olarak göstermektedir. Modern İbranice, göçün sembolik boyutunu görünür kılan analitik bir örnek olarak, ulusal dil rejimlerinin eşitsizlik üretme mantığını anlamak için önemli bir teorik imkân sunmaktadır.

1407. "Ölmeye Yatmak" Romanında Taşradan Ankara'ya Sınıfsal ve Kültürel Göç

Pınar Laloğlu Kurt, Atatürk University, Türkiye

"Ölmeye Yatmak", Adalet Ağaoğlu'nun "Dar Zamanlar" üçlemesinin ilk romanıdır. Romanda, Ağaoğlu 1938-1968 yılları arası Türk modernleşme tarihini yakından incelediği gibi, Türkiye'nin yakın geçmişini belirli karakterlerin yaşamış olduğu dönüşüm üzerinden ele almıştır. Roman ana karakter olan Aysel'in bir otel odasında ölmeye yatması ile başlamaktadır. Taşradaki Aysel ve ilkokuldaki arkadaşlarının Ankara'ya göçü ile başlayan değişim, taşrada kalanlar ile Ankara'ya göç edenler arasındaki kültürel uçurumu da ortaya koymaktadır. Çalışmada, göç sadece coğrafi bir yer değiştirme olmanın ötesinde, karakterlerin taşradan merkeze; gelenekselden moderne olan bir süreci ele almaktadır. Eğitim nedeniyle başlayan göç aynı zamanda kültürel ve sınıfsal bir göçü de temsil etmektedir. Kentli bir kimliğe erişen Aysel'in yaşamış olduğu derin yabancılaşma ve aidiyetsizlik kendisini ölmeye yatırmaktadır. Türk modernleşme sürecinin bir parçası olarak ele alınabilecek olan bu iç göç, Aysel'in, Aydın'ın, Ali'nin, İlhan'ın ve Namık'ın kültürel ve sınıfsal kimlik dönüşümlerinin de başlangıcı olmuştur. Bu iç göçün karakterler üzerindeki etkileri üç farklı tema üzerinden incelenmiştir. Bunlar eğitim yoluyla modernleşme ve köksüzleşme, sınıfsal ve sosyal dönüşümün getirmiş olduğu kentli olma çabası, geleneksel aile yapısı ile modern kimlik çatışması ve son olarak ideolojik kimliklerin oluşmasıdır. Tematik olarak incelenen bu romanda göç sonuç olarak, karakterlerin fiziksel olarak başlayan taşradan kente taşınmaları ile birlikte sonlanmamıştır. Bunun aksine geleneksel ile modern arasında sıkışan ne taşra ne de kente ait olabilen aydınlanmış ancak yalnız hisseden bir kuşağın ontolojik krizi ile sonuçlanmıştır.

1413. Kültürel bellek, göç ve kayıp topluluklar: Deli Deli Olma filminde Malakanların temsili

Serkan Paydak, Cappadocia Art and History Museum, Türkiye; *Selda Paydak*, Cappadocia Art and History Museum, Türkiye

Bu çalışma, yönetmen Murat Saraçoğlu'nun çektiği Deli Deli Olma filmini, kültürel hafıza, tarih yazımı, göç ve azalan etnik-dini toplulukların toplumsal dönüşümü bağlamında incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Film, Doğu Anadolu'nun çok kültürlü tarihini ve özellikle Malakan topluluğunun Anadolu'daki varlığını sinemasal bir anlatı aracılığıyla görünür kılan önemli bir kültürel metin olarak değerlendirilebilir. Kars ve çevresinde yaşayan Malakanların tarihsel geçmişini, sosyo-kültürel pratiklerini ve toplumsal ilişkilerini gündelik yaşam pratikleri üzerinden ele alan film, göç ve kültürel hafıza konularını dolaylı fakat güçlü bir anlatı diliyle tartışmaya açmaktadır. Malakanlar, 17. ve 18. yüzyıllarda Rus Ortodoks Kilisesi'ne yönelik eleştirileri ve farklı inanç pratikleri nedeniyle ortaya çıkan bir Hristiyan mezhebidir. Çarlık Rusyası'nda dini ve siyasi baskılar nedeniyle sürgün edilen Malakanların bir bölümü 19. yüzyılda Kafkasya'ya ve Osmanlı topraklarına yönelmiştir. Özellikle Rus Osmanlı Savaşı (1877–1878) sonrasında Rus yönetiminin Kars ve çevresinde kurduğu yerleşim politikaları kapsamında Malakanlar bölgeye yerleştirilmiş ve tarım ve hayvancılığa dayalı bir yaşam kurmuştur. Filmde, Malakanların varlığı, tarihsel bir göç sürecinin sonucunda ortaya çıkan çok kültürlü yerel yaşamın parçası olarak sunulur. Walter Benjamin, "Tarih Üzerine" metninde, tarihin, muzafferlerin yazdığı bir tarih olduğunu vurgular. Benjamin'e göre tarihsel anlatılar, galiplerin bakış açısını yeniden üretir ve bu süreçte bastırılmış ya da unutulmuş toplulukların deneyimleri görünmez hâle gelir. Benjamin'e göre, tarihsel süreçte iktidar sahipleri geçmişin anlatısını şekillendirirken yenilmiş ya da marjinalleştirilmiş toplulukların hikâyeleri çoğu zaman bu anlatının dışında kalır. Benjamin'in bu yaklaşımı, kültürel açıdan görünmez hale gelen toplulukların analizinde önemli çerçeve sunmaktadır. Rusya'dan Türkiye'nin Kars şehrine göç eden Malakan topluluğu da, resmi tarih anlatılarında çoğu zaman az yer bulan, ya da hiç bulmayan, sınırlı bir yerel hafızaya hapsolmuş bir topluluk olarak düşünülebilir. Malakanların zaman içinde nüfuslarının azalmasıyla birlikte kültürel görünürlükleri de zayıflamıştır. Bu bağlamda, sinema, tarihsel olarak marjinalleşen ve görünmez kılınan "ruhani hıristiyanlar "olarak adlandırılan Malakanların (Akçayöz, 2005), varlıklarını görünür kılabilen önemli bir anlatı alanı sunmaktadır. Deli Deli Olma filmi, Anadolu'nun katmanlı kültürüne dair alternatif bir hafıza alanı oluşturur. Film, romantik bir hikaye üzerinden, Kars'ın Eşmeyazı köyünde birlikte yaşayan Malakanlarla Türklerin ortak yaşamına mercek tutar. Malakanları gündelik yaşam pratikleri, inançları, kültürleri, insani ilişkileri üzerinden anlatıya dahil eder. Deli Deli Olma filmi, Benjamin'in işaret ettiği biçimde, resmi tarih anlatılarındaki kayıp bir topluluğun kültürel varlığını hatırlatan bir "hafıza mekânı" işlevi görür. Anadolu'nun doğusunda farklı etnik ve dini grupların bir arada yaşadığı bir coğrafyada Malakanlar, özellikle disiplinli çalışma

anlayışları, barışçıl yaşam biçimleri ve güçlü topluluk bağlarıyla tanınmışlardır. Film aynı zamanda Malakan kimliğinin kültürel ve sosyolojik boyutlarını da ortaya koyar. Pasifist inançları nedeniyle askerliği reddeden ve sade yaşamı benimseyen Malakan toplulukları, kendilerine özgü etik değerler, çalışma disiplinleri ve dayanışma biçimleri geliştirmiştir. Bu kültürel özellikler filmdeki karakterler aracılığıyla aktarılırken, Malakanların bölgedeki diğer topluluklarla kurduğu ilişkiler, çok kültürlü yaşamın örneği olarak sunulur. Bu çalışmada, nüfusu giderek azalan etnik ve dini topluluklar açısından kültürel sürekliliğin korunmasının önemli bir mesele olarak ortaya konacaktır. Çalışma ayrıca, film üzerinden, Malakanların sayısının azalması ve topluluğun giderek görünmez hâle gelmesinin, azınlıkların modern ulus-devlet yapıları, ekonomik dönüşümler ve göç süreçleri karşısında nasıl kırılganlaştığını gösterecektir.

13:10 – 14:20: LUNCH BREAK

2 September 2026, Wednesday

14:20 - 16:00

2A Education, Skills, and Mobility I [Room: C1.06]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Lan Guo*, University of Nottingham, UK

1278. Talking Trees/树说/述说: Learning actively in nature - Outdoor language learning in higher education

Lan Guo, University of Nottingham, UK

This paper explores the Talking Trees/树说/述说project as an innovative model of outdoor active and reflective language learning. Drawing on two years of teacher-researcher observational notes, reflective journals, group presentations, and questionnaire feedback from student participants, the study identifies five interconnected themes: Touch with nature, Relaxation and well-being, Engagement, Empowerment, and Storytelling. To provide a coherent analytical structure, these themes are integrated into a new three-dimensional framework: LAN: Learning Actively in Nature. The study addresses three core research questions: the key learning benefits of outdoor immersive language activities; how students' holistic outcomes can be understood through the LAN framework; and how the natural outdoor setting supports engagement, well-being, empowerment, storytelling, and cultural identity. Findings demonstrate that the Talking Trees project creates an authentic, supportive,

and meaningful learning environment beyond the traditional classroom. Students showed greater focus, motivation, and active participation, alongside reduced anxiety and improved emotional well-being. They also developed increased linguistic confidence, stronger willingness to communicate, and deeper cultural self-expression through storytelling. The LAN framework serves as a conceptual tool to capture the essence of outdoor language learning: Learning through engagement and narrative; Actively through agency, well-being, and empowerment; and Nature as the foundational, transformative context. This chapter contributes to understandings of outdoor immersive learning and offers a transferable framework for practice in language education, outdoor learning, and culturally inclusive pedagogies.

968. Building bridges: Intercultural awareness training for frontline workers working with migrant children and their families

Rebecca Randell, University of Sussex; Health Innovation Kent Surrey Sussex, UK; *Lucie Hooper*, Health Innovation Kent Surrey Sussex, UK

Health Innovation Kent Surrey Sussex (HIKSS) in partnership with Nafsiyat Intercultural Therapy Centre co-designed an Intercultural Awareness training tailored to the needs of Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children (UASC). The project was in response to a multi-stakeholder 'Migrant Mental Health Community of Practice', which highlighted the complex challenges children and young people face before, during, and after seeking asylum. Hostile environments and inadequate service provision mean their cultural, social, and developmental needs are frequently unmet, contributing to challenges with mental health. The Community of Practice identified workforce intercultural training as a priority to better support UASC's mental health. The training was delivered by Nafsiyat to over 120 individuals supporting UASC from Local Authorities, education, health and social care, Border Force, VCSEs, and emergency services across Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. It focused on intercultural therapeutic approaches, different cultural conceptions of mental health, and encouraged personal reflective practice and shared learning to embed intercultural awareness into organisations. The training was evaluated by NIHR Applied Research Collaboration focusing on the implementation outcomes of the training to assess the impact on the working practice of attendees and the wider workforce, and to understand, and subsequently address, barriers and facilitators to implementation. The training was perceived as acceptable and appropriate for the workforce supporting UASC. Attendees described positively applying concepts learnt from the training to their work with young people and emphasised the significant impact it had on their individual working practice. However, the impact on the wider workforce appeared limited due to perceived relational and systemic barriers. Colleagues' attitudes were strongly

asserted as a barrier for participants to adopt new practices and to promote a culture of intercultural awareness, with colleagues who had not attended the training seeming reluctant to change the way they work. A lack of organisational buy-in was also highlighted as an obstacle to change at an organisational level. Attendees reflected upon the need for workplace culture shifts, driven by management and top-down organisational changes. The results of the evaluation were used to produce a 'Core Intercultural Concepts and Principles Toolkit' (Online Flipbook), which includes practical tips for organisations to embed intercultural practices at a system-level. To address the barriers identified in the evaluation, the recommendations are targeted at managers and service leaders to support culturally sensitive working practices through quality, on-going training, reflective practice, and involvement of young people in design and evaluation of services. The evaluation findings and toolkit were disseminated through the Southeast Regional Migrant Network at a dedicated Southeast Race and Health event. The online event attracted broad interest, with over 200 people signed up including representatives from the Refugee Council, Local Authorities, emergency services, DWP, the Home Office, and a range of VCSEs. The project has led to collaborations between HIKSS and the Office for Health Improvements and Disparities (OHID) who will now scale the training to a further 120 school nurses, midwives and health visitors working directly with UASC and migrant families. A training toolkit and video will be made available to disseminate nationally.

985. From classroom to community: Gendered migration histories and educational pathways in British imperial context

Marie Ruiz, Université de Picardie Jules Verne, France

This paper examines schools established for migrants in the British Empire as sites where education and migration intersected in complex, often contradictory ways. While histories of imperial education typically focus on missionary or elite institutions, migrant schools—created for British settlers, male and female—remain largely overlooked. Drawing on a transnational archival approach, with sources from Britain and Canada, this study analyzes policy documents, curricula, and school reports, as well as records from philanthropic organizations. It highlights how these schools operated both as instruments of opportunity and as mechanisms of control, shaping mobility, assimilation, and exclusion across empire and beyond. Findings reveal that education was deeply gendered. Female migrants were typically directed toward domestic and moral instruction, reinforcing ideals of respectability and reproductive roles within settler societies. Male migrants, by contrast, were steered into agricultural or industrial training, embedding class and racial hierarchies within colonial labor systems. These differentiated educational pathways reveal how migrant schooling served imperial projects of governance, morality, and eugenics, while also enabling

limited avenues for adaptation and social mobility. By situating migrant schools at the intersection of migration, gender, and empire, the paper contributes to debates in "Education and Migration," "Gender, Identities and Migration," and "Historical and Comparative Migration Studies." It argues that understanding these institutions is essential to grasping how education historically structured migrant trajectories and identities—issues with enduring resonance in contemporary discussions of migrant schooling and inclusiveness.

1192. The formative role of journalism: Journalists as human rights defenders in migration contexts

Martina Lapo Robayo, Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador; *Tania Orbe*, Universidad San Francisco de Quito, Ecuador

Migration has been present in Ecuadorian newsrooms, with a greater emphasis, since the start of the century. Nonetheless, it has been proven that specialization courses on migration journalism with a human rights approach are necessary to promote stereotype-free spaces. This paper examines the course Migration Coverage to the United States: The Myth of the American Dream? as a basis to analyze the impact that migration training had on ten journalists, who were course fellows and develop a migration coverage on the US – Mexico border. The program was developed by the United States Embassy in Ecuador, the University San Francisco of Quito and the Border Center for Journalists and Bloggers. Through a mixed-methods approach, that combined semi-structured interviews and content analysis, it is concluded that training helps journalists understand their influential role in society and the responsibility of it. The content analysis proved their work shifted from reporting tragic narratives to humane and empathetic news stories. In a context marked by press freedom challenges and increasing violence against journalists in Ecuador, this study shows that training not only enhances professional standards but also positions journalists as human rights defenders.

2B Law, Policy and Governance II [Room: C1.07]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Deniz Eroglu Utku*, Trakya Üniversitesi, Türkiye

1194. Bringing legal citizenship back in: Syrians' understandings of citizenship in Türkiye

Deniz Eroglu Utku, Trakya Üniversitesi, Türkiye

The legal status of Syrians in Türkiye has been a pivotal political and social concern since their arrival in 2011. Initially portrayed as "guests" of the Turkish people – a non-

official label criticised by refugee rights advocates and scholars for its lack of legal basis and diminishing implications- they were later incorporated under the Temporary Protection Regulation, which provided them with registration and identity documentation. Fifteen years later, the continuation of this "temporary" status has brought their long term future into sharp focus, with discussions concerning prospective citizenship recurring in political discourse, particularly during election cycles. This paper analyses the legal status of Syrians in Türkiye by taking citizenship discussions into account. Contemporary scholarship reveals two prevalent approaches: One underscores the state individual relationship, prioritising the legal citizenship and rights granted by the state. The alternative perspective adopts a broader lens, redefining citizenship as a series of performative acts, thus transitioning the emphasis from status to practice. By relying on interview data conducted with Syrians under Temporary Protection living in İzmir, this study examines the perceptions and expectations of citizenship through the lens of their migration narratives. Taken all together it is argued that legal citizenship remains paramount for Syrians, despite the Temporary Protection status affording them certain degree of rights. Therefore, this analysis seeks to bring the legal citizenship understanding back in as the ultimate guarantee of equality and long- term security.

1041. External voting and the democratic boundary problem: A democratic inclusion analysis of the Turkish case

Süleyman Furkan Çobankara, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

Türkiye's external voting reforms highlight the challenges of defining democratic boundaries in a transnational era. This article addresses these reforms across four historical phases (1950–2014) through the lens of the "democratic boundary problem," assessing how non-resident enfranchisement interacts with the All Subjected, All Affected, and Stakeholder principles of democratic inclusion. Drawing on a qualitative, interpretive analysis of primary legal sources, this study finds that Türkiye's gradual extension of external voting rights reflects an evolving and often conflicting interplay among inclusion principles, rather than a coherent normative trajectory. In practice, legal reforms frequently outpace theoretical justifications, producing hybrid and contested boundaries of the demos. By situating Türkiye's experience within global debates, the article develops a comparative and pluralist framework for evaluating external enfranchisement, offering conceptual tools for research on transnational democracy and policymaking.

1200. Agency and frustration: Overcoming obstacles at UNHCR

Brian Callan, Global Banking School, UK

Based on a qualitative survey of the motivations and frustrations of professional staff at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), this paper considers the procedures, practices and structures which impede the agency from effectively and efficiently executing its mandate (Callan, 2025). The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees gave the UNHCR its core mandate is "to ensure the international protection of uprooted people worldwide" (UNHCR, 2020). With an estimated 123 million forcibly displaced people across the globe (UNHCR, 2025), a third of whom are classed as refugees, the agency operates in a complex, challenging and often chaotic international environment. The research explored the subjective experiences of the professional staff, in their efforts to provide emergency shelter, legal protection, community services, health and relocation services. The study simply asked; What frustrates you when you're trying to do your job? From funding shortcomings in the field to the blatant flouting of international conventions at the geo-political level, this work aims to understand what obstacles staff themselves see as impeding or even preventing the protection of the lives and rights of the millions forced to flee war, violence, or persecution. To better understand how such obstacles may be emotionally and practically surmounted, the study also asked; What keeps you motivated? The findings point to a sustained focus among UNCHR staff on shared humanity and humanitarian principles at the ground level, amid a geo-political 'protection drought' in the Global North.

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1332. Remaining relevant or maintaining a mandate? Organisational behaviour of WFP and UNHCR in Uganda's refugee response

Roos Derrix, University of Antwerp, Belgium

International organizations (IOs) are facing a crisis of underfunding, particularly those operating in protracted refugee situations. Conventional expectations suggest that IOs would adapt their behaviour to satisfy donor priorities under such financial pressure. However, in the Ugandan refugee response, both WFP and UNHCR are experiencing

structural funding shortfalls while simultaneously engaging in practices that prompt donors and INGOs to question their legitimacy. Despite constrained resources and limited technical expertise in certain areas, these agencies attempt to expand their mandates. This raises concerns among other actors about a potential trade-off between organizational survival and the duty of care toward refugees. To explain this apparent contradiction, this study examines the institutional behaviour of these IOs and the ways in which they make sense of underfunding and its implications for their organizational identity (Schuette, 2024) within country operations (Miller, 2017). Drawing on interviews with humanitarian workers, government officials, and UN staff, the presentation investigates the relationships between UN agencies and other actors involved in the national-level refugee response, with additional insights into the international dynamics shaped by donor and INGO headquarters. The findings suggest that although the behaviour of UNHCR and WFP is strongly influenced by donor preferences, their structural power and mandate monopolies allow them considerable room to shape the refugee response. As a result, they continue to play a decisive role in determining how reduced resources are allocated across Uganda's refugee population.

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2C Portraying Migration I [Room: C1.08]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Sara Davies*, Manchester Metropolitan University, UK

1300. Holding ambiguity: What role do family photographs play in migrant subjectivity formation?

Sara Davies, Manchester Metropolitan University, UK

My artistic research examines migrant imagination and the formation of subjectivity, exploring how experiences of displacement, memories of home and questions of belonging manifest in artworks. As a first-generation Swedish migrant living in the UK, my art practice has become a way to work through my cultural identity. It has been argued that displacement is central to migrant subjectivity, producing a profound unsettlement that prompts continual questioning of who one is and where one belongs. At the same time, migration and diaspora generate forms of creativity that

emerge in response to those questions (Hall, 1990; Bhabha, 2004 [1994]; Papastergiadis, 2000). For Nikos Papastergiadis (2000, 2006), it is within the material processes of creative practice that the contours of migrant and diasporic subjectivities take shape. My research therefore investigates how this unfolds in my own artistic process and settles in my artworks. This paper focuses on the making of a recent body of work inspired by photographs from my family albums. I explore how family photographs can be used as anchors when working through questions of identity and belonging. Ato Quayson (2013) suggests that one way migrants affected by the condition of diaspora stabilise their subjectivity is through the formation of ancestral and genealogical narratives, here I explore the role of family photographs in this process. My previous research has shown how family photographs historically contributed to national imaginaries and served as rhetorical tools in the formation of nation (Caraffa and Serena, 2015) and how my art practice, informed by migrant memory, intervenes in this symbolic visual fabric. This research extends that work by using my own family archive—my own family albums—as a creative resource and point of departure. This paper offers creative practitioner-led knowledge to a field in which such perspectives are underrepresented, contributing to research that examines how creativity participates in migrant subjectivity formation. This paper asks: What kinds of artworks emerge from intimate encounters with my family history? What visual and thematic tropes recur? What do these reveal about how diasporic subjectivity is negotiated through artistic practice?

1009. DISTERRA 'Terrains of Disappearance' in the lives of homeless Afghani migrants in Paris

Orson Nava, Ravensbourne University, UK; *Nichola Khan*, Edinburgh University, UK

DISTERRA is a thirty-minute documentary film collaboration between an anthropologist, psychiatrist, and a filmmaker. It is directed by Dr Orson Nava and funded by the AHRC as part of the research network ‘Terrains of Disappearance’, led by Nichola Khan at the University of Edinburgh. It is produced in partnership with CAPSYS, a recently established migrant psychiatric clinic of the GHU Psychiatrie Neurosciences Paris. The majority of the clinic’s patients are refugees and asylum seekers from Afghanistan. Asylum seekers in greater Paris may be housed in emergency accommodation centres; many asylum seekers, refused applicants, and undocumented migrants are street homeless. The film highlights the story of patients who have experienced the losses of relatives and children during border crossings to Europe. It questions these losses as forms of disappearance and impossible grief; and examines ways that empty psychic spaces interact with the city’s spaces of refuge and

urban displacement. The film was produced through the newly established Ravensbourne University Centre for Film Practice as Research.

Short trailer available here: https://vimeo.com/1043256660

Full film available to view here: https://vimeo.com/1084322587

We propose to screen the film and discuss the questions it raises around representations of the migrant experience, psychiatric provision and Film Practice as Research (if the film's thirty-minute duration cannot be accommodated within the symposium schedule we will screen excerpts and discuss them).

1279. Curating the migrant self: Facebook news and the construction of respectable belonging

Frieda Joy Angelica Olay Ruiz, The University of Osaka, Japan

This paper examines how migrants construct collective self-representation through everyday digital news practices. It focuses on a widely followed Filipino-language Facebook news page in Japan and looks at how routine news curation produces what I conceptualise as "respectable belonging." By this term, I refer to a form of belonging grounded in the public performance of responsibility, compliance, and moral discipline under conditions of conditional inclusion. The paper addresses three questions: (1) How do dominant news themes structure collective self-representation? (2) What moral values and emotional registers underpin these representations? (3) How do crime-related posts shape perceptions of inclusion, safety, and otherness? Scholarship on digital diasporas has shown that migrants use social media to maintain transnational ties and identity. However, much of this research focuses on family or migrant networks. Less attention has been given to migrant-managed news pages that curate mainstream media and administrative information for community audiences. In addition, Japan remains comparatively under-examined in digital migration research, despite its increasing foreign resident population and tightly regulated migration regime. Drawing on Stuart Hall's theory of representation, this study treats curated news not as neutral information-sharing but as a meaning-making practice through which migrants manage visibility and negotiate public image. Methodologically, the paper combines qualitative content analysis and critical discourse analysis. The dataset consists of approximately 200 posts collected over a two-year period. The timeframe allows recurring themes and framing strategies to become visible rather than capturing isolated events. Posts were first coded inductively to identify dominant categories, including economic updates, immigration

and Permanent Residency guidance, translations of Japanese regulations, and crime reports. A second, more deductive round of coding examined how these themes articulated responsibility, vigilance, pride, and collective reputation. The analysis focuses on frequency, framing strategies, tone, and patterns of audience engagement. The findings show that economic and legal posts construct an image of migrants as disciplined providers and administratively competent residents. Detailed explanations of visa procedures and regulatory rules promote legal literacy and frame compliance as a core collective value. Crime-related news occupies a prominent position and often presents Filipinos as vigilant observers rather than participants. When Filipinos are implicated in negative events, accompanying commentary frequently emphasises collective responsibility and the need to protect the community's image. These patterns suggest that curated news operates as a strategy of reputational management in a context where migrants are subject to scrutiny and moral hierarchisation. The paper argues that migrant-managed Facebook pages function as self-representational arenas in which community members actively assemble a public image of respectability. Through the selection, translation, and framing of news, migrants construct belonging not only through political claims but through performances of compliance, care, and restraint. The study contributes to debates on media and migration by showing how migrants participate in the production of their own representation within digital public spaces, particularly in a national context where inclusion remains structured and conditional.

1497. Guest or threat? The transformation of the immigrant image in Japanese media

Elif Büşra Kocalan, Hitit University, Türkiye

Japan presents a striking paradox of welcome. Airports equipped with prayer rooms, shopping malls offering halal dining, and a national tourism authority actively marketing the country to Muslim visitors, all while the same state refuses to guarantee that Muslim residents who die in Japan may be buried there. This study argues that this contradiction is a structural one and it is legible in media discourse. What Japan extends is a conditional hospitality, calibrated to the temporariness of the body it receives and withdrawn the moment the foreigner claims permanence. Drawing on Critical Discourse Analysis of over fifty news texts between 2018 and 2026, supplemented by social media data, this study traces how Japanese media constructs the foreigner across three phases, in which two parallel and divergent logics operate simultaneously throughout the period. Between 2018 and 2022, media coverage of long-term foreign residents organised their presence almost exclusively around economic utility. The foreigner as a solution to labour shortages, valued instrumentally but not recognised as a social actor with identity, family, or claims to belonging. Yet in

the same years, a parallel infrastructure was actively being built for the short-term visitor. Halal restaurants, airport prayer rooms, and Muslim-friendly accommodations multiplied rapidly. Japan climbed to sixth place in the Global Muslim Travel Index by 2023. The state invested heavily in the comfort of the transient Muslim body while remaining silent on the rights of the settled one. Those who exceeded the instrumental frame, asylum seekers, undocumented residents, Muslim communities negotiating burial rights, were either invisible in mainstream coverage or framed as administrative problems. The 2023 reform to the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act, enabling the forced deportation of repeat asylum seekers, fractured this silence by forcing questions of rights and recognition into mainstream coverage for the first time, while inbound halal tourism continued its post-pandemic expansion uninterrupted. The divergence between the two logics became visible. The third phase, 2024–2026, makes it irreconcilable, the formation of the new cabinet with its dedicated immigration minister, and a parliamentarian's demand that Muslim residents repatriate their dead for burial, all produced a legitimation cascade in which cultural threat discourse migrated from social media into official policy language. The foreigner welcomed as tourist became the foreigner expelled, even in death, as settler. The study shows how the state that extends tabunka kyōsei (multicultural coexistence) to the short-term visitors simultaneously withholds the most elementary rights from the long-term immigrant. This asymmetry names what Derrida called hostipitality, the constitutive entanglement of welcome and exclusion at the heart of any conditional hospitality. The foreigner is received insofar as they remain transient and economically legible. The moment they seek permanence, to be buried, to raise children, to die where they lived, the welcome turns. The findings contribute to comparative scholarship on othering, marginal identities, and the politics of belonging in societies navigating demographic crisis without a framework for genuine social integration.

2D Labour, Employment, and Economy II [Room: C1.09]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Jocelyn Omandam Celero*, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

1078. "They do not care about us but they do not want to let go of us either": An analysis of Japan's domestic labor regime and the socio-legal precarities of Filipino housekeepers in Tokyo

Jocelyn Omandam Celero, University of the Philippines Diliman, Philippines

Japan is less known as a destination for domestic workers. For many years, Japan's Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Law, in principle, does not permit the entry of domestic workers because they are categorized as "unskilled" workers, although a small number of housekeepers have been servicing the families of privileged foreign expatriates such as diplomats, investors, and corporate executives since the 1960s. Despite its admission of domestic workers in 2017 in special economic zones, Japan remains reluctant to ratify the Domestic Workers' Convention, and requires direct hires to renew their visa annually to keep their documented and employable status. The Philippines, on the other hand, has been deploying domestic helpers globally for the last 50 years. It also has implemented the Domestic Workers Act or RA 10631 in 2013, regarded as a landmark labor and social law that advances the rights and welfare of domestic workers. How do the two states' unequal domestic labor regimes affect the socio-legal realities of Filipino housekeepers serving global families for the last five decades? How have their social and legal vulnerabilities affected their work, health, and family life strategies? The proposed chapter focuses on how Japan's restrictive migration policy toward domestic workers constrains foreign housekeepers' social visibility and permanent residency. It aims to examine Japan's domestic labor regime over the last four decades, identifying the factors that may explain why it is unlikely for the country to be a global player in domestic labor protection anytime soon despite dire need to mitigate labor shortage and recent migration policy adjustments. The policy analysis will be supplemented by insights derived from focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews with Filipina housekeepers in Tokyo, as well as key informant interviews into the contradictory effects of Japan's domestic labor regime.

1045. Shifting titles, but unchanged tasks: Taiwan's foreign intermediate skilled workforce behind the label

Yumiko Nakahara, Kyushu Sangyo University, Japan

This study highlights the voices of vulnerable migrant workers who, even after being reclassified as "intermediate skilled workforce," remain confined to blue-collar labor in Taiwan. Despite the scheme's promise of stability, workers cannot apply for reclassification themselves—only employers can—and they lack the freedom to change jobs once converted. These restrictions leave them dependent on employers and unable to exercise basic rights, revealing how the program perpetuates vulnerability rather than alleviating it. Establishment and Benefits of the Scheme Taiwan's "foreign intermediate skilled workforce" scheme, established in 2022, allows blue-collar migrant workers who have worked in Taiwan for six years or more and who possess certain skills and educational backgrounds to be reclassified as intermediate skilled workers upon employer application. The scheme is intended to allow migrant

workers to reside permanently in Taiwan and bring their families, enable employers to retain workers long-term, and help the country address its shortage of mid-skilled labor while strengthening its competitiveness in the regional talent market. Problem with the Scheme However, several problems have emerged. First, only employers can apply for the conversion to “intermediate skilled workforce”; migrant workers themselves are not permitted to apply. Second, restrictions on job mobility remain. Even after conversion, migrant workers are not free to seek new employment or change jobs, making it difficult to switch employers during the contract period. These restrictions infringe upon the human rights of migrant workers. Third, discrepancies exist in actual working conditions. Some workers who have been reclassified continue to perform the same blue-collar duties as before, with little change in job type or responsibilities. The Case of Vietnamese Workers Conversion rates into the intermediate skilled workforce differ by country of origin. While rates are relatively high among workers from Indonesia and the Philippines, they are low among Vietnamese workers. This is largely attributed to the high rate of “disappearances” among Vietnamese workers, which in turn is linked to exorbitant brokerage fees—three times higher than those charged in other countries. To address this issue, the Taiwanese government has promoted “direct employment system” without intermediaries. Yet surveys show that employer awareness of direct employment system remains limited, and utilization rates are low, with many employers continuing to rely on brokers. Towards a Society of Coexistence Despite these structural challenges, some reclassified migrant workers have made positive contributions to their companies. To achieve the stated objectives of the intermediate skilled workforce scheme, critical reforms are needed: expanding application rights to workers themselves, improving job mobility, and reducing brokerage fees. By implementing these reforms, the original purpose of the intermediate skilled workforce scheme—to encourage mid-skilled workers to settle in Taiwan—can be realized. Such measures could foster genuine integration of mid-level foreign talent into Taiwanese society.

1063. Stability without retention: The limits of digital labour as a strategy against brain drain

Valdrina Selimi, Pecs University, Hungary

The rapid development of information and communication technologies has led to a decoupling of labor from geographic constraints and enabled the formation of an increasingly globalized labor market, with important implications for economies with high emigration rates. This research assesses the nexus of digital labor, macroeconomic stability, and migration intentions in the postsocialist periphery of Europe, with a special focus on the evidence from North Macedonia and Kosovo. Using

a new survey dataset of 557 respondents and applying Structural Equation Modelling, this study tests a model combining the principles of neoclassical theories of migration, the New Economics of Labour Migration model, and the Aspirations-Capabilities framework. The empirical results uncover a paradoxical situation. The participation of individuals in the digital outsourcing activity is a significant predictor of perceived economic stability ($\beta=0.642$, $p<0.001$); yet such stability does not entail a decrease in emigration intentions. The negation of the neoclassical assumption about the mitigating role of income gains in the origin of migration incentives indicates that individuals' participation in the digital employment domain does not serve as a retention factor. The emigration of individuals is primarily motivated by discontent with noneconomic determinants of quality of life, such as governance, healthcare, and the legal system ($\beta=0.472$, $p<0.001$). The data suggests that digital outsourcing improves economic performance while widening the spectrum of financial capability and professional ambition linked with global mobility. Without improvements in institutional quality or the provision of public goods, the application of income driven digital work strategies could face restricted retention effects in a scenario marked by large emigration rates.

1330. Saudization and foreign workers in Saudi Arabia: Chinese firms and the politics of rent distribution

Zhen Qiu, Keio University, Japan

Labour migration has long been a defining feature of Gulf labour markets, where foreign workers constitute the majority of the private-sector workforce. In recent years, labour nationalization policies have become a central instrument through which Gulf states attempt to restructure these foreigners-dependent labour markets. In Saudi Arabia, the Saudization policy — particularly the Nitaqat program introduced in 2011 — requires private-sector firms to employ a certain proportion of Saudi nationals. While previous studies have primarily examined the effectiveness of these policies in increasing national employment, less attention has been paid to how labour nationalization reshapes the position of foreign workers and how firms mediate these changes within rentier political economies. This study examines how Saudization policies transform the relationship between state, private enterprises, and foreign workers in Saudi Arabia. Drawing on Rentier State Theory, it argues that private enterprises, especially foreign firms, should not be understood merely as passive recipients of state regulation. Instead, they function as institutional agents that mediate the redistribution of economic rents between the state, citizens, and migrant workers. Empirically, the study focuses on Chinese enterprises operating in Saudi Arabia. Chinese enterprises have become increasingly active in the Saudi market in recent years, particularly in labour-intensive sectors such as construction,

manufacturing, and infrastructure development linked to the Saudi's Vision 2030 economic reform agenda. At the same time, these firms rely heavily on foreign labour, making them very sensitive to labour nationalization policies. The analysis is based on qualitative data collected through semi-structured interviews with Chinese workers employed in Chinese firms in Saudi Arabia, combined with policy document analysis and official economic statistics. The interviews examine how firms perceive the competitiveness of Saudi and foreign workers and how firms implement different labour management strategies to cope with policy requirements. The findings show that Chinese firms use multiple strategies to adopt to Saudization policies. To comply with national employment quotas, firms often formally employ Saudi nationals in nominal or specific positions, or by adjusting their registered economic activities. At the same time, they maintain their reliance on foreign workers through the use of temporary employment agencies and by employing Chinese workers under alternative visa arrangements. These practices reveal that Saudization policies do not simply increase employment opportunities for Saudi nationals. Instead, they reshape the position of foreign workers within the labour market and contribute to a reconfiguration of rent distribution within the labour market. The additional labour costs generated by the employment of Saudi nationals can function as a form of redistributed rent, while a part of associated risks and costs are frequently transferred to foreign workers through wage adjustments, employment instability, or contractual arrangements.

2E Salud Mental, Fronteras Tecnológicas y Experiencias Migratoria [SPANISH] [Room: C1.10]

Join via MS Teams

***Chair**: Martyna Anna Wierzbicka, Fundación porCausa, Spain*

1355. Fronteras algorítmicas, democracias opacas: cómo la tecnología influye en la vulneración de derechos humanos en las fronteras de la Unión Europea

Martyna Anna Wierzbicka, Fundación porCausa, Spain

¿Estamos dispuestos a sacrificar los derechos humanos en nombre de la seguridad? Las fronteras europeas ya no son solo barreras físicas: se han transformado en sistemas de vigilancia sofisticados, que combinan drones, cámaras térmicas, sensores, radares y sistemas biométricos. Estos sistemas han evolucionado hacia modelos predictivos y de decisión algorítmica, capaces de anticipar movimientos migratorios y clasificar personas según niveles de riesgo, incluso antes de que lleguen al territorio, reproduciendo así sesgos estructurales y discriminando por origen, etnia, idioma o

religión. Proyectos como iBorderCtrl ejemplifican esta tendencia, transfiriendo a la inteligencia artificial la evaluación de microexpresiones faciales para automatizar decisiones que antes dependían de personas. La implementación de estas tecnologías aumenta la vulnerabilidad y exclusión de personas migrantes, al conferir a algoritmos opacos la responsabilidad sobre decisiones críticas que afectan vidas humanas. Esta investigación analiza las implicaciones de estas tecnologías sobre la vida y los derechos de las personas migrantes, mediante una revisión crítica de la literatura académica, con el fin de comprender cómo sistemas aparentemente neutrales reconfiguran la movilidad, los derechos y las oportunidades de las personas migrantes configurando lógicas de exclusión que perpetúan desigualdades y vulnerabilidad.

1436. Prácticas Terapéuticas Grupales para Jóvenes Migrantes no acompañados con una mirada transcultural

Anna Sala Estrada & *Sara Castellón Coll*, Institut d'Assistència Sanitària, Spain

Este artículo presenta varias experiencias de intervención grupal dirigida a jóvenes migrantes no acompañados, una iniciativa impulsada por la administración tras la pandemia de la Covid-19 en respuesta al aumento de problemas de salud mental entre los jóvenes. Para estas prácticas, se empleó un enfoque basado en el diálogo abierto y en una perspectiva transcultural, incorporando la figura de la mediadora intercultural en el grupo que presentaba mayor barrera idiomática. Las sesiones permitieron identificar cinco ejes centrales: el impacto del trayecto migratorio, la presencia de experiencias indeseadas asociadas a la exclusión social y la irregularidad administrativa, la importancia de los vínculos familiares, los choques culturales en el país de acogida y la elaboración de planes de futuro condicionados por el grado de protección institucional. La intervención grupal funcionó como un espacio seguro que favoreció la expresión del malestar y proporcionó contención emocional, actuando además como un recurso preventivo. Esta experiencia subraya la necesidad de dispositivos breves, culturalmente competentes, articulados con recursos clínicos y comunitarios, y destaca que el sufrimiento de estos jóvenes integra dimensiones psicológicas, sociales y políticas.

1381. Mujeres, comunicación y cultura: MultiCulturas 2025

Yndira Gabriela Fleitas Villarroel & *Cristóvão Domingos de Almeida*, Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso, Brasil

El objetivo es analizar las historias de vida, contadas a través de narraciones orales y autonarrativas, de dos mujeres inmigrantes, con especial atención a: a) formación técnica y musical; b) procesos migratorios; c) aspectos y prácticas culturales; d) socialización; e) actividades artísticas; f) la mujer artista inmigrante y su (trans)formación en el país de acogida. Estas mujeres artistas fueron homenajeadas en el proyecto MultiCulturas 2025, con actuación en la música de concierto y música

popular, y residen en Cuiabá (MT). La metodología consistirá en analizar las narrativas obtenidas a través de la combinación de dos herramientas: entrevistas temáticas, utilizando los llamados "episodios" de Grada Kilomba (2019), y la tridimensionalidad de Clandinin y Connelly (2011). Esta tridimensionalidad se refiere a: temporalidad (continuidad, analizando las intersecciones entre presente, pasado y futuro); espacialidad (situación, que se refiere al "lugar"); y la sociabilidad (interacción, que observa la esfera personal y social), para el análisis consciente y a favor de la reconfiguración personal como mujer inmigrante, y de las intersecciones artísticas de cada una en el escenario brasileño, especialmente en el estado de Mato Grosso. Los materiales, imágenes y videos, fueron producidos durante el Show MultiCulturas: Cores Brasileiras em Vozes Migrantes, un proyecto seleccionado por la Secretaría de Cultura (SECEL/MT) y ejecutado dentro de las instalaciones de la Universidad Federal de Mato Grosso, en asociación con el Pro-Rectorado de Cultura, Extension y Experiencia (PROCEV), como un proyecto de extensión. Otros fundamentos teóricos complementarios de: Marília Velardi (Narrativas); Susan McClary, Bibiana Bragagnolo, Gloria Andalzúa, Lucy Green y María Lugones (Género y cuestiones feministas), Dionathan Da Silva, Valéria Magalhães y Ricardo Santhiago Ricardo, Miriam Debieux Rosa y Marie-Caroline Saglio-Yatzimirsky (Migración), Rubén López-Cano (Investigación artística), María Borsani (Prácticas decoloniales), Yuji Gushiken y Sherry Ortner (Cultura), Baitello Junior (Comunicación) y Harry Pross (Imágenes), Carneiro, Dozena y Schaffer (Sonido). El desarrollo de la investigación se articula con mujeres artistas con la finalidad de identificar y comprender cómo impactó el proceso de comunicación y de creación musical en la práctica de formación y enseñanza de los participantes (brasileños e inmigrantes); también busca analizar una serie de registros de imagen y video como complemento a este proceso de comunicación. Los países de origen de las artistas participantes son Japón y Venezuela, lo que propicia una mayor diversidad de ritos, tradiciones y cultura. Es evidente que el género constituye un aspecto diferenciador del proyecto MultiCulturas y forma parte del diálogo construído durante su ejecución, como una práctica decolonial. Asimismo, se fortalecieron las formas de comunicación entre las artistas a lo largo del desarrollo de las actividades, creando una red de apoyo entre ellas (artistas inmigrantes) y los otros artistas brasileños en la escena musical de Mato Grosso.

1447. De la infancia impedida a la resistencia: configuraciones de la alteridad migrante en Hija de inmigrantes de Safia El Aaddam

Ouadi Chouchane Ibtissam, University of Strasbourg, France&Tunisia

Le roman Hija de inmigrantes (2022) de Safia El Aaddam met en scène la trajectoire de Lunja, fille de migrants amazighs installés en Espagne, qui entreprend une

reconstruction de soi à travers la parole thérapeutique. Dans une Espagne marquée par les héritages coloniaux et les inégalités raciales, cette autofiction s'impose comme un récit de subjectivation postmigratoire où s'entrelacent mémoire corporelle, héritage transgénérationnel et quête de reconnaissance. L'écriture fragmentée et introspective du texte – ponctuée d'ellipses, de ruptures syntaxiques et d'une hybridité linguistique assumée – traduit la déchirure identitaire de la narratrice entre la langue d'origine et la langue d'accueil. Par la voix de Lunja, El Aaddam déconstruit les représentations victimaire et exotisante de l'altérité migrante pour en proposer une poétique du trauma et de la résilience. En dialogue avec les théories de l'identité narrative (Ricœur), de la double absence (Sayad) et des vies précaires (Butler), cette communication interrogera la manière dont Hija de inmigrantes met en scène une écriture de la cicatrice : entre héritage colonial et reconquête du sujet racialisé. Le roman s'inscrit ainsi dans la lignée des écritures postmigrantes féminines contemporaines (El Hachmi, Karrouch, El Morabet), où la narration devient un espace d'agentivité et de reconfiguration symbolique des marges.

2F Health, Wellbeing, and Migration I [Room: V2]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Kateryna Metersky, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada

1146. Transnational healthcare practice use among Ukrainian older adult refugees in Canada

Kateryna Metersky, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Sepali Guruge*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Areej Al-Hamad*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Lu Wang*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Melissa Kirkwood*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Yasin M. Yasin*, University of New Brunswick, Canada; *Lixia Yang*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Zhixi C. Zhuang*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Cristina Catallo*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Hasina Amanzai*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada

Background: Aging and international migration represent significant global trends, where older migrants make up a significant proportion of Canada's older adult population, especially in larger cities like Toronto. Despite the growing older adult refugee population in Canada amidst the ongoing war in Ukraine, limited research exists on the use of transnational healthcare practices and how they play a role in the lives of this population. By gaining insights into resettlement, integration, aging and

the use of transnational healthcare practices can shape effective health and integration policies aimed to support older adult refugee populations.

Objective: This study aims to explore how transnational healthcare practices influences the lives of Ukrainian older adult refugees in the Greater Toronto Area (GTA).

Methods: The Constructivist Grounded Theory (CGT) study designed was used to explore the experiences of transnational healthcare practices among Ukrainian older adult refugees, highlighting a shared meaning and co-construction of reality between the researchers and the study participants. The Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ) checklist was used to enhance study rigor. Twenty-six semi-structured interviews were conducted by trained Research Assistants, in Ukrainian, with Ukrainian older adult refugees living in the GTA. Data was translated, transcribed and analyzed including line-by-line, “in vivo”, focusing on refinement of identified themes.

Results: The analysis of the interview data identified three main themes including: (1) structural dimensions of healthcare access; (2) interpersonal and navigational processes; and (3) cultural differences, perceived trust and satisfaction. Subthemes including but not limited to timeliness and accessibility, cultural differences, perceived trust and satisfaction and care costs and quality of care were also identified that further influenced the experiences of Ukrainian older adult refugees and their use of transnational healthcare practices in Canada.

Conclusion: This study provides guidance to enhance healthcare access by reducing barriers through improvements to clinical practice and healthcare policies. The expansion of interpreter services, community connections and social support should be made a priority to improve healthcare navigation. Additionally, policies should focus on providing financial support to improve access to affordable healthcare services. For educators, a focus should be centred around trauma-informed care and cultural competency to improve patient satisfaction. Furthermore, healthcare providers must be knowledgeable of transnational healthcare practices and their uses to understand how these practices can influence continuity of care and adherence to healthcare treatments.

1147. A conceptual exploration of social belonging in migrant older adults

Kateryna Metersky, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Sepali Guruge*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Areej Al-Hamad*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Lu Wang*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Melissa Kirkwood*, Toronto

Metropolitan University, Canada; *Yasin M. Yasin*, University of New Brunswick, Canada; *Lixia Yang*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Zhixi C. Zhuang*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Cristina Catallo*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada; *Hasina Amanzai*, Toronto Metropolitan University, Canada

Background: Existing research on migration has commonly focused on ways to mitigate social isolation and loneliness rather than understanding what aspects promote social belonging. While this body of work remains important within migration literature, it frequently overlooks how migrant older adults experience social belonging beyond prioritizing the reduction of loneliness and isolation. A conceptual exploration of social belonging is warranted as it may provide critical insight into defining attributes that characterize social belonging and how it is experienced by migrant older adults.

Objective: To present a conceptual definition of social belonging in migrant older adults to inform policies, programs and services aimed at strengthening social belonging within the received country.

Methods: This paper follows the Walker and Avant (2019) framework for conducting concept analysis to provide a comprehensive analysis of the concept. Four online databases were searched: Cumulated Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), PsycInfo, Scopus and Social Science Citation Index (Clarivate) databases. Search dates included February 2025 to April 2025. These databases were searched for scholarly articles using keywords related to social belonging. The Rayyan software was used to screen articles based on inclusion criteria. Titles and abstracts of 195 articles were screened, 74 of which were screened at the full text level, resulting in 23 articles included in the analysis.

Results: Civic engagement and employment, community and family connections, social identity continuity, access to social infrastructure and spatial navigation were identified as defining attributes of the concept. The conceptual definition was shaped by the antecedents including (1) awareness of supports and services; (2) social opportunities; (3) intrinsic social motivation; (4) social support networks; (5) language proficiency; (6) cultural familiarity and adaption; and (7) socioeconomic stability. The definition was also constructed with regards to the consequences– (1) a sense of purpose and security; (2) bicultural identity; (3) improved well-being and quality of life; and (4) improved connections and respect within the received country– along with the cases, empirical referents, and cultural considerations of the concept.

Conclusion: Social belonging among older adult migrants is defined as feeling recognized, supported, and accepted in the host country, fostered through community

involvement, meaningful relationships, preservation of cultural identity, access to services, and familiarity with local environments. Conceptualizing the concept enables the creation of social and community support interventions reflective of the key attributes of the concept to strengthen social belonging among older adult migrants including employment opportunities and social inclusion programs. This study differentiates the concept of social belonging apart from other similar concepts and addresses a gap in available literature in the evaluation of the concept.

1196. Trauma in colors: A series of inter-continental heat maps of traumatic stress symptoms and traumatic events endorsed by recently arrived asylum-seekers in the U.S.

Alfonso Mercado, 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; *Andreya Melendez*, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA; *Nicolas Sanchez*, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA; *Amanda Venta*, University of Houston, USA

Migration patterns throughout the 2010s and 2020s have been shaped by a complex interplay of socioeconomic, environmental, and climate-related factors. Extreme poverty, political persecution, community violence, and natural disasters have been consistently cited as primary drivers of displacement. Cross-sectional and longitudinal studies conducted between 2016 and 2023 identify the Northern Triangle nations (Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador) and Venezuela as the most common countries of origin among asylum-seekers arriving at the U.S.–Mexico border. Building on prior research documenting high rates of trauma exposure in this population, the present international and longitudinal study examined traumatic events, traumatic stress symptoms, mental and physical health outcomes, and biomarkers of cardiovascular risk among migrant families sampled on both sides of the border. As part of a larger multi-disciplinary R01 NIH-funded project, this sub-study included 404 families recruited from temporary shelters in Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico (Senda de Vida encampment) and from The Humanitarian Respite Center in McAllen, Texas. Participants completed a battery of validated measures, including the Harvard Trauma Questionnaire and Trauma History Questionnaire. To address the study aims, a series of heat-map analyses were conducted in RStudio. Figure 1 illustrates the mean number of traumatic events endorsed by participants across geographic regions. Notably, the Mexican location—though not Mexican nationality—showed the highest mean rate of traumatic events, indicating that the Mexican side of the border represents a

particularly high-risk environment for asylum-seekers regardless of origin. Figure 2 presents mean traumatic stress symptoms by participants' nationality, revealing that asylum-seekers from Chile reported the highest levels of traumatic stress, likely reflecting the cumulative burden of longer migration journeys across the continent. Together, these findings contribute the first inter-continental visualization of trauma exposure and psychological sequelae among asylum-seeking families in the Americas. Results underscore the heightened vulnerability of migrants residing in Mexico during transit and highlight the need for more granular, region-specific analyses of migrant trauma beyond country-level categorizations. Implications include the urgent need for trauma-informed mental health policy, improved provider training for those serving asylum-seeking families, and culturally responsive care across the developmental lifespan.

1209. Understanding the mental health needs of unaccompanied young asylum-seekers when settling into a support accommodation placement

Elena Bragulat Martinez, University of Oxford, UK; *Ciorsdan Anderson*, University of Oxford, UK; *Kim Jackson-Blott*, Oxfordshire County Council, UK

Unaccompanied Young Asylum Seekers (UYAS) have the right to be offered health treatment and protection. This populations might present with high levels of trauma; however, UYAS have been missed in previous research regarding how services are set to cover their emotional needs. Through interviews, this study explores the needs, experiences, and mental health impact of a sample of fourteen UYAS supported by Oxfordshire County Council from a trauma-informed care and Compassionate Focus Therapy perspective. A thematic analysis of the results reflected five main themes: good practical support, avoidance of past life, importance of building a new community, importance of education, and signs of poor mental health. These themes interconnections were used to highlight the support received and create recommendations for supported accommodations are living settings.

16:00 – 16:20: Break

2 September 2026, Wednesday

16:20 - 18:00

3A Education, Skills, and Mobility II [Room: C1.06]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Kristel Tardif-Grenier, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada

1231. Lost credentials, found resilience? Gendered effects of parental professional deskilling on immigrant adolescents' educational outcomes

Kristel Tardif-Grenier, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada; *Isabelle Archambault*, Université de Montréal, Canada; *Marie-Laure Dioh*, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Canada; *Candy Galilea Ayala Contreras*, Université de Montréal, Canada; *Véronique Dupéré*, Université de Montréal, Canada; *Annie Lemieux*, Université Sherbrooke, Canada

In Canada, the immigrant selection processes emphasize recruiting highly educated newcomers. Yet their foreign diplomas are often not recognized, which can lead to professional deskilling, i.e., a mismatch between their skills and their job. The impacts of the downward occupational mobility of parents are multigenerational, since it affects the hopes and aspirations of their children, who witness their highly educated parents' financial and social struggles (Salami et al., 2022). The present study aims to document the associations between parental deskilling and the educational outcomes of their teenagers (school engagement, sense of school belonging, and perceived academic achievement), taking into account adolescents' gender. This study relies on a cross-sectional convenience sample of 475 adolescents from immigrant families (52% born abroad; 44% boys; M age = 14.9) who completed a questionnaire in class. Using Canada's national system for describing occupations, we assigned a qualifying rating to the mother's and father's employment in the country of origin (A) and in Canada (B) as reported by the adolescents. A deskilling index was calculated based on the difference between A and B. Sense of belonging, school engagement, and academic performance were self-reported using validated scales. The moderating effect of the adolescent's gender on the relationship between parental deskilling and educational outcomes was tested using path models (MLR estimator; Mplus). The dependent variables were modelled simultaneously, as were the controls (parental highest education level, urban/suburban; generation; age) and the independent and moderating variables. Model fit was excellent (RMSEA = .036; CFI = .940). The results suggest that the father's deskilling was associated with a more negative perception of academic achievement among boys. The mother's deskilling was associated with higher behavioral engagement among girls. The results echo certain studies suggesting that deskilling is experienced differently depending on gender. Indeed, women may

experience the deskilling situation more positively than men and focus on their husbands' careers and their family's well-being, which could explain the positive association with behavioral engagement among girls (Salaff & Greve, 2003). Conversely, men tend to experience deskilling with more difficulty because it affects their traditional role as a provider for their family's needs (Kofman et al., 2010). This could explain the association with a more negative perception of academic achievement among boys. The results of this study could raise awareness among decision-makers about the potential transgenerational effects of the non-recognition of foreign diplomas.

1337. Phases of mobility: A longitudinal study of international PhD students' mobility aspirations and post-graduation outcomes

Setenay Dilek Fidler, University of Westminster, UK

International student mobility has expanded rapidly over recent decades, becoming an important pathway through which highly qualified individuals build international careers. Recognising their vital role in the creation of a knowledge-based economy, the potential risk of losing qualified individuals has become a growing concern for many nations, particularly developing countries. However, this topic, especially the mobility of doctoral students, has not received sufficient scholarly attention. Furthermore, although the literature suggests that students' aspirations and life goals may change during their studies, and that their intentions regarding returning to their home countries may not always match their actions after graduation, existing studies have often focused on mobility intentions rather than actual outcomes. As a result, little is known about what international PhD graduates actually do after completing their studies. The main objective of this research is to uncover where former international PhD students end up after completing their studies and to investigate whether there have been changes in the factors influencing their mobility decisions. Drawing on Structuration Theory and the Capability Approach, the study examines how structural factors and individual agency interact to shape highly qualified individuals' post-study mobility decisions. By integrating these two perspectives, the research highlights how structural factors influence individuals' capabilities—understood as the freedoms and opportunities people have to pursue the lives they value. The study examines a case of former international PhD students from Türkiye in the UK using a longitudinal research design involving two phases of data collection conducted before and after graduation. The first phase was conducted in 2018 and included in-depth interviews with forty Turkish PhD students studying at seventeen UK universities. In the second phase, conducted in 2024, these participants were re-contacted after graduation to explore their current locations, occupations, and reflections on their mobility trajectories. Semi-structured follow-up interviews with a

representative group of participants provided deeper insight into the factors influencing their decisions to remain abroad or return to Türkiye. The findings show that most participants remained outside their home country after completing their PhDs, with the majority continuing their careers in the UK and a smaller number relocating elsewhere. While political factors shaped mobility intentions during doctoral study, the post-graduation phase reveals a shift in priorities. Participants increasingly emphasised socio-cultural and professional considerations in their decisions to remain abroad. Overall, our findings suggest that international student mobility should be viewed as a multifaceted phenomenon rather than a homogeneous process, and that the relative importance of factors shaping mobility decisions can change over time. This research not only enhances the existing literature by providing evidence on actual mobility outcomes rather than merely examining intentions and providing important implications for higher education policy concerning international student mobility, but also responds to a key criticism in mobility studies regarding the difficulty of integrating macro and micro factors within a single analytical framework. By applying Structuration Theory and the Capability Approach, the study goes beyond many existing studies and establishes a capability list for understanding the mobility decisions of highly qualified individuals, representing one of the key contributions of this research.

1426. Bridging migrants' skill gaps in Finnish vocational education and training: Insights from two VET programs

Katarzyna Kärkkäinen, University of Jyväskylä, Finland; *Jawaria Khan*, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

This paper examines skill mismatch in Vocational Education and Training (VET) for migrants in Finland. Unemployed migrants frequently find themselves directed towards vocational programs that result in qualifications in sectors that are often undervalued. While this may appear to be an exploitative practice, such retraining is often the prevailing approach for addressing skill gaps, whether actual or perceived, and a gateway to entering the labor market. Vocational education is frequently regarded as a conduit for migrants to develop their skills, primarily due to its pragmatic nature and its close alignment with the demands of professional life. However, numerous challenges have been identified in the accomplishment of these studies and the acquisition of knowledge in the workplace, including those related to the lack of recognition of migrant skills and competences. Furthermore, acquiring local certifications and qualifications does not inherently ensure the attainment of meaningful employment. Utilizing dual labor market theory, the paper examines how migrants engage with these programs and how they conceptualize their futures in

relation to their past and present experiences. The data set is composed of extensive ethnographic material, which was meticulously collected over the course of three years. This paper draws on in particular observations, interviews (n = 10), and three workshops (n = 6) with migrant students on two different vocational programs for practical nurses and school assistants. The interviews had a longitudinal design and were conducted at critical junctures within the vocational studies. These junctures include the conclusion of each workplace period and the subsequent phase of seeking employment following the completion of studies. In this paper, we utilize the material gathered during the studies, particularly in relation to workplace learning periods. The findings indicate that the motivation to engage in vocational training programs exhibits variability. Some migrants partake in these programs due to a paucity of alternatives, resulting in skill mismatch and underemployment. While the attainment of vocational qualifications is frequently regarded as a preliminary step in re-establishing or re-establishing connections with the labor market, it does not represent the ultimate objective. Vocational education fosters a process of reflection on educational and professional goals, leading to the identification of an educational and career pathway that aligns with an individual's skills, competencies, and objectives. While this experience may result in personal and professional growth, the loss of investment and resources related to pursuing education that is not aligned with one's skill set and professional objectives may be a subject of debate. In the context of workplace learning environments, the realization of the loss of investment in training students frequently serves as a catalyst for tensions, for example in workplaces, which in turn challenges migrants' learning and integration pathways. The findings indicate the necessity of a reimagining of employment and learning within the context of migrant education in Finnish VET to facilitate more efficient and equitable transitions from education to employment, ensuring the return of previously invested resources and efforts for all stakeholders involved.

1460. The impact of informational interventions on educational migration intentions: Evidence from a survey experiment in Moldova

Alina Botezat, Romanian Academy, Iasi Branch, Romania; *Mariana Buciuceanu-Vrabie*, Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, Republic of Moldova; *Olga Poalelungi*, Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, Republic of Moldova; *Aurelian-Petrus Plopeanu*, Romanian Academy, Iasi Branch, Romania; *Vicentiu Robert Gabor*, Romanian Academy, Iasi Branch, Romania; *Svetlana Rusu*, Academy of Economic Studies of Moldova, Republic of Moldova; *Tatiana Tabac*, Academy of

Economic Studies of Moldova, Republic of Moldova; *Delia Scripcariu*, Romanian Academy, Iasi Branch, Romania

Educational migration is a major issue in the Republic of Moldova, where many high school students consider studying abroad. Romania is one of the main destinations, due to shared language, geographical proximity, and the recognition of Romanian diplomas across Europe. This paper studies students' intentions to pursue higher education and focuses on whether policy-related information can influence their choices. The analysis is based on a large-scale online survey of more than 1,000 12th-grade students in the Republic of Moldova. The survey collects data on students' preferred study destinations (Moldova, Romania, or other countries) and on key factors such as perceived education quality, job opportunities, and family background. The main contribution of the paper is a randomized survey experiment embedded in the questionnaire. Students are randomly assigned to either a control group or a treatment group. The treatment group receives a short informational vignette describing the new joint study programs between Moldova and Romania, with diplomas recognized in both countries. These programs are presented as a policy effort aimed at encouraging students to remain in Moldova. This experimental design allows us to identify the causal effect of policy-relevant information on students' intention to study in Romania. Preliminary results suggest that a large share of students prefer studying in Romania, reflecting its linguistic, cultural, and institutional advantages. The results also show that the informational treatment may reduce the intention to study in Romania, by increasing the perceived attractiveness of studying in Moldova through joint programs. However, the effects appear to vary across students, with weaker responses among those who already have strong plans to study abroad. The findings provide causal evidence on how information about education policies can shape students' decisions. They also offer useful insights for policymakers interested in reducing youth out-migration through cross-border educational cooperation.

3B Health, Wellbeing, and Migration II [Room: C1.07]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Alexandra Perkins, Queen Mary University London, UK

1067. "I don't trust anyone. I only believe in myself": A qualitative study on barriers and facilitators of trust among UK-based refugees and asylum seekers

Alexandra Perkins, Queen Mary University London, UK; *Lisa Dikomitis*, University of Warwick, UK; *Sukhi Shergill*, King's College London, UK; *Isabelle Mareschal*, Queen Mary University London, UK

Introduction: As of 2024, 123 million people were displaced worldwide. Whilst research suggests that refugees and asylum seekers experience disrupted trust, few studies examine trust across interpersonal, organisational and governmental contexts.

Methods: We conducted 20 semi-structured interviews with recently arrived refugees and asylum seekers in the UK. The study explored barriers and facilitators to trust at an interpersonal level, within organisations (NGOs and healthcare), and in relation to governmental institutions.

Findings: General interpersonal distrust is present due to past betrayals, though a minority maintain trust as a core personal trait. Trust building, if possible, was a gradual process needing time, kindness and understanding. Organisations and NGOs are generally trusted due to solidarity and support. Trust in healthcare providers was mixed and contingent on the quality of care in their home country. Empathy, competence and confidentiality are paramount. Most distrust their home government due to corruption. Experiences in the UK are mixed. Some appreciate the support and safety they are provided with, whilst others have a sense of fear through changing policies and threats to deportation. Individuals described trust as a key mechanism for connecting with others and engaging with services following migration.

Implications: The results highlight that trust needs to be rebuilt following displacement, making it a critical intervention point for clinicians. Support should focus on developing trust in displaced groups, given its reported implications on resettlement. Findings further highlight the need to train professionals within organisations to improve engagement and provide evidence-based, trauma-informed care.

1114. Navigate the stress away: A pilot study of managing migrant wellbeing

Sherrica Senewiratne, Deakin University, Australia; *Thiyesha Wickramatunge*, Deakin University, Australia; *Himal Pillay*, Deakin University, Australia; *Patrick McGrath*, Opposite, Australia

Over 30% of Australia's population was born overseas (ABS, 2024), highlighting the significant presence of migrants within the Australian workforce. Migrant workers often encounter a unique blend of stressors, including language barriers, cultural adjustment difficulties and limited social support networks (Bhugra et al., 2011; Moyce & Schenker, 2018). These stressors can impact mental health and coping at work, whilst post-pandemic changes, such as blurred work-life boundaries, have intensified these challenges and contributed to diminished meaning at work (Pratt & Ashforth, 2003; Rosso et al., 2010), furthering straining the migrant worker experience. Despite

growing awareness of these challenges, evidence-based interventions focused on enhancing migrant worker well-being are limited. Existing programs tend to focus on reactive coping skills rather than preventative frameworks, highlighting the need for novel approaches to help migrants proactively cope with workplace stressors. A systematic review by Senewiratne et al. (2025) identified cognitive hardiness as a relevant but underutilized construct in helping employees cope more effectively with stress, providing rationale for its application to the migrant experience. As such, the current study aimed to evaluate a 4-week digital intervention designed to reduce perceived stress and burnout, and increase meaning at work among migrant workers in Australia. A secondary objective was to examine whether increasing awareness of cognitive hardiness would lead to improved well-being outcomes. Fifty-seven participants took part in the study, with 89.5% born outside Australia and 47.3% having worked in Australia for fewer than five years. Notably, 68.4% reported never having accessed well-being support. Participants were randomly allocated to either a cognitive hardiness intervention group (n = 29) or a control group (n = 28), following a virtual introduction session. The intervention group received three weekly emails aligned with the components of cognitive hardiness (i.e., commitment, control and challenge), while the control group received emails focused on general self-care strategies, such as improving sleep. Both groups were prompted to set goals aligned with the content. Results revealed reductions in perceived stress and burnout over time across both groups. However, no significant change in awareness of cognitive hardiness was observed between groups, despite the intervention group receiving content related to cognitive hardiness. Unexpectedly, a reduction in meaning at work emerged in the intervention group, highlighting the importance of encouraging migrants to actively engage in reflective practices related to purpose and work. Collectively, these findings indicate that while digital interventions may alleviate stress, greater attention is needed to explore migrants' understandings of stress, coping, and work-related meaning prior to intervention delivery. Such insight may be critical to designing interventions that are both psychologically safe and effective for this population. This study represents one of the first empirical investigations focused specifically on migrant worker well-being in Australia. While further development is needed, the findings underscore the importance of supporting migrants to reflect on purpose and meaning at work as a pathway to reducing stress and burnout. Additionally, this research provides a foundation for future research and practice to be more conscious of the migrant experience when designing and delivering well-being interventions.

1207. Migrant and refugee informed pre-hospital emergency healthcare: Improving clinical guidelines, education, and policy

Gary Gilkes, Buckinghamshire New University; Royal College of Paramedics, UK

The increasing movement of people across borders due to conflict, persecution, economic hardship, and climate change has significantly reshaped healthcare demands, particularly within pre-hospital and emergency services. In the UK, migrants including refugees, asylum seekers, and undocumented individuals make up a growing proportion of the population, with diverse and often complex healthcare needs. Despite this, pre-hospital healthcare systems, including ambulance and paramedic services, largely operate using standardised clinical guidelines that fail to consider the unique challenges and disparities faced by these groups. Migrants and refugees are more likely to have experienced trauma, chronic illness, or infectious disease, and may have limited understanding of or access to healthcare services. Language barriers, cultural differences, and fear of legal repercussions can further delay or prevent timely access to emergency care. For paramedics, these factors can lead to miscommunication, misdiagnosis, and inappropriate treatment pathways. The current one-size-fits-all approach to pre-hospital care risks exacerbating health inequalities and undermines the principle of person-centred care. This discussion explores how the presence and needs of migrants and refugees challenge the effectiveness and equity of existing pre-hospital systems. It highlights the importance of adapting clinical guidelines, triage systems, and paramedic education to better reflect the realities of caring for diverse populations. Improving outcomes for migrant populations in pre-hospital settings requires more than language translation or cultural awareness training. It calls for structural changes to how care is delivered, including embedding health equity into paramedic curricula, developing inclusive protocols, and ensuring frontline staff are supported to make context-sensitive clinical decisions. Recognising migrants and refugees not as outliers but as integral to the patient population is essential in creating a healthcare system that is truly person-centred.

1268. Forgotten youth: A photovoice study of mental and psychological well-being with Muslim immigrant siblings of children with disabilities in Ontario, Canada

Bharati Sethi, Trent University, Canada; *Abir Al Jamal*, Muslim Resource Centre of Social Support and Integration, Canada; *Loretta Baidoo*, University of Ottawa, Canada

Background: There is substantial research on the experiences of siblings of children with disabilities and on the impact of the pandemic on minority social groups. However, little attention has been paid to the intersecting lived, post-COVID-19

realities of siblings in newcomer immigrant families assuming caregiving responsibilities for children with disabilities. The article responds to this critical gap, arguing that the adverse effects of the pandemic, especially shifts in schooling and learning, healthcare and social services, have aggravated reliance on informal and intra-family care, with this dependence persisting into the post-COVID era.

Objective: This study adopted an intersectionality and a Sociological lens to examine how overlapping identities such as race, religion, gender, age, geography (where they lived) and immigrant status, interact with broader structural contexts to shape the lived experiences of Muslim immigrant youth siblings with disabilities during and after the pandemic in a mid-sized city in Ontario, Canada.

Methods: The study adopted an arts-based (Photovoice) and Community-Engaged methodology to explore the mental and psychological health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on siblings of children with disabilities. Attention was paid to how participants navigated their roles and responsibilities as siblings of children with disabilities. The researcher collaborated with a non-profit local organization serving Muslim families. Participants took photographs to record their experiences. Participants' narratives and participant-generated photographs were analyzed using constructivist grounded theory and an intersectional lens.

Findings: Participants were aged 16-24, siblings of children with disabilities, and had migrated from Syria (n=10), Iraq (n=6), and Egypt (n=1). Textual and photo-analysis from the seventeen participants (9 males and 8 females), revealed the following themes: 1) The intensification of mental health under the COVID-19 confinement and how that led to distress, withdrawal but also culturally informed reflexive growth, with participants approaching it in more reflexive terms; 2) Family as an uneven care infrastructure that assumed expanded mental health and emotional functioning, shifting relationship dynamics; and 3) Multiple intersecting barriers and accompanying supports that facilitated participants reflection on culturally imagined alternative mental health and social support systems.

Study Implications: This study has contributed to further understanding of the intersecting challenges faced by Muslim immigrant youth while providing insights for developing inclusive support systems. Recommendations include fostering a holistic collaboration among policy and practice actors to facilitate the availability of culturally responsive mental health services to immigrants. Community-based support networks, public awareness campaigns, and targeted educational and technological support would help Muslim and other immigrant youth to elicit the complexity of their lived experience while building strengths within their resilience and resourcefulness.

3C Space, Place, and Environment I [Room: C1.08]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Sandra Cvikić*, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia

1284. Smuggling of migrants in Croatia and the opinions of Croatian citizens living in border settlements

Sandra Cvikić & *Dražen Živić*, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia

In their 2011 survey and analysis of border management and border apprehension – well before the EU/European migration crisis of 2015/2016—the International Centre for Migration Policy Development in Vienna (2011) prepared a comprehensive overview of irregular migration flows in the wider CEE region. In the section dedicated to Croatia, the report provides insight into the legal and regulatory efforts made by the government to align with EU legal and institutional frameworks addressing irregular migration (2011: 64–77). Since 2009, statistics on illegal state border crossings have shown a steady decrease, as Croatia has served mainly as a transit country for nationals from South-Eastern European countries (accounting for 90% of all apprehended migrants). However, with the surge of irregular migrants arriving in the EU in 2014—which escalated into a full-scale crisis in 2015/2016—the ruthless and multinational migrant-smuggling network gained power, generating billions of euros by providing services and facilitating more than 90% of migrants travelling to Europe (Europol, 9th Annual Report of the European Migration Smuggling Centre, 2025). A broad range of services – transportation, accommodation, and fraudulent documents – have become lucrative means of exploitation for organised crime networks and individual criminal entrepreneurs. Smuggling fees for migrant transit through Croatia from Bosnia and Herzegovina range from 200 to 1,500 euros, while the costs for fraudulent documents and related services greatly exceed these amounts. Although the 2025 report indicates that illegal border crossings in Croatia have decreased by up to 70% compared to the previous year (according to the Ministry of Internal Affairs), migrant smuggling to the EU remains a persistent problem. Croatia's overcrowded prisons, with foreign nationals incarcerated for smuggling migrants to the EU through Western Balkans routes, indicate how serious this issue has become over the past ten years (Ministry of Justice, Public Administration and Digital Transformation, Report for 2024).

The aim of this article is to provide insight into the opinions of Croatian citizens living in border settlements regarding illegal border crossings and the smuggling of migrants through the Western Balkans route towards the EU. Interdisciplinary research in sociology and demography, conducted as part of ongoing projects on irregular migration in Croatia – Dynamics and Challenges of Migration, Remigration and

Immigration in the Republic of Croatia (DinamiRH), funded by the EU Programme – NextGeneration EU (01/08-73/23-2519-18) - provides two sets of data: qualitative data from interviews and statistical data from various international and domestic state, expert, and scholarly reports. Applying a critical migration studies approach to the interpretation of irregular migration to the EU (Cvikić 2024), this article demonstrates how the dominant discourse on migrants' victimhood and human smuggling downplays the impact these developments have on local communities living along Croatia's borders. Contrary to the findings of mainstream research on Croatia (Hameršak, Pleše and Škokić 2024; Davis, Isakjee and Obradovic-Wochnik 2024), most interviews with Croatian citizens reveal a realistic understanding of contemporary irregular migration and migrant smuggling to the EU.

1254. Securitisation of visibility and the space of confinement at the Polish-Belarusian border

Zuzanna Samson, European University Institute, Poland

How do local communities perceive "migration crises" in securitised border zones, and how are these perceptions shaped by performative state practices? This paper examines these questions through an ethnographic study conducted between April 2024 and September 2025 in the Polish-Belarusian border region. I argue that securitisation does not merely regulate mobility but reconfigures social imaginaries and moral geographies at Europe's margins. Building on Zygmunt Bauman's notion of spaces of confinement and extending debates on the performativity of security, I introduce the concept of "securitisation of visibility", to explain how state practices render migrants simultaneously invisible - through restricted zones, pushbacks, and surveillance - and hyper-visible as figures of threat. Based on over forty-five interviews and multiple informal conversations with residents, I show that local understandings of crisis emerge not from encounters with migrants but from their managed absence. The perceived threat is produced performatively, through military presence, checkpoints, and narratives of danger that substitute visibility with spectacle. I propose that the securitisation of visibility operates on two interlinked levels: (1) the material, by physically erasing migrants from the public eye; and (2) the discursive, by monopolising representations of the border and silencing alternative accounts. These intertwined processes generate an affective atmosphere of fear and compliance, reshaping community relations and constraining moral agency. By tracing how the state's performative power transforms both what can be seen and what can be said, the paper contributes to critical understandings of securitisation as a form of epistemic governance: one that produces crisis through the control of perception itself.

1217. Between decline and revitalization: The transformation of Okinawan associations in Brazil

Gustavo Henrique Vieira Meireles, Sophia University, Japan

This presentation examines how migrant associations navigate demographic, generational, and institutional change, focusing on Okinawan descendant organizations (kenjinkai and related associations) in Brazil. Like many ethnic organizations formed in the early phases of migration, Okinawan associations today face multiple challenges: aging leadership, difficulties in recruiting younger generations, financial constraints, and changing patterns of ethnic identification among third- and fourth-generation descendants. These dynamics have led some local branches to stagnation or even organizational dissolution. At the same time, however, other associations have experienced processes of revitalization, expanding their activities, attracting new participants, and repositioning themselves within broader transnational networks. Drawing on a multiscalar and transnational perspective, the paper analyzes how local organizational practices intersect with national-level institutional frameworks and cross-border ties linking Brazil and Okinawa. Particular attention is given to the role of ethnic leaders, youth exchange programs, cultural events, and large-scale initiatives such as the Worldwide Uchinanchu Festival. The study argues that these organizations are no longer merely local heritage clubs but increasingly operate as nodes within transnational social fields that connect diaspora communities, regional governments, and cultural institutions. Empirically, the analysis is based on a mixed-methods approach combining survey data from Okinawan associations in different regions of Brazil, in-depth interviews with community leaders and members, and participant observation conducted in both Brazil and Okinawa. By comparing associations experiencing organizational decline with those undergoing revitalization, the paper identifies key factors that foster institutional sustainability, including leadership renewal, intergenerational mediation, strategic use of transnational resources, and the redefinition of ethnic belonging in more inclusive and flexible terms. The case of Okinawan descendants in Brazil offers broader insights into how migrant associations adapt in contexts of long-term settlement and generational succession. It contributes to migration studies by highlighting the importance of organizational agency and multilevel networks in processes of diaspora reproduction and transformation. More broadly, the paper sheds light on how migrant institutions negotiate continuity and change, and how they reconfigure their roles as community anchors, cultural brokers, and transnational intermediaries in an era of intensified mobility and global connectivity.

1255. Transnational engagements among Ukrainian refugees residing in Norway under temporary protection

Celine Borge & *Marko Valenta*, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway

This article examines the complexity of transnational practices among Ukrainian refugees residing in Norway, with particular attention to how their aspirations, resources, and refugee policies shape their transnationalism. Norway's national legislation closely aligns with the European Union's Temporary Protection Directive (TPD), which has been applied to Ukrainian refugees since the Russian invasion in 2022. This regime facilitates the management of large-scale refugee inflows while simultaneously placing refugees in a state of legal uncertainty. While existing scholarship has highlighted how such legal liminality contributes to vulnerability, less is known about how Ukrainian refugees navigate the enabling and constraining elements of TPD through concrete transnational practices. Drawing on qualitative interviews with Ukrainians conducted in Norway in 2024 and 2025, we develop the core argument that these practices have both instrumental and emotional dimensions, shaped in part by transnational networks and refugees' aspirations, as well as by institutional structures and policies in Ukraine, Norway, and other host countries. In doing so, we identify specific elements of Norwegian and European temporary protection (TP) frameworks that enable and constrain transnational opportunity structures. Furthermore, we argue that differences in refugees' mobility, resettlement, and repatriation aspirations, together with their available resources, interact with the TP regime to generate diverse patterns of transnational engagement.

3D Labour, Employment, and Economy III [Room: C1.09]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Norma Baldino*, University of Trento, Italy

1283. Migration and labour regimes in Europe: A comparative perspective on inclusion

Norma Baldino, University of Trento, Italy; *Katia Pilati*, University of Trento, Italy

Sociological debates on migration regimes have often prioritised the legal and administrative thresholds regulating entry, residence and citizenship, privileging the examination of legal status and membership devices (Ambrosini, 2013; Castles, de Haas & Miller, 2014; Horvath et al., 2017; Giordano, 2022). However, formal stabilisation does not necessarily correspond to effective social and economic

inclusion. A substantial body of literature shows how labour market segmentation and the stratification of low-skilled sectors structurally shape migrants' positions, producing differentiated access to rights, recognition and resources (Mezzadra, 2006; 2013). These dynamics are intertwined with broader processes of inequality and with the social production of alterity and marginality (Simmel, 1908; Castells, 1995; Sayad, 1999). This paper proposes a comparative framework examining how migration regimes interact with labour-market configurations in shaping differentiated patterns of migrant social inclusion in Italy, Spain, France, the Netherlands and Denmark. In particular, the analysis considers how migration regimes intersect with segmented labour-market structures in producing different configurations of migrant incorporation across the five national contexts. The analysis combines institutional and statistical indicators (2008–2023) — including long-term residence acquisition, naturalisation processes and enforcement measures — with selected economic and labour-market indicators such as income distribution, sectoral value added and employment participation. Rather than ranking countries according to degrees of inclusiveness, the paper explores how legal stabilisation and economic opportunity structures intersect producing different configurations of stability and vulnerability across national contexts. The expected contribution is to move beyond the dichotomy between legal inclusion and social exclusion by proposing a multilevel comparative perspective, as well as discussing the contexts within which practices of representation and collective mobilisation of migrant workers take shape.

*This research is part of the ongoing comparative LUMINE project (Labour Unions, Migrant Workers and Ethnic Inequalities, CUP: E53C24003840001), which investigates collective action, labour union representation and the ethnicisation of labour in Italy, Spain, France, the Netherlands and Denmark. LUMINE is funded by the Italian Science Fund – FIS 2 Call (FIS-2023-03030).

1329. Cooperation between jobcenter, employers and training providers as a tool for labour market integration of long-term unemployed migrants – experience from a pilot project in the renewable energy and construction sector

Turker Saliji, Pro Arbeit – Kreis Offenbach, Germany; *Amira Bieber*, Pro Arbeit – Kreis Offenbach, Germany

As a Jobcentre responsible for integrating long-term unemployed individuals into the labour market, our main objective is to help people find employment while responding to the needs of the local labour market. In a specialised department, we pilot European-funded projects to test practical approaches that could enhance existing integration measures. These pilots focus on combining qualifications, individual

support and employer demand through a co-creation process to achieve sustainable employment outcomes. This contribution outlines the findings of the Power Generation (PowGen) pilot project, which was implemented in the County of Offenbach in Germany. The project aimed to provide unemployed individuals with a migration background with the qualifications needed for employment in the renewable energy, construction, and technical installation sectors. The pilot was carried out in close cooperation with the Jobcentre, training providers, local companies and international partners, with the aim of designing qualifications that lead directly to real job opportunities. The project took an innovative approach, combining tailor-made qualifications based on labour market demand. This was achieved through close collaboration between all project stakeholders in all phases (design, implementation and follow-up), with a commitment to employer job placement and the integration of European experiences. This ensured labour market integration for people with a migration background. The qualification combined classroom training, job-related language support and an internship. The pilot also highlighted several practical challenges that needed to be addressed, such as language skills, high bureaucracy, the need for additional support for small and medium-sized companies, and the mobility of participants, as well as household and care responsibilities. Drawing on this experience, the presentation will discuss the pilot scheme implemented by Pro Arbeit – Kreis Offenbach – (AöR) – Kommunales Jobcenter. It provides a practical example of how close cooperation between Jobcentres, training providers and employers can support the labour market integration of people with a migration background, while also addressing the needs of the renewable energy sector.

1400. From lecture halls to workplaces: A quantitative analysis of the workplace victimization among Nigerian student-workers in North Cyprus

Steve Udoka Okwechime & *Sertaç Sonan*, Cyprus International University, North Cyprus

The maltreatment of migrant workers is a primary concern in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) is a de facto state, unrecognised internationally except by Turkey. It has poor labour rights enforcement, with frequent indicators of forced labour including passport confiscation and wage withholding per US State Department Trafficking in Persons Reports (2024-2025). There, many Nigerian nationals arrive on student visas but encounter a systemic Catch-22: high tuition fees push them into low-paid informal work in service, construction, and manufacturing sectors. Exhaustion from long hours

often leads to academic failure, loss of student permits, and undocumented status—heightening vulnerability to workplace victimization. Employing a mixed-methods approach—surveys of ~100 respondents via snowball sampling and follow-up interviews—this study examines how immigration status and Turkish language proficiency correlate with three abuse dimensions: economic (low wage), physical (safety hazards and violence), and psychological (threats of deportation). The results are expected to highlight the socio-economic consequences of this cycle for both victims and the local economy.

1525. Circular Migration of Highly Skilled Labour and the Health and Social Inclusion of Marginalized Communities: A Conceptual Framework

Andrej Přívara, Bratislava University of Economics and Business, Slovakia

This conceptual paper links two agendas that are usually pursued separately: the circular migration of highly skilled labour within the European Union and the quantification of socio-economic indicators used to manage health and social policy for marginalized communities. It argues that the mobility of physicians, nurses, social workers and community mediators is the channel through which migration regimes become local differences in service availability, and ultimately in morbidity and mortality in segregated localities. Four propositions organize the argument: a skill-circulation gradient in effective service access; an absorptive-capacity condition under which circularity yields returns rather than permanent loss; intersectional amplification where poverty and minority status coincide; and policy buffering through qualification recognition and retention instruments. A distribution-aware measurement suite is outlined, combining a regional circulation balance, catchment-level workforce density, concentration indices with decomposition, and majorization-consistent comparisons. The paper reports no findings; validation requires linking mobility and licensing registers to settlement-level indicators and vital statistics.

3E Göç Politikaları ve Göç Hukuku [TURKISH] [Room: C1.10]

Join via MS Teams

***Chair**: Yakup Çoştu*, Hitit Üniversitesi, Türkiye

1161. Avusturya'daki '1912 ve 2015 İslam Yasası' Üzerine Bir Değerlendirme: Dini Azınlıklar İçin İmkanlar ve Tehditler

Yakup Çoştu, Hitit Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Avusturya, anayasal açıdan laik bir devlet yapısına sahip olmakla birlikte, din ve devlet ilişkilerini 'tanıma' modeli üzerinden yürütmektedir. Bu kapsamda, on altı (16) farklı dini topluluk devlet tarafından resmi olarak tanımaktadır. Avusturya'daki hakim dini inanç topluluğunu Katolik inancı oluşturmaktadır. Avusturya'da din-devlet ilişkilerine dair düzenlemeler 1781/1782 tarihli 'Hoşgörü Fermanı/Beratı', 1867 'Temel Devlet Yasası' (Staatsgrundgesetz), 1874 tarihli 'Tanıma Kanunu' (Anerkennungsgesetz)'na dayalıdır. Katolik olmayan dini örgütlerin çoğu ile devlet arasındaki iş birliğinin yasal dayanağının temelini 1874 tarihli 'Tanıma Kanunu' oluşturmaktadır. Bu yasa kapsamında tanınan diğer dini inanç topluluklarına eşit muamele ve hakim Katolik Kilisesi'nin sahip olduğu haklarla aynı düzeyde haklar tanımıştır. 15 Temmuz 1912 tarihli 'İslam Yasası' (Islamgesetz) ile İslam dini (Hanefi ekolü) resmi din statüsü elde etmiştir. Bu yasa, İslam'ın resmi olarak tanınan dini topluluk olarak kabul edilmesini ve Müslümanların dini özgürlüklerini korumayı amaçlamaktadır. İslam Yasası, Avusturya'daki Müslüman toplumun hak ve yükümlülüklerini düzenlemek ve onların ibadetlerini yapabilmelerini sağlamak için bazı düzenlemeler içermektedir. Avusturya'daki Müslüman nüfusunun artması, ülkede oluşan çok dinli ve kültürlü yaşamda ortaya çıkan hukuki ve toplumsal ihtiyaçlar gibi nedenlerle birlikte 1912 İslam Yasası'nda revizyona gidilmiştir. 25 Şubat 2015'te Ulusal Konsey'de kabul edilen ve 31 Mart 2015'te yürürlüğe giren yeni 'İslam Yasası', Avusturya'daki Müslümanların hak ve yükümlülüklerinin yasal temelini oluşturmaktadır. Mevcut yasanın geçmişi 1912'de kabul edilen İslam Yasası'na dayanmaktadır. Yeni İslam Yasası kapsamında İslami dini cemaatleri; 'Avusturya İslami İnanç Topluluğu (İGGÖ)' ve 'Avusturya İslami Alevi İnanç Topluluğu (ALEVI)'nu kapsamaktadır. 27 Ekim 2015'te İslami Alevi İnanç Cemaati (ALEVİ) isim değişikliği müracaatında bulunarak söz konusu dini cemaatin adı 'Avusturya Alevi İnanç Topluluğu (ALEVİ)' olarak değiştirilmiştir. 2015 tarihli İslam Yasasında bazı yeni düzenlemelere gidilerek dini toplulukların hak ve yükümlülükleri ayrıntılandırılmıştır. Bu haklar arasında okullarda din derslerinin verilmesi ve cezaevleri, devlet hastaneleri, Avusturya ordusunda pastoral bakım hakkı; dini gerekliliklere göre gıda üretimini organize etme hakkı ve kamu kurumlarında dini gıda gerekliliklerine saygı gösterilmesi hakkı; ayrıca sürdürülebilir bir temelde Müslüman mezarlıkları kurma hakkı yer almaktadır. Ayrıca, 2015'te güncellenen İslam yasası, dışarıdan (yabancı ülkelerden) finansman sağlanmasını yasaklayan ve 'Avusturya İslamı' vurgusu yapan maddeler içermesi nedeniyle hem akademik dünyada hem de kamusal alanda çeşitli tartışmalara zemin oluşturmuştur. Bu bildiride, öncelikle 1912 ve 2015 İslam Yasaları hukuki haklar bağlamında karşılaştırılacaktır. Buradan hareketle günümüzün güncel tartışmalarından olan 'Avusturya İslamı' çerçevesinde makro sosyolojik bir değerlendirme yapılacaktır.

1485. Geçici Koruma Statüsündeki Suriyelilerin Gönüllü Geri Dönüşüne İlişkin Türk Vatandaşlarının Tutumu

H. Burç Aka, Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Türkiye & *Filiz Tozyılmaz Bulut,* Göç İdaresi, Türkiye

2011 yılında başlayan Suriye iç savaşı sonrası Türkiye'ye yönelen kitlesel göç, ülkeyi 3,5 milyonu aşkın Geçici Koruma Statüsü sahibi Suriyeliye ev sahipliği yapar hale getirmiştir. Türkiye, insani sorumluluklarını yerine getirme gayreti ile toplumsal hazmetme kapasitesinin sınırları arasında sıkışmış; bu durum güvenlik, ekonomi ve sosyo-kültürel uyum alanlarında ciddi sorunları beraberinde getirmiştir. Özellikle Suriye'deki rejim değişikliği ve değişen bölgesel konjonktür, ""gönüllü, güvenli ve onurlu geri dönüş"" seçeneğini hiç olmadığı kadar kritik bir politika aracı haline getirmiştir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın temel amacı, değişen siyasal koşullar ışığında, Geçici Koruma Statüsü sahibi Suriyelilerin gönüllü geri dönüşüne ilişkin Türk vatandaşlarının tutumlarını analiz etmektir. Literatürdeki çalışmaların çoğu mültecilerin entegrasyonuna veya geri dönüş eğilimlerine odaklanırken, ev sahibi toplumun geri dönüş sürecine dair algıları görece geri planda kalmıştır. Bu çalışma, Suriyelilerin değil, ""ev sahibi"" konumundaki Türk vatandaşlarının geri dönüşe dair tutumlarını ölçmesi bakımından özgündür. Ayrıca, çalışmanın kozmopolit yapısı, sanayi-tarım dengesi ve göç geçmişi ile Türkiye'nin bir özeti niteliğindeki Tekirdağ'da gerçekleştirilmesi, elde edilen bulguların temsil kabiliyetini artırmaktadır. Nicel araştırma deseninde kurgulanan çalışmada veri toplama aracı olarak anket tekniği kullanılmıştır. Tekirdağ genelinde ikamet eden, farklı sosyo-ekonomik ve demografik özelliklere sahip 715 katılımcıyla yüz yüze anket yapılmıştır (planlanan 500 sayısının üzerine çıkılmıştır). Veriler SPSS programı kullanılarak Faktör Analizi, T-Testi, ANOVA, Korelasyon ve Ki-Kare testleri ile analiz edilmiştir. Katılımcıların demografik profili; eğitimli, üretken yaş grubunda yoğunlaşan ve orta gelir grubuna mensup bireylerden oluşmaktadır. Araştırma sonucunda elde edilen çarpıcı bulgular şunlardır: Katılımcıların büyük çoğunluğu (%80 üzeri), Suriyelileri ulusal güvenlik, asayiş ve kültürel değerler açısından bir ""tehdit"" veya ""yük"" olarak algılamaktadır. Ekonomik katkı sağladıkları görüşüne katılım oldukça düşüktür. Ayrıca Suriyelilerle komşuluk, arkadaşlık veya evlilik gibi yakın sosyal ilişkiler kurma isteği son derece sınırlıdır. Toplumsal kabul düzeyi düşük seyretmekte, dışlayıcı tutumlar ön plana çıkmaktadır. Toplumun neredeyse tamamında Suriyelilerin kalıcılığına dair bir rıza yoktur. Geri dönüş, politik görüşten bağımsız olarak bir ""zorunluluk"" ve ""temel beklenti"" olarak görülmektedir. Eğitim seviyesi arttıkça ""tehdit algısı"" düşmekte ve konuya dair ""farkındalık"" artmaktadır. İleri yaş gruplarında Suriyelilere yönelik olumsuz tutum ve geri dönüş talebi gençlere göre daha keskindir. Milliyetçi ve Sosyal Demokrat

kesimlerde mesafeli tutum belirginken, Muhafazakâr katılımcılarda ""din kardeşliği"" eksenli kabul ile ""güvenlik kaygısı"" eksenli tehdit algısının çelişkili bir şekilde bir arada yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Suriyelilerin hukuki statüsü ve geliş nedenleri hakkında bilgi sahibi olmak, körü körüne reddedişi kırsa da genel olumsuz algıyı tamamen pozitife çevirmemektedir. Sonuç olarak araştırma; Türk toplumunun Suriyelilerin varlığını ""geçici"" olarak kodladığını, toplumsal uyumun sağlanamadığını düşündüğünü ve çözümün odak noktası olarak ""geri dönüşü"" gördüğünü akademik verilerle ortaya koymaktadır.

1418. Türkiye'de Belediyelerin Göç Yönetimindeki Rolü: Kamu Yönetimi Perspektifi

Mustafa Ökmen, Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi (Emekli), Türkiye &
Güven Şeker, Carleton University, Canada

Türkiye, son on yılda kitlesel ve süreğen göç hareketlerinin etkisiyle göç yönetimi bakımından yalnızca merkezi idarenin değil, yerel yönetimlerin de belirleyici hale geldiği bir yönetsel alana dönüşmüştür. Özellikle Suriyeliler başta olmak üzere uluslararası koruma ve geçici koruma kapsamındaki nüfusun önemli ölçüde kentlerde yaşaması, belediyeleri göç yönetişiminin fiilî uygulayıcıları haline getirmiştir. Buna karşın Türkiye'de göç yönetiminin hukuki ve kurumsal çerçevesi ağırlıklı olarak merkezi idare ekseninde şekillenmekte; belediyelerin rolü ise çoğu zaman dolaylı görevler, sosyal hizmet yetkileri ve yerel ihtiyaçlar üzerinden tanımlanmaktadır. 5393 sayılı Belediye Kanunu belediyeleri "mahallî müşterek nitelikteki ihtiyaçları" karşılamakla görevli görürken, 5216 sayılı Büyükşehir Belediyesi Kanunu da büyükşehir belediyelerine sosyal ve kültürel hizmetler alanında geniş bir faaliyet zemini sunmaktadır. Ancak mevcut mevzuatta göçmenlere yönelik görev, yetki ve mali yük paylaşımı açık ve sistematik biçimde tanımlanmış değildir. Bu çalışma, Türkiye'de belediyelerin göç yönetimindeki rolünü kamu yönetimi perspektifinden incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Çalışmanın temel problemi, yerel düzeyde yoğun biçimde hissedilen göç olgusuna rağmen belediyelerin yetki, kaynak, kurumsallaşma ve koordinasyon bakımından belirsiz bir pozisyonda bulunmasıdır. Bu bağlamda çalışma şu sorulara odaklanmaktadır: Türkiye'de belediyeler göç yönetiminde hangi fiilî ve kurumsal rolleri üstlenmektedir? Mevzuat, stratejik planlar ve uygulama örnekleri belediyelere nasıl bir konum vermektedir? Merkezi idare-yerel yönetim ilişkisi göç yönetiminde ne tür yönetsel sorunlar ve imkânlar doğurmaktadır? Araştırma nitel yönteme dayanmaktadır. Çalışmada literatür taraması, mevzuat incelemesi ve seçilmiş belediyelerin stratejik planları ile faaliyet raporlarına dayalı doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılmaktadır. Özellikle son dönem çalışmalarda İstanbul ve Şanlıurfa gibi yüksek göç yoğunluğuna sahip büyükşehir belediyelerinin stratejik belgelerinde göç

olgusunun daha görünür hale geldiği belirtilmektedir. Bununla birlikte belediyelerin göç alanında kurumsal kapasite, veri yönetimi, mali kaynak ve hukuki yetki bakımından önemli sınırlılıklarla karşılaştığı vurgulanmaktadır. Çalışmanın temel argümanı, belediyelerin göç yönetiminde yalnızca hizmet sunan yardımcı aktörler değil, sosyal uyum, kent hizmetlerine erişim, kırılgan grupların desteklenmesi ve yerel düzeyde yönetişim ağlarının kurulması bakımından asli kamu yönetimi aktörleri olduğudur. Bu nedenle Türkiye'de göç yönetiminin sürdürülebilirliği, yerel yönetimlerin hukuki statüsünün güçlendirilmesine, mali yük paylaşımının yeniden düzenlenmesine ve çok düzeyli yönetişim mekanizmalarının geliştirilmesine bağlıdır.

3F PhD Forum Workshop 1: Recipes for Belonging – Collective Zine Making [Room: V2]

Join via MS Teams

Facilitated by **Paria Goodarzi** (Artist and UNESCO RIELA Affiliate) – Please click here to **FILL IN THE REGISTRATION FORM FOR THIS WORKSHOP**

3 September 2026, Thursday

09:00 - 10:30

4A Law, Policy and Governance III [Room: C1.06]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Andy Santiago Triana-Muñoz*, Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Spain

1241. Effects of immigration on the consolidation of VOX in Spain: An analysis of lepenization and voting intention according to age, sex, and origin

Andy Santiago Triana-Muñoz & *Marc Ajenjo*, Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Spain

Introduction: The political party VOX acquires a growing prominence in the electoral landscape and in public opinion surveys, according to data from the Center for Sociological Research (CIS) barometer of February 2026, which estimate a voting intention of 13.7% for this party. The consolidation of this formation finds its explanation in the phenomenon of ""lepenization,"" which consists of the infiltration of anti-immigration and nationalist discursive frameworks into public debate and institutions (Tissot, 1998), the effect of which is a growing support for far-right parties. From a demographic perspective, the work of Le Bras (2024) seeks to deepen the

relationship between migratory weight and the far-right vote to analyze the electoral response to the visibility of migration as a problem in the European context. The objective of this article is to analyze the sociodemographic profile of the population that declares a voting intention for VOX and its relationship with the perception of immigration as a problem across different population groups. This approach allows for the disclosure of suffrage determinants and the verification of population patterns associated with support for this formation. Theoretical-methodological approach: The theoretical framework starts from the concept of the politicization of migration, which refers to the visibility and polarization of the migratory issue with the purpose to promote the rejection of immigration (Garcés-Mascareñas, 2025). This phenomenon articulates with the theories of ""demographic winter"" or ""great replacement,"" which suggest that the substitution of the native population by external migratory flows generates a reaction against migrants from some population groups (Contreras, 2012). In Spain, recent studies analyze opinion survey results and identify a growth in the perception of migration as a problem alongside the increase in migratory flows (Rinken, 2025). Furthermore, evidence shows a relationship between the consolidation of VOX and the depopulation of rural areas and the housing crisis in metropolitan environments (Sánchez-García and Rodon, 2023; Sánchez-García and Llamazares, 2025; Sánchez-García et al., 2025). It is even demonstrated that these contexts lead to an increase in declared voting intention for VOX among the naturalized migrant population and their descendants (Pérez-Nievas and Pamies, 2025). The methodology relies on a sociological and statistical analysis of CIS barometer microdata, whose sample consists of 4,027 interviews with national coverage. The work integrates an analytical perspective that operates at the municipal scale to capture geographical contrasts and regional behaviors. The study performs cross-tabulations between voting intention levels and sociodemographic variables. Results: The sociodemographic analysis of voting intention allows for a better understanding of current electoral trends and the landscape. First, findings regarding the youth population stand out, as they declare firm support for VOX. In the 18 to 24 age bracket, men record 28.8% support and women 20%. In contrast, older sectors maintain their support for traditional parties, with minimum voting intention values for VOX. The analysis concludes that lepenization significantly affects new generations, who tend to declare support for VOX under various sociodemographic contexts. In precarious environments, the belief that immigration represents an economic threat relegates the migrant to a position of subalternity. In contrast, in high-income sectors, the vote for VOX functions as a strategy for protection against the social threat that the migrant symbolizes for elite status. Research demonstrates that voting intention depends largely on the perception of immigration as a problem, a sentiment that

manifests with greater intensity among men and the population aged between 18 and 44 years.

1309. Un-refugeable refugees: Palestinian refugees closed in Gaza

Aiko Nishikida, Keio University, Japan

The prolonged war in Gaza, initiated by the military attack by Palestinian militants on Israel on 7th October 2023 displaced most of the residents and has engendered a devastating humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip. It was anticipated that a further surge of refugees would be triggered; however, the result was only limited number of people moved to Egypt at the beginning of the war. After Donald Trump assumed his office for the second term, he proposed the preposterous idea of transferring Gaza residents to either Egypt or Jordan, but the plan was ultimately rejected. Why can't they even seek refuge from the danger and become refugees? This paper investigates the reasons for this, based on their historical and regional political background. It will also examine the illegality of Trump's proposal from the perspective of international law.

1327. From code to courtroom: Allocating legal responsibility for cybersecurity breaches in the context of migration, diasporas, and transnational labour markets

Grace Perpetual Dafiel, Thomas Adewumi University, Nigeria; *Ruqayyah Olaide Abdulaziz*, University of Ilorin, Nigeria; *Comfort Onyanta Alli*, Nigeria; *Lucky Agazuma*, Nigeria

The rapid digitalization of migration governance and transnational labour markets has transformed the ways migrants, diasporic communities, employers, and states interact. Recruitment, remittances, identity, verification, and employment coordination increasingly occur through digital platforms that store and process large volumes of sensitive personal data. While these systems facilitate mobility and economic integration, they also expose migrants to significant cybersecurity risks, including data breaches, identity theft, and digital exploitation. Migrants particularly those engaged in cross border labour market often rely on private intermediaries, recruitment platforms and cloud-based infrastructures operating across multiple jurisdictions. When cybersecurity breaches occur, determining legal responsibility becomes complex due to fragmented regulatory frameworks, overlapping jurisdictions, and the involvement of multiple public and private actors. This paper examines the legal challenges surrounding the allocation of responsibility for cybersecurity breaches affecting migrants and diasporic labour networks. The central problem lies in the absence of clear legal mechanisms for attributing liability when data breaches occur within transnational digital infrastructure used for migration

management and labour recruitment. Existing cybersecurity and data protection regimes tend to operate within territorial legal frameworks, whereas migration system function across borders and involve a hybrid network of actors including technology providers, recruitment agencies, governments and employers. Consequently, migrants often face legal uncertainty and limited access to remedies when their data is compromised. This study therefore purses three primary objectives. First it analyses the evolving digital ecosystem underpinning migration governance and transnational labour markets, with particular attention to cybersecurity vulnerabilities affecting migrant communities. Secondly, it evaluates existing legal frameworks governing data protection, cybersecurity, and liability in transnational contexts to determine their adequacy in addressing breaches involving migrant data. Thirdly, it proposes a normative framework for allocating legal responsibility among key actors involved in digital migration infrastructures. The research adopts a doctrinal and comparative legal analysis reviewing international legal instruments on data protection and cybersecurity, alongside selected regional regulatory frameworks and national legislations governing digital labour platforms and migration management systems. The analysis is complemented by case-based examination of cybersecurity incidents involving digital recruitment platforms and migration related databases, enabling an assessment of how liability has been interpreted of contested in practice. Preliminary findings suggest that current legal regimes inadequately address the transnational and multi-actor nature of digital migration infrastructures. Liability for cybersecurity breaches is often diffused across software developers, platform operators, recruitment intermediaries, and state agencies leading to regulatory gaps and limited accountability. Migrants who are frequently the most affected by such breaches, remain the least protected withing existing frameworks. The paper recommends the development of a coordinated transnational legal framework that clarifies cybersecurity obligations and allocates responsibility across the digital ecosystem. It further advocates enhanced due diligence requirements for platform operators and recruitment intermediaries, stronger cross-border regulatory cooperation, and migrant-centred remedies that ensure accessible legal recourse. By bridging legal scholarship on cybersecurity and migration governance, this research contributes to emerging debates on digital accountability within increasingly globalised labour markets.

1445. The evolution of Frontex in light of the modern theories of European integration

Alessio Laconi, University of Florence, Italy

Many theories can explain the success (or the effectiveness) of the EU's integration process; in this regard, the functionalist and intergovernmental theories are worth

mentioning. Common to both theories, as well as to their updated versions, is the recognition of the central role of economic drivers in the integration of Member States' economic, legal, and administrative systems. Yet, the EU has attempted other forms of integration throughout its history in fields that commentators label as "Core Powers" of the State, namely currency, atomic energy management, and border management. Scholars have noticed that, unlike integration driven by economic objectives, integration around so-called "Core Powers" has not been as effective as the former, as Member States are either reluctant to integrate or jealous of their sovereignty. The only administrative integration that has proceeded speedily is in the border management sector, as demonstrated by the rapid and significant evolution of its relevant EU agency: the European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex). This work stems from the question of why, unlike other similar sectors, the Frontex project has found such success, although it concerns typical national powers that have always been considered peculiar to the Nation State. The analysis will proceed by considering the evolution of the legal framework and the most recent judicial decisions that have finally shed light on the concrete scope of the agency's powers, which have operated for a long time in a grey area that might have facilitated their development and fortune. The conclusion of the work concerns a possible systematisation of the division of powers between national authorities and Frontex, so as to define where the "Core Powers" of the State end and where the supranational ones, including their justiciability, begin.

4B Gender, Family, and Care II [Room: C1.07]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Sureyya Sonmez Efe*, University of Lincoln, UK

1453. Migration, care, and justice: Turkish speaking immigrant mothers navigating ASD caregiving in the UK

Fatma Guzel, University of Wolverhampton, UK

Immigrant mothers caring for children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) occupy a uniquely precarious position at the intersection of disability, migration, and systemic exclusion. This paper foregrounds the lived experiences of first-generation Turkish-speaking immigrant mothers in the United Kingdom, examining how they navigate ASD caregiving within a landscape shaped by cultural, linguistic, and institutional barriers and what their experiences reveal about the conditions necessary for just futures for migrant families.Drawing on qualitative data from in-depth, semi-structured interviews and analysed through reflective thematic analysis (RTA), this study identifies four key dimensions of participants' experiences: the cultural navigation of ASD caregiving, complex and often exclusionary interactions with UK services,

transnational practices as alternative support strategies, and the compounding impact of COVID-19 on caregiving routines and service access.Findings reveal that these mothers actively construct hybrid caregiving approaches, blending Turkish cultural frameworks with UK healthcare systems in ways that reflect both resilience and the structural inadequacies they face. Their transnational practices, reaching across borders for information, community, and care, challenge nation-centric models of service provision and point toward more expansive, justice-oriented frameworks for supporting migrant families with disabled children. This research contributes to interdisciplinary conversations on migration, disability justice, and the politics of care, centring a community whose voices remain largely absent from both migration studies and ASD literature.

1463. An 'active' representation of refugee women on maternal care: A reflexive analysis of co-production process and impact

Sureyya Sonmez Efe, University of Lincoln, UK

This paper aims to discuss a reflexive analysis of the co-production process aiming at co-creation of solutions to improve refugee women's maternal health. Refugee women are defined as vulnerable populations in receiving countries who are passive recipients of rights and services. Humanitarian approach to refugees' protection is embedded in states' immigration policies which entails humanitarian language with the aim of acute crisis management. This entails a rapid and temporary response to accommodate refugees such as shelter, food and safety with solutions. However, the growing number of examples indicates that the temporariness of refugee status has been transformed into permanent temporariness as one of the examples is Syrian refugees living in Türkiye. This study illustrates this shift with an analysis of policy and practice concerning refugee women's access to maternal healthcare services in Türkiye. The paper reflects on the stakeholders' workshops as platforms for co-production of meanings and solutions. Stakeholders' workshops in research are usually designed to disseminate research data where it is also possible to create impact via an 'inclusive iterative process'. In this paper, I argue that when 'we', as a collective, get together in these platforms to address the challenges of forced migration in the receiving countries, we do not simply replicate the same iterative process. Each iterative process is influenced by actors, environment, present values and external factors as in each platform. Thus, "…we never simply produce a replica of the first original usage and its intended meaning: rather every repetition is a form of variation. Every iteration transforms meaning, adds to it, enriches it in an ever-so-subtle way" (Benhabib, 2008, 47). Thus, when we create an inclusive and democratic platform, the iterative processes are not merely an act of repetition but a re-interpretation of the original meaning within a different context, as each time we enhance or transform the meaning in the process of argument and deliberation (Sonmez Efe, 2021). In this paper, I illustrate the iterative process during the stakeholders' workshops organised as part of the research on refugee women's experiences of maternal care (Sonmez Efe, 2025). Iterations of the terms and definitions prove the complexities of 'difference' embedded within 'sameness' that is portrayed as 'fixed', however, are also 'dynamic'. In this study, the experiences of co-production processes are used as part of methodological approach which illustrates (a) an active deliberation process for addressing challenges that refugee women encounter in maternal care services; (b) the impact of the actors on creation of meanings and solutions; (c) the role of stakeholders' profession on representation of refugees; (d) the impact of environment and the level of contact with the refugees; (e)

the types of values and level of empathy. This paper focuses on the reflections of the co-production method that has been used in stakeholders' workshops organised in Istanbul, Ankara and Lincoln with participants from state institutions, IGOs, NGOs, HE institutions, grassroots, Health Sectors and refugee populations. The co-production process during the workshops starts with the knowledge exchange where I presented my findings from interview data with refugee women and health providers on the refugee women's experiences of maternal care services in Türkiye. The second stage of the co-production process is to discuss and address the challenges of refugee women accessing and receiving quality maternal care. The third stage is to co-create solutions and recommendations for positive change in policy and practice. The final stage is to determine a co-production team for creating toolkit aiming to improve the quality of maternal care for refugee women.

974. Growing old: Ageing, migration and the end of life

Nafhesa Ali, Northumbria University, UK

For older migrants, who have aged and lived in their place of migration and settlement for longer than their years in their homeland, the emotional attachment to memories from the past - be that here or there - significantly influence current later life positions. This paper features older South Asian migrant (Sam) women who have aged in the United Kingdom and at the time of research were in later life (aged 60-87) - some of whom have now passed away. For these SAm women, particularly those in later late life, memories of the past played a significant part in the construction of this stage in the life course – the end of life. In this stage of the life course, older SAm women navigate, move into, and embrace a final stage in the life course where they can envisage, create, and live out beliefs that move beyond gendered ideologies from earlier stages in the life course into more empowered spaces of the self. Findings from 16 qualitative interviews with older SAm women originally from Pakistan and India, who had aged and lived in the UK for over 40 years highlighted that for many older SAm women, at the end of life course stage, there is a strong pursuit for self-acceptance of what has been, what is, and what is yet to come; specifically after death. The shifting nature of this stage in the life course is that it becomes viewed by old SAm women with a more definitive move away from externally rewarded sociocultural positions in society to positions to mobilising religion and spiritual deeds. However, some women struggle to complete gendered obligations or to come to terms with past experiences and, in end-of-life positions, this presents challenges where they cannot fully embrace and move into the end-of-life stage. This research into older, settled migrants' ageing experiences in their place of settlement is important to understand how migrants age. Likewise, to recognise the diverse needs for older populations,

particularly in our rapidly growing ageing and global societies, which has implications for, and around, positive notions of later life wellbeing and quality of life.

1145. Negotiating with belong while mothering under a gendered nationalism: Migrant (m)Othering of Multicultural Family Services in South Korea

Eunjung Lee, University of Toronto, Canada; *Lin Fang*, University of Toronto, Canada; *Toula Kourgiantakis*, University of Toronto, Canada *Shelley Craig*, University of Toronto, Canada

Context: To address significant care deficits and the lowest birth rate in the world, foreign brides have been actively recruited and subsequently a series of state-initiated/nation-wide policies and services for marriage migrants and their families were implemented. Scholars criticize this Korean multicultural policy (that locates marriage migrants as reproductive labor force and their children as social capitals) as sexist, patriarchal, and pro-nationalistic. This study illustrates how the multicultural services devised to support marriage migrants, and their families reify cultural paternalism and xenoracism while inferiorizing their mothering practice and even legitimize the state surveillance in everyday institutional practice. Methods: Using ethnographic research as a method, one Multicultural Family Support Center was recruited as a field site in Seoul, Korea. After receiving Ethics approval, ten service providers, five marriage migrants, and a government officer participated in the study (N=16), along with various field observations of the research site and its programs. Findings: The findings illustrated through multiple forms in service delivery (e.g., service pledge forms and absence reports) and numerous scientific tests for program outcome measures, the surveillance of and intrusion into migrant mothers' parenting were legitimized while promoting gendered intensive parenting – i.e., neoliberal mothering practice – as an unmarked norm; However, no frontline workers raised any concerns about some of the required tests that problematized multicultural children as 'disabled' or 'inferior.' Also, the intensification of multicultural children's language education that was presented as cultivating and augmenting children's development under the name of the national good, continued to maintain cultural hierarchy and marginalization between natives and migrants.

4C Theory, Methods, and Comparative Studies I [Room: C1.08]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Inês Vidigal, Observatório da Emigração, CIES, Iscte-IUL, Portugal

970. Using mirror statistics to map European emigration: A new comparative database

Inês Vidigal & *Rui Pena Pires*, Observatório da Emigração, CIES, Iscte-IUL, Portugal

Since 2009, the Portuguese Emigration Observatory has been collecting, analyzing, and disseminating data on Portuguese emigration using mirror statistics—data reported by countries of destination. This methodological approach has now been scaled up to encompass emigration from all European countries, resulting in the creation of a new comparative database. Available through an English-language website launched at the end of 2025, the database offers a systematic and harmonized overview of emigration flows and stocks from European countries, disaggregated by origin and destination. By relying on mirror statistics, it addresses persistent limitations in official emigration data and brings to light trends that remain underexplored, such as the high emigration rates observed in countries with high human development. At The Migration Conference, we present the database and showcase a set of comparative findings. These include significant discrepancies between official national data reported to Eurostat and mirror statistics from destination countries, illustrating how different methodological approaches can produce contrasting pictures of European emigration patterns.

1166. Regional distribution in Türkiye: A clustering analysis based on net migration, unemployment, and income

Gözde Bozkurt Ateş, Istanbul Beykent University, Türkiye; *Volkan Öngel*, Istanbul Beykent University, Türkiye; *Gökten Öngel*, Istanbul Training and Research Hospital, Türkiye

This study aims to examine the trajectory of regional socio-economic differentiation in Turkey over time within the framework of net migration dynamics. Assuming that migration is not only a demographic mobility but also an economic indicator closely related to labor market conditions and income level, the analysis considers net migration rate, per capita income, and unemployment rate among those aged 15–64 together. The study covers 26 regions at the NUTS-2 level as defined by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) and includes the period 2014–2024. As a method, k-means clustering analysis was applied using the three variables for each year. This approach

makes it possible to reveal how regions group under similar socio-economic profiles not only in a single year but also over time, and to what extent transitions occur between these groups. By comparing the annual clustering results, the cluster stability and volatility levels of the regions were analyzed; in this context, regions were classified as highly stable, moderately volatile, and highly volatile/fragile. The findings indicate a distinct regional divergence pattern in Turkey. Large metropolises such as Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir, as well as industrially intensive sub-regions in the Marmara Region, largely remained within the same cluster profile throughout the analysis period, exhibiting high cluster stability. These regions stand out due to their relatively high per capita income levels, more balanced unemployment rates, and their attractiveness as centers for net migration. In contrast, some sub-regions of Central Anatolia, and especially the Eastern and Southeastern Anatolia regions, experienced more frequent inter-cluster transitions, more volatile net migration rates, and unemployment rates that were more sensitive to economic shocks. A significant finding of the study is that regional divergence is a dynamic, not static, process. Some regions were able to move to higher clusters in certain years thanks to temporary improvements in migration and employment conditions; however, these increases were not permanent, and subsequent returns to lower clusters were observed. This situation highlights the importance of continuity, structural transformation, and site-specific interventions in regional development policies. In conclusion, the study demonstrates that the interaction between net migration, unemployment, and income indicators in Turkey is one of the key mechanisms reinforcing regional inequalities. The findings reveal that migration dynamics are both a consequence and a determinant of regional inequalities, highlighting the need for spatially differentiated and region-specific policy designs.

1238. Cultural Freezing: An Autoethnographic Exploration of Temporal Cultural Dissonance Following Return Migration to South Korea

Sun-Joung Leigh An, Inje University, Republic of Korea; *Myeung-Chan Kim*, Inje University, Republic of Korea; *Myungsook Park*, Inje University, Republic of Korea; *Jinyeol Seo*, Inje University, Republic of Korea

Return migration is often assumed to represent a “homecoming,” yet many return migrants experience unexpected challenges in cultural reintegration. This poster presents an autoethnographic exploration of cultural dissonance following return migration to South Korea. The author, a Korean-born academic who emigrated to Australia in 1978, later moved to the United States, and returned to South Korea in

2011 after more than three decades abroad, reflects on the complexities of reintegration into a society that has undergone significant cultural and social transformation. Drawing on reflective journals, autobiographical narratives, and dialogic interviews with a counseling scholar, the study develops the concept of "cultural freezing," referring to the phenomenon in which migrants maintain cultural norms and expectations from the time of departure while the culture in the country of origin continues to evolve. When migrants return, this temporal cultural gap can create unexpected experiences of cultural dislocation, even when individuals share the same ethnic background and language as members of the host society. The analysis also introduces the notion of "confused culture," describing the identity ambiguity experienced by transnational individuals whose cultural orientations have been shaped by multiple societies. The findings highlight tensions between hierarchical cultural expectations prevalent in Korean academic and social contexts and the autonomy-oriented values internalized through Western educational systems. By examining the often invisible nature of cultural expectations and the negotiation of multiple cultural frameworks, this study illustrates how return migration can produce forms of social isolation and identity disorientation. The study contributes to migration scholarship by offering an autoethnographic perspective on the complexities of reintegration and identity reconstruction among long-term migrants returning to their countries of origin.

1410. Administrative biases: How to deal with "governmentality" in register data

Christian Soerlien Molstad, Statistics Norway, Norway

Administrative records constitute a central data source for both official statistics and research on migration and integration. This paper uses Norwegian official statistics on immigration to explore methodological consequences of reliance on administrative data. Drawing on Foucault's concept of "governmentality" (Foucault, 2007), the paper suggests administrative data as a possible, albeit indirect, pathway of influence of governance on science. Understanding how "governmentality" shapes research on migration and integration is crucial for safeguarding such inquiries from political influence, even in its most subtle and unintended forms. The purpose of the paper is twofold. Firstly, the paper aims to develop an analytical framework for understanding how "governmentality" shapes register data. By applying an Aristotelian distinction between types of causality ("material", "formal", "efficient" and "final"), the paper proposes an approach to register data analogous to Tinbergen's (1963) "four questions" in ethology. Researchers are encouraged to ask how administrative and policy purposes shape different aspects of data, such as its content, form and function. By understanding these interrelated characteristics of the data, researchers may

better account for the inherent limitations and biases of register data. However, as argued in the paper, the implications of the influence of administrative purposes and "governmentality" on data are not uniform across all types of phenomena. The second aim of the paper is therefore to suggest some principles for differentiating between migration-related concepts and phenomena according to their relation to register data. Through selected cases from Norwegian register-based statistics, the paper will propose a taxonomy for such relations. Some phenomena, like naturalisation, have a direct correspondence in administrative events and statuses. Others, like "national" or "immigrant" background, instead rely on composition from variables derived from multiple register sources. Recognising such relations may prove crucial when applying concepts derived from register data, given their formative potential for observed patterns and analyses.

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4D Historical and Comparative Migration Studies [Room: C1.09]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Caner Tekin*, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany

1518. Democratic contestation and negotiation by migrant women in West Germany during the 1970s: Labour conflicts and the transformation of democratic culture

Caner Tekin, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany

Histories of post-war German democracy have primarily focused on parliamentary institutions, political parties, and constitutional reforms. The protest activism and political participation of migrant women, by contrast, have received only limited attention. Rather than reducing democracy to parliamentary representation, this paper approaches labour conflicts as constitutive elements of democratic culture. It argues that the struggles of migrant women for rights, recognition, and participation in the workplace represented moments of democratic contestation and negotiation with organisations and institutions of the majority society. It illustrates this argument through a series of labour conflicts involving migrant women between 1969 and 1975. Strikes at Siemens in Berlin (1969) and Regensburg (1974), the Pierburg plant in Neuss (1973), and the Eles stocking factory (Eles-Strumpffabrik) in Wiesbaden (1975)

challenged workplace hierarchies and opened new spaces for negotiation with trade unions, employers, and public institutions. By bringing these examples together, the paper argues that migrant women's protests and participation should be understood not merely as struggles for social and political rights but as practices of democratic contestation and negotiation. In doing so, migrant women claimed greater visibility in the public and political sphere, thereby contributing to the (re)negotiation of democratic culture in post-war West Germany.

1122. Football migration in the Czech Republic: Labour mobility, integration, and racialized work

Jakub Vávrovský, Institute of Ethnology, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

This paper examines football migration in the Czech Republic as a specific form of labour migration situated at the intersection of work, mobility, and integration. Over the past two decades, Czech professional football has increasingly relied on foreign players, including a significant number from African countries. Despite their growing visibility on the pitch, migrant footballers remain largely absent from migration scholarship on Central and Eastern Europe. This paper seeks to address this gap by offering a contextual and analytical overview of football migration in the Czech Republic. Drawing on literature on labour migration, sport labour markets, and migrant integration, the paper conceptualizes footballers as skilled yet precarious migrant workers operating within highly stratified and racialized employment structures. It situates football migration within broader transformations of the Czech labour market, migration regime, and integration framework, highlighting the role of clubs, intermediaries, and regulatory institutions in shaping mobility pathways. Methodologically, the paper combines qualitative data from semi-structured interviews with migrant football players in the Czech Republic with document analysis of league regulations, migration policies, and publicly available labour and migration statistics. This mixed qualitative approach allows for linking institutional arrangements with players' lived experiences of work, mobility, and settlement. The analysis identifies several key patterns. First, football provides a legal and economic entry point into the Czech labour market but often under conditions of contractual insecurity, short-term visas, and limited social protection. Second, while players are professionally integrated within clubs, their social integration beyond the football environment remains constrained by language barriers, racializations, and restricted access to local networks. Third, migrant footballers frequently experience ambivalent forms of belonging: they are valued for performance on the pitch while remaining marginalized in everyday social life. The paper argues that football migration exposes

broader tensions within Czech integration policies, where economic participation does not automatically translate into social inclusion. By foregrounding sport as a site of labour migration, the study contributes to debates on migrant work, integration, and inequality in new immigration destinations. It concludes by suggesting that football migration offers a productive lens for understanding contemporary forms of skilled yet precarious labour mobility in Central and Eastern Europe.

1140. From investment to migration: Demographic implications of Turkish capital in Montenegro

Jelisaveta Blagojević, *Ljubomir Popović*, *Filip Vučetić*, *Radenko Šćekić*, *Aleksandar Ćuković*, University of Montenegro, Montenegro

The aim of this research is to examine the relationship between foreign investment inflows and demographic changes, specifically the increase in the number of migrants from the country of origin of the investments, using Turkish investments and migrants in Montenegro as a case study. According to data from the Central Bank of Montenegro, Turkish investments in Montenegro have quintupled compared to 2020. During the first eight months of 2025, Turkey invested €92.2 million, representing 21% of total foreign direct investment in Montenegro. Additionally, Turkish nationals own 20% of companies in Montenegro and account for 5% of the tourism sector. In 2024, they constituted 6.7% of the total number of visitors, generating 740,000 overnight stays, or 4.9%. Of the total number of passengers at both Montenegrin airports (Podgorica and Tivat) in 2024, which amounted to 2.8 million, 560,000—or 20%—were flights between Montenegro and Turkey. According to the Ministry of Interior of Montenegro, as of 10 September 2025, there were a total of 13,377 Turkish nationals residing in Montenegro: 1,427 under temporary residence, 8,152 with a temporary residence and work permit, 3,712 under extended temporary residence, and 86 with permanent residence. The total number of foreign nationals in Montenegro was 100,867, meaning that Turkish citizens accounted for 13.27% of all foreign residents. Through analysis of available statistical data, reports, the legal framework, relevant literature, and practical examples, this study examines the economic benefits of Turkish investments, as well as the potential social and demographic challenges they may pose. This is particularly relevant in light of incidents and protests in Montenegro in October 2025, which at one point led to the introduction of a visa regime for Turkish nationals. Special attention is given to the perceptions of the local population and the institutional response of the state. The study concludes by offering a balanced perspective on foreign investments as both a development opportunity and a phenomenon that requires careful management to preserve demographic stability and social cohesion.

1213. Anti-Semitism as a non-deterrent for emigration from Israel

Yitzchak Kerem, Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Bar Ilan University, Israel

In 2024, there were 82,000 Israeli citizens who emigrated from Israel. The paper will analyze factors for this phenomenon in Israeli society, globalization, and the attainment of foreign citizenships. In the background of the tumultuous 7 October 2023 Hamas attack and the ensuing anti-Semitism abroad, the phenomenon was much stronger than anti-Semitism abroad and Israeli immigration was funneled to countries less affected by anti-Israel protests or to growing Israeli diaspora enclaves that have emerged in the past years and decades. Since 2020 Israeli society has been plagued by Covid, the turbulent public upheaval in response to judicial reform, and the trauma of the 7 October 2023 attack, hostage situation, displacement of tens of thousands of residents from their homes in the north and south, unprecedented military reservist lengthy conscription, and great price hikes, coalition economic manipulation, construction and housing shortages and related steep price increase, and damage to the high tech sector and investment. Young people from generations y an z have reverted greatly to remote work; enabled by globalization, zoom, greater mobility due to advanced mobile phone and laptop technology, and diversion from manual and unskilled labor. Since the 2010s, both middle and lower class Israelis have accessed foreign European citizenships to countries like Poland, Germany, Romania, Austria, Spain and Portugal due to family origins and ethnicity. Tens of thousands Israeli families have European citizenships due to Sephardic Iberian origin, or pre-Holocaust Northern, Central, and Eastern European past origin, residence, and citizenships. This European citizenship allows for permanent residence to European Union countries, work and social privileges, and also allows extended travel abroad, and entrance and preferred status in the United States. Mostly secular Jewish Israelis are lured to Mediterranean counties like Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal due to cheap real estate prices in comparison to Israel, and throughout Europe, and the Far East where they can work remotely from Israel in high tech and other white collar and e-related professions in commerce, finance, insurance, etc. Many less go abroad to work in Jewish education, and rabbinical professions, but many who study abroad at North American and European universities, and then pursue advanced degrees and stay abroad for employment and for lack of professional options in Israel. Recently there has been an exodus of physicians from Israel whose motivations and dimensions are hardly understood and defined. Israeiis have very large enclaves in the greater Los Angeles area and are known for employment in construction, locksmiths, and even in a wide array of white collar professions, but they are hardly identifiable since they mostly do not pay for Jewish education, are not synagogue or Jewish organization

members, and most don't belong to organizations defined as Israeli, with the exception of Israeli scouts. In the background of this trend are 3rd and even 4th generation Mizrahim denied mobility in Israel. This Israeli migration is ongoing due to family connections, and professional options. There are less definable Israeli enclaves in New York City in Queens or Brooklyn, but they are more identifiable in high tech centers like the Silicon Valley or Austin, Texas. In cities like Dallas or Philadelphia there are many Israeli social enclaves that a local Jew or foreign Israel would never identify. Since 7 October radical leftist groups and militant Palestinian and Muslims have made vehement manifestations, encampments, and demonstrations on college campuses or central squares in North America, Europe and even Australia, but this has not deterred Israeli settlement for the most part. Even synagogue desecration in Europe hardly has dissuaded Israeli settlement in the tens of thousands in Germany and less so elsewhere throughout the Netherlands, or Austria.

4E Special Session: Health Resilience among Migrants: Beyond Access to Care [Room: C1.10]

Join via MS Teams

***Chair**: Giti Khalaj, Laval University, Canada*

1470. Perinatal mental health screening tools for migrant and refugee women: A preliminary results of a scoping review

James Plaisimond, Giti Khalaj, Maxime Sasseville, Samira Amil, Laval University, Canada, CHU de Québec–Laval University Research Center, Canada, VITAM – Research Centre in Sustainable Health, Canada; *Léonel Philibert,* Laval University, Canada, Institut du Savoir Montfort (ISM), Canada; *Frédéric Bergeron,* Bibliothèque-Direction des Services-Conseil, Université Laval, Canada*; Marie-Pierre Gagnon,* Laval University, Canada, CHU de Québec–Laval University Research Center, Canada, VITAM – Research Centre in Sustainable Health, Canada.

Background: The risk of experiencing perinatal mental health issues is higher in populations exposed to historical and ongoing marginalization and stigmatization. Pregnant migrant and refugee women are vulnerable due to stressors encountered before, during, and after migration. In this context, mental health screening tools are essential to identify mental health problems and to provide responses aligned to the realities of migrant women during the perinatal period. Objectives: This scoping review aimed to identify and synthesize the current body of knowledge concerning perinatal mental health screening tools specifically designed for, or applied to, migrant and

refugee women, and identify culturally validated and adapted screening tools addressing perinatal mental health amongst migrant and women with refugee background. Methods: This scoping review was conducted in line with the JBI framework including population, concept, and context (PCC). We formulated a specific search strategy targeting five relevant databases (Web of Science, MEDLINE, PsycINFO, CINAHL, Embase) to identify studies published without restriction in the publication period. Three reviewers had independently applied the inclusion criteria using the full texts for the extracting data. Results: A total of 635 sources were imported into Covidence. After removing 260 duplicates, 375 titles and abstracts were screened, of which 292 were excluded. Eighty-three full-text articles were assessed for eligibility, and 35 studies met the inclusion criteria. The results will be reported using the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) 2020 flow diagram. The findings were synthesized through structured narrative summaries of the main themes, providing an overview of the current landscape of available perinatal mental health screening tools targeting migrant and refugee women. Specifically, these preliminary results focused on key characteristics of the screening tools used, including the language of administration, the availability of translated versions for the target populations, the extent of cultural adaptation, and the modes of administration of these tools. Conclusion: This review highlighted the existing literature regarding the perinatal mental health screening tools for migrant and refugee women. The findings may inform clinical practice and contribute to the development of equitable public health policies aimed at improving perinatal mental health care for migrant women in Québec. Future research should prioritize the rigorous cultural validation of existing screening tools, the development of community-informed adaptation processes, and the evaluation of implementation strategies that address structural, linguistic, and sociocultural barriers to screening in diverse perinatal populations.

1472. The importance of co-construction to support the training and integration of immigrant women in their host country: Lessons learned from two action research projects

Erika Corona Velazquez, Laval University, Canada; *Marie-Pierre Gagnon*, Laval University, Canada, CHU de Québec–Laval University Research Center, Canada, VITAM – Research Centre in Sustainable Health, Canada; *Marielle M'bangha*, Service de référence en périnatalité pour les femmes immigrantes de Québec, Canada.

Rationale: According to the World Health Organization, the digital divide in healthcare, stemming from the unequal implementation and use of digital solutions, represents a significant risk. (WHO 2023) Migrant populations face additional challenges related to low literacy levels, social vulnerability, and fragile health, which may also indicate reduced levels of digital health literacy (García M., Machado R. and Isaura S., 2025). Objective: To observe the importance of co-construction method, in the results of two projects designed to promote digital health literacy among immigrant mothers in Quebec, Canada. Methods: In both projects, Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach was used to involve participation of project members at all stages, from needs assessment to knowledge application. PAR involves the participation and leadership of people with problems, who act to generate emancipatory social change through systematic research to create new knowledge (Cornish et al. 2023). Based on the co-construction of knowledge, this approach is used to drive action, innovation, or concrete change related to the topic explored. It combines research with education (or co-learning) and coordinated collaborative action to democratize the knowledge production process (Richardson et al. 2014). This approach ensured that the project's findings and solutions addressed the needs of immigrant mothers and their communities. Both projects employed focus groups and interviews with mothers, community workers, and healthcare professionals. These groups participated throughout the projects and during the evaluation process. The involvement of a knowledge broker was crucial to the projects' success. Results: The co-creation process developed in the two projects allowed for appropriate solutions to the needs of immigrant mothers during the perinatal period, enabling them to access digital tools that facilitated reliable healthcare navigation. Furthermore, the complementary nature of the projects led to the creation of a training program that allowed mothers to understand not only the public health policies of their host country but also to develop the necessary digital tools for using ICTs and protecting data. Conclusion; By using co-creation as part of the research process and relying on the active participation of all project members, the study generated various digital health tools that not only addressed the needs of immigrant mothers but also empowered them to make informed healthcare decisions. Create spaces for co-creation in research can provide viable solutions to the problem of digital health literacy and empower immigrant families, as well as create cognitive justice.

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1473. From Resilience to Adaptation: Perinatal Health among Migrant Women

Giti Khalaj, Laval University, Canada; CHU de Québec–Laval University Research Center; VITAM – Research Centre in Sustainable Health, Canada

Background: Migration exposes women to stressors before, during, and after relocation, making the perinatal period particularly vulnerable to mental and physical health challenges, including depression, anxiety, trauma, social isolation, healthcare barriers, and economic vulnerabilities. Resilience, defined as a dynamic and multidimensional process, involves the interaction of psychological, social, environmental, and biological factors that enable an individual, at any stage of life, to develop, maintain, or regain mental health despite exposure to adversity. Resilience plays a crucial role in how migrant women navigate these challenges. It can significantly impact their own mental and physical health, as well as contribute to the positive adjustment of their children and families, particularly in situations where stressors are amplified by unfamiliar and constantly changing environments. Thus, shedding light on the specific ways in which resilience can be promoted or hindered among migrant women will help identify intervention targets that may improve the migration experience and, subsequently, the mental health and wellbeing of migrant mothers and their families. Objective and Research Question: This study aims to synthesize existing literature on resilience among migrant women during the perinatal period. It seeks to address the question: How does health resilience facilitate adaptation to perinatal health challenges among migrant women during migration? Methods: Following an initial exploratory search and clarification of the study objective, a comprehensive literature search will be conducted to identify relevant published studies. A literature synthesis will be performed using a narrative approach, employing search terms related to resilience, migrant women, perinatal health, and migration. Searches will be carried out in MEDLINE and CINAHL, focusing on studies published in the past 2–3 years. To supplement the electronic database search,

additional strategies will be employed, using Semantic Scholar, utilizing tools such as Elicit and Consensus. After completing the literature search, the identified articles will be organized by sub-topic and chronologically. Each article will be read carefully, and notes will be taken to extract relevant information and key references. This process will be repeated iteratively, with references cited within the articles being retrieved and reviewed to ensure comprehensive coverage of the literature. Results: The review is expected to identify studies spanning diverse geographic contexts and various migrant populations. Findings are anticipated to highlight both the strengths migrant women bring—such as intrinsic motivation, community ties, and adaptive coping strategies—and the persistent structural barriers that limit perinatal health outcomes. Effective resilience processes are expected to integrate multiple resources simultaneously, with interventions emphasizing holistic care, cultural respect, and empowerment expected to show the strongest facilitation of adaptation. Discussion and Conclusion: This literature synthesis focuses on how health resilience has been studied among migrant women during the perinatal period. This literature synthesis will examine how health resilience has been studied among migrant women. It will demonstrate how resilience can support adaptation, while highlighting that systemic interventions and culturally competent healthcare will be essential to optimize wellbeing. The findings will underscore the importance of considering both individual strengths and environmental factors when addressing perinatal health in migrant populations.

1471. Comprehension, trust, and choice: Sociolinguistic dimensions of childbirth decisions in a migrant context

Gizem Karaköse, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

This paper explores differences in attitudes toward caesarean section among Ukrainian migrant women and Polish women in Poland, with a focus on communication in maternity care. In a healthcare system that is becoming increasingly multilingual, childbirth offers an important context for understanding how language shapes medical decisions. Drawing on survey data, the study compares declared preferences regarding mode of delivery and women's experiences of communication during prenatal consultations. It examines whether openness to caesarean section is connected to how medical terminology, risk explanations, and procedural information are understood. The analysis also considers the role of digital translation tools and everyday strategies women use when navigating consultations in a second language. Instead of approaching childbirth preferences as purely cultural differences, the paper situates them within communicative practices in clinical settings. It suggests that clarity of explanation, confidence in understanding, and the quality of interaction with healthcare professionals may influence how patients assess risk and make choices

about delivery. By combining quantitative analysis with a sociolinguistic perspective, the study contributes to discussions on migration and healthcare communication. It underlines the importance of clear and accessible medical discourse in supporting informed decision-making in diverse patient populations.

4F Integration and Social Cohesion [Room: V2]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Mike Omilusi*, Ekiti State University, Nigeria

1002. Sichuan to Soho: Chinese migration and Kung Pao Chicken

William Sheppard, University of Birmingham, UK

My proposed paper will address the Chinese diaspora in Britain, which remains underexplored. The paper demonstrates that food and foodstuffs are not a decorative aspect of migration but a central axis through which identity, economy and culture are negotiated. Ultimately, it reveals the extent to which Chinese cuisine has been instrumental in shaping both the public perception of the Chinese community and how the Chinese community self-identifies. Central to this research is a case study on Kung Pao Chicken, which argues that the emergence of this 'authentic' dish in the British context reflects both a direct cultural transmission and shifting migratory trends, calling for a more nuanced understanding of integration, which this paper, through food and restaurants, will aim to measure. By tracing how food navigates between exclusion and belonging across generations, this paper contributes to current calls for migration scholarship that foregrounds migrant agency and cultural exchange, whilst exploring intergenerational migrant identities, a topic that remains understudied by both historians and social scientists alike. It will demonstrate that whilst a transformation of the role of food has taken place across generations, food remains a site of memory, nostalgia, and symbolic continuity. The paper is methodologically unique and draws upon an original dataset of 2,138 Chinese restaurants compiled from Yellow Pages archives (1970–2000), which are visualised as maps to demonstrate the changing British palate and the changing patterns of migration over time and across space. This is contextualised through official records, parliamentary debates, newspaper sources, and oral histories, which together reveal how food operates as a tool of diplomacy, integration, and identity negotiation both historically and contemporarily.

1011. Leveraging media literacy to combat migration "single story" and social exclusion through civil society initiatives

Mike Omilusi, Ekiti State University, Nigeria

Communities, public actors, and other interested stakeholders often employ narratives, or compelling single stories, about migrants and refugees, using them as scapegoats for entrenched social issues and fears. This distorts realities about migrant and minority groups and provides ammunition for their social exclusion. Given this reality, the study draws on the examination of current events, a sample survey of project participants, and a systematic review of literature, to analyse the dynamics of one-sided stereotypical depiction of migration and stimulate further public discourse about multiple deprivations and inequities in heterogeneous and complex European societies. Presenting the small but multicultural Island of Malta as a case study, it specifically interrogates the potency of media literacy in challenging harmful and dehumanising narratives and ultimately, promoting a more inclusive attitude towards migrant and minority groups. The study gathers data from a variety of demographic segments, employing a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods, including in-depth interviews, informal conversations and survey administration. By evaluating the joint intervention of African Media Association Malta (AMAM) and NWAMI International Malta (NIM), the study affirms that media literacy, if deeply embedded at both individual and institutional levels, can in the long term be a game changer in reframing migration narratives, coupled with other concomitant evidence-based interventions and sustained collaborations.

1132. Laying the groundwork for connection: Exploring community perceptions on bridging differences in West Lothian, Scotland

MD Rahman, Queen Margaret University, UK

Fostering connectedness and social cohesion is increasingly crucial in addressing rising hostility toward difference worldwide. Meaningful engagement among individuals from diverse or unfamiliar backgrounds plays a key role in strengthening social connectedness by reducing anxieties associated with the unknown and promoting mutual trust and understanding. Such trust is fundamental for building cohesive societies. This paper examines the factors that hinder or facilitate meaningful engagement across ethnic groups and identifies activities that can help build stronger connections among diverse communities in West Lothian, Scotland. Three focus groups involving 42 participants (23 men, 19 women, with no other gender identities reported) from varied ethnic backgrounds were conducted to explore: (1) their understanding of community, (2) who they consider part of their community and how they perceive relationships with others, (3) barriers and enablers to engagement, and

(4) what would help them to connect meaningfully with residents from different backgrounds. Findings indicate that while people often coexist in the same geographical area, communities within West Lothian tend to form clustered groups based on shared traits, most commonly similar ethnicities and interests. Although such commonalities can support initial acquaintance, deeper connections are impeded by factors including fear of judgment or rejection, cultural misunderstandings, experiences of racism or discrimination, and blind allyship. Building these deeper connections is essential for strengthening social cohesion. Drawing on participants' insights, this paper explores how psychosocial and socio-political boundary-making processes reinforce prejudice and create barriers to meaningful intergroup connection in West Lothian. It also considers how intergroup contact can create pathways to more cohesive communities by increasing knowledge about outgroups, reducing anxiety, and fostering empathy toward differences.

1325. Displaced Care: Families and Humanitarian Practice under Intensified U.S. Immigration Enforcement

Elizabeth Wehbe, Rutgers University-Camden, United States

With the exception of the Japanese Internment Camps during WWII, the United States is currently detaining more people in immigration detention centers than at any other time in the country's 250-year history. The understanding and responses to the current deportation regime—and the strategies that immigrants, asylum seekers, and undocumented migrants employ to navigate it—are particularly salient for those working with immigrant communities. Based on ethnographic research with asylum-seeking and immigrant families, an immigrant-serving nonprofit organization, and an immigration advocacy group in Philadelphia, a city impacted by its proximity to the largest detention center in the Northeastern United States, this article examines how intensified immigration enforcement has reshaped humanitarian responses in the daily lives of immigrant families. Drawing on feminist ethics of care perspectives, social reproduction theory, and critical humanitarian studies, I argue that heightened state enforcement has produced new networks of care on which immigrant families rely. Nonprofit staff and advocates emerge as vital providers of care as they organize legal proceedings, mobilize support for immigration enforcement detainees, and offer material and emotional assistance. Civil society actors are active contributors to these networks and become deeply embedded in domestic life and sustaining infrastructures that support family survival. While deportation and enforcement are widely recognized for their capacity to separate families and increase precarity, this research challenges humanitarian and legal narratives that render migrant families visible primarily through vulnerability. By centering the practices of care that arise in

response to intensified immigration enforcement, this article illuminates how current immigration policies reshape care work and humanitarian practice by generating relational infrastructures that sustain immigrant families' daily lives. Essentially, nonprofit employees, advocates, and family members have become active participants in caretaking practices, and this paper highlights the complex, relational nature of contemporary humanitarian intervention and the labor of care in contexts of state violence. This analysis demonstrates that care and humanitarianism are not only responses to precarity but also fundamental to immigrant families' survival strategies and further examines how state violence reconstitutes domestic life and the social roles of both civil society actors and the family structure.

10:30 – 10:45: Break

3 September 2026, Thursday

12:30 - 13:30

5B SHORT FILM SCREENING: GERANIUMS / SARDUNYALAR

Turkish with English Subtitles – 16 mins. [Room: V2]

Join via MS Teams

Commentary and Q&A with the Director and Producer Dr Vildan Mahmutoğlu, Galatasaray University, Turkey

***Geraniums** is a short documentary exploring the displacement experiences of third-generation refugees from Elbasan, Çatalca, after the Lausanne Population Exchange. By combining personal testimonies with interviews from the Lausanne Refugees Foundation, the film turns individual memory into collective narrative. Using the geranium as a metaphor, it highlights both the fragility of exile and the resilience of re-rooting.*

PLEASE NOTE THE SCREENING WILL BE ON LOOP EVERY 30 MINUTES

Lozan Nüfus Mübadelesi'nin ardından Çatalca Elbasan köyüne yerleşen mübadillerin üçüncü kuşaktan aktardıkları zorunlu göç deneyimlerini konu alan kısa belgesel film Sardunyalar, bireysel hafızaları kolektif bir anlatıya dönüştürmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Filmde, mübadillerin göç sürecine dair tanıklıkları ile Lozan Mübadilleri Vakfı ile yapılan görüşmelerden kesitler bir araya getirilerek dönemin görsel bir temsili sunulmaktadır. Sardunyalar, gündelik yaşamın en basit öğelerinden biri olan sardunya metaforu üzerinden göçün kırılganlığını ve yeniden kök salma gücünü görünür kılar.

3 September 2026, Thursday

13:30 - 15:00

6A Health, Wellbeing, and Migration III [Room: C1.06]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Gunda Waldmann*, LMU Munich, Germany

1240. A path to equity: Health literacy and preventive health behavior among migrant adolescents in Germany

Gunda Waldmann, *Michael Neureiter*, *Stefan Zippel*, *Corbinian Fuchs*, LMU Munich, Germany

Adolescence is a critical period for establishing health behaviors that shape long-term well-being. Despite universal healthcare aspirations in many European countries, migrant adolescents consistently exhibit lower uptake of preventive health services than their native-born peers. While these disparities are well documented, relatively little is known about the mechanisms through which migration status translates into differences in preventive health behavior. This study examines whether discrimination, information environments, and health literacy mediates the relationship between migrant status and preventive health service uptake among adolescents. Drawing on survey data collected between February and July 2025 from secondary school students in Germany (n=7,600), we analyze multiple indicators of preventive healthcare utilization, including vaccination uptake, regular dental examinations, access to a family doctor, and unmet medical needs. Using causal mediation analysis, we find robust evidence that discrimination and information environments significantly mediate the association between migrant status and preventive health service uptake across all outcome measures. Migrant adolescents report higher levels of discrimination and are less likely to receive health-related information from family members, both of which are associated with lower utilization of preventive services. In contrast, health literacy does not function as a consistent mediating mechanism, as migrant adolescents report slightly higher levels of health literacy, and associations with preventive service uptake are weaker and less stable. These findings underscore the need to move beyond descriptive accounts of migrant health disparities and to focus on the mechanisms that generate them. Addressing discrimination and strengthening supportive information environments may be key to reducing inequalities in preventive healthcare utilization among migrant adolescents.

1308. Exploring migrant women's perinatal experiences through the codesign of a perinatal chatbot

Marie-Violaine Ponte, *Erika Corona*, VITAM - Centre de recherche en santé durable, Canada; *Marie-Pierre Gagnon*, Université Laval, Canada

Migrants often face challenges during the perinatal period as health care practices vary across countries. In Quebec, Canada, a chatbot adapted from a scientifically grounded perinatal website was codesigned by community based organization volunteers, migrant parents, and researchers to improve access to reliable information. Eight migrant women tested the prototype in a participatory workshop, where they also spontaneously shared their perinatal experiences. Thematic analysis revealed a strong need for support, an eagerness for clear answers, limited knowledge of the local health system, and notable contrasts with their countries of origin. Participants further described iniquities and the negative emotions that emerged throughout their perinatal journey.

1353. "Diabetes does not stop when you cross a border": Foot health and long-term conditions among South Asian people seeking asylum in the UK

Nadera Assim, Catherine Bowen, Michelle Myall, University of Southampton, UK

Forced displacement continues to rise globally. In 2025, more than 117 million people have been displaced due to conflict, violence, and human rights violations. This includes more than eight million individuals seeking asylum across international borders (UNHCR, 2025). Forced migration can disrupt continuity of healthcare and people may encounter difficulties accessing services upon arrival in a new country (Castañeda et al., 2015; Cuadrado et al., 2023). These make the management of long-term illness particularly challenging. South Asia is central to understanding contemporary displacement patterns. The region is estimated to comprise one quarter of the global population and continues to face pressures linked to climate vulnerability, political instability, and limited investment in public health infrastructure (David et al., 2017; Dokuru, 2024). In many settings, limited health system capacity contributes to gaps in the diagnosis and long-term management of chronic disease (Müller et al., 2018; World Bank, 2023). These unmet health needs may accompany individuals during migration and intersect with post-migration conditions in receiving countries. Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a major global health concern. More than 589 million people worldwide live with T2DM and over 4.6 million people in the United Kingdom (UK) have a formal diagnosis (International Diabetes Federation, 2025; Diabetes UK, 2025). T2DM is associated with severe complications affecting the lower

limbs, including ulceration, infection, and amputation, which contribute to disability and premature mortality (Sekhar et al., 2019; Kerr et al., 2019; Chapman et al., 2024). Prevention guidance emphasises early detection, patient education, and well-fitting and supportive footwear alongside coordinated multidisciplinary care (Bonner et al., 2016; Bus et al., 2024). However, such recommendations often assume stable housing, financial resources, and consistent engagement with healthcare services. This mixed-methods study examines how post-migration living conditions influence foot health and T2DM management among South Asian people seeking asylum in a city in the south-east of the UK. A Community Advisory Group informed several stages of the research process. Members included individuals with lived experience of seeking asylum, people supporting asylum seeking and refugee communities, individuals with experience of T2DM or caring for someone with the condition, and a healthcare professional. Data were collected through a questionnaire exploring foot symptoms, footwear practices, and access to foot health services, alongside arts-based focus groups examining experiences of diabetes management and healthcare access. Findings suggest that diabetes-related foot health cannot be understood solely through clinical risk. Housing instability, financial restrictions, language barriers, and limited awareness of foot health services influenced how participants managed foot health and when professional care was accessed. The study identifies foot health as an overlooked dimension of chronic illness management within migration research and highlights the importance of addressing long- term conditions within asylum health policy and practice.

1239. Negotiating Identity and Wellbeing After Return Migration: A Counseling-Informed Autoethnographic Reflection

Myeung-Chan Kim, Sun-Joung Leigh An, Myungsook Park, Jinyeol Seo, Inje University Graduate School, Rep. of Korea

"Return migration is frequently framed as a form of “homecoming.” However, many long-term migrants encounter unexpected psychological and cultural challenges when returning to their country of origin. This poster examines the emotional and identity-related dimensions of return migration through a counseling-informed autoethnographic reflection. The study explores the lived experience of a Korean-born academic who emigrated in 1978, lived in Australia and the United States for over three decades, and returned to the Republic of Korea in 2011. Despite shared ethnicity and language, reintegration into Korean society involved significant cultural and psychological adjustments. These challenges included navigating hierarchical academic structures, reconciling differing educational values, and negotiating a sense of belonging within a rapidly transformed society. Data sources include reflective journals, autobiographical narratives, and dialogic interviews conducted with a

counseling professor who guided the author through a structured exploration of personal experiences and interpretations. The dialogic process allowed for deeper reflection on emotional responses, identity negotiation, and coping strategies associated with return migration. The analysis highlights how return migrants may experience identity ambiguity and psychological dissonance when cultural frameworks developed abroad intersect with evolving expectations in the country of origin. By examining return migration through a counseling-informed perspective, this study contributes to migration scholarship by emphasizing the importance of wellbeing, identity reconstruction, and intercultural adaptation among transnational returnees."

6B Law, Policy and Governance IV [Room: C1.07]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Mehmet Gökay Özerim*, Yaşar University, Türkiye

1363. Migration governance after the EU pact: Demography, mobility and security in the Euro-Mediterranean space

Mehmet Gökay Özerim, Yaşar University, Türkiye

Recent developments in European migration policy, particularly the adoption of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum and the launch of the Pact for the Mediterranean, signal an important shift in the governance architecture of migration in the wider Euro-Mediterranean region. While these initiatives aim to create a more coordinated framework for migration management, cooperation, and mobility, they also deepen existing tensions between demographic realities, labour market needs, and increasingly security-oriented migration governance approaches. These tensions are particularly significant for neighbouring partner countries that play key roles in migration governance arrangements linked to the European Union. Against this background, this paper examines how the emerging governance framework following the EU Pact may reshape mobility dynamics, cooperation mechanisms, and migration policy priorities across the Euro-Mediterranean space, with particular attention to its possible implications for Türkiye. The aim of the paper is to explore how the new governance architecture emerging after the EU Pact may influence the balance between labour mobility, demographic sustainability, and security-driven migration management in the wider Mediterranean context, and how these shifts may affect countries that are structurally connected to EU migration governance. Rather than providing a descriptive overview of policy reforms, the paper adopts a forward-looking analytical perspective that evaluates how current policy choices may generate new governance dynamics and policy trade-offs. The central research question guiding the analysis is: how can Euro-Mediterranean migration governance reconcile labour market needs and demographic realities with security-oriented policy frameworks in

a politically sustainable and rights-based manner, and what potential implications may arise for partner countries such as Türkiye? The analysis focuses on three interrelated policy dimensions shaping the evolving migration governance framework. First, it examines demographic change and labour market pressures that increasingly influence migration policy debates in Europe and the wider Mediterranean region. Second, it analyses the evolution of legal mobility frameworks, including emerging instruments such as Talent Partnerships, labour migration schemes, and circular migration mechanisms designed to address labour shortages while regulating mobility flows. Third, the paper considers the expansion of security-oriented governance instruments, including strengthened border management, return mechanisms, and forms of conditional cooperation that increasingly structure migration partnerships between the EU and neighbouring countries. Methodologically, the study combines qualitative policy analysis with a scenario-building approach. Policy documents, institutional frameworks, and recent policy initiatives are analysed to identify the main governance logics shaping the post-Pact migration landscape. Building on this analysis, the paper develops three plausible future governance trajectories: a control-dominated pathway characterised by the continued prioritisation of deterrence and containment strategies; a selective mobility pathway that expands limited legal migration channels aligned with labour market demands; and an integrated governance pathway that seeks to align mobility frameworks, cooperation mechanisms, and rights-based governance principles. By translating evolving policy frameworks into possible future trajectories, the paper contributes to debates on the future of Euro-Mediterranean migration governance and highlights the strategic policy choices shaping this transformation. In particular, it seeks to clarify how the governance logic emerging after the EU Pact may influence cooperation models, mobility opportunities, and policy expectations for countries closely linked to EU migration governance structures, including Türkiye.

1220. International protection in practice: Legal obligations and the integration of Ukrainian refugee women in Italy

Alina Soloviova, European University Institute, Italy

Recent migration crises have placed significant strain on international and European asylum systems, revealing persistent gaps between legal norms and their practical implementation. Located at the heart of the Mediterranean migration route, Italy plays a key role in hosting refugees and asylum seekers and operates within a complex legal framework shaped by international refugee law, the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Union's Common European Asylum System. While these instruments impose clear obligations, including respect for the principle of non-refoulement, access to fair asylum procedures and effective remedies, their

implementation remains uneven in practice. This paper examines the social integration of forced Ukrainian women migrants in Italy, focusing on the interplay between legal frameworks, digital communication practices and socio-economic conditions. The study's findings show that social media platforms such as Facebook and Telegram function as key tools for accessing information, maintaining transnational connections, building community networks and promoting civic participation. At the same time, reliance on informal digital channels exposes migrants to disinformation and fragmented knowledge, reflecting structural barriers such as language barriers, limited access to official resources, insufficient legal assistance and inconsistent reception and integration policies. From a legal perspective, the study highlights the gap between Italy's official obligations under international and European law and the lived experiences of migrants benefiting from the asylum system. The underuse of official institutional platforms points to shortcomings in the accessibility of legal information, transparency and trust. Addressing these challenges requires not only policy reform but also more effective implementation of existing legal standards, in particular on access to information, non-discrimination and the right to an effective remedy. The paper argues that a comprehensive approach that combines law enforcement with targeted social and digital policies is crucial. Expanding multilingual legal resources, strengthening language education, improving institutional communication, and facilitating cooperation between state bodies, NGOs, and diaspora networks can increase legal literacy and facilitate meaningful integration. Such measures are crucial to ensuring that forced Ukrainian migrants not only receive protection, but also have the opportunity to fully exercise their rights and participate in the life of their host societies.

1334. Beyond Illegality: The Intergenerational Character of Effective Statelessness in Cambodia

Anna Maria Pielin, Glasgow Caledonian University, UK

This paper examines the concept of illegality through the experiences of effectively stateless populations in Cambodia. It has two primary objectives: first, to analyse how individuals born and raised within a state may remain excluded from legal recognition across generations; and second, to critically examine the use of the term illegality, arguing that this multidimensional condition is often unjustifiably trivialised into a single stigmatising category. The conceptual notion derives from interdisciplinary scholarship, beginning with the Arendtian 'right to have rights' and the exploration of human security, followed by a more in-depth review of illegality in De Genova's migratory context, and concluding with remarks on the politics of belonging in Bhabha's socio-legal dimensions. This paper situates illegality between conditional and

socially produced status and its fixed legal condition, and observes the settings in which one prevails over the other. The research is based on ethnographic fieldwork conducted among effectively stateless communities in Cambodia. Methods include participant observation, in-depth semi-structured interviews with residents lacking formal legal status, and discussions with local authorities, community leaders, and civil society actors who are familiar with the complexities of documentation and registration processes. This qualitative approach enables an examination of everyday interactions with bureaucratic systems and the social practices through which individuals seek recognition and legitimacy. The findings demonstrate that illegality in this context is not simply defined by the absence of legal documentation but rather emerges from complex relationships among individuals, communities, and administrative institutions. Although excluded from citizenship or formal recognition, many residents sustain some degree of acknowledgement through emotional bonds, shared moral values, and negotiated relationships with authorities. These generate intermediate conditions in which individuals exist between formal inclusion and exclusion, raising questions about semi-legality. The study also highlights how illegality can become intergenerational when bureaucratic barriers prevent parents from securing documentation for their children, thereby reproducing conditions of effective statelessness over time. The paper argues that effective statelessness is not a static legal category. Legal status is continually negotiated through bureaucratic practices, social relations, and local interpretations of legitimacy. Recognising this conditional and relational character challenges the widespread use of illegality and necessitates more precise analytical frameworks that capture the diverse legal and social realities experienced by marginalised populations. By foregrounding lived experiences of recognition, exclusion, and negotiation, the study contributes to broader debates on migration, citizenship, and statelessness. It demonstrates how processes of legal recognition are shaped not only by formal legal frameworks but also by everyday social relations that influence access to rights and foster a sense of belonging.

1294. The impact of changes in Russian migration legislation on Central Asia's labor migrants

Liudmila Konstants, American University of Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan

U.S. Secretary of State Marco Rubio blasted the idea of a "world without borders," warning European leaders that unchecked mass migration is destabilizing Western civilization and eroding national sovereignty. Rubio stressed that border security is not rooted in exclusion, but in responsibility. "We must also gain control of our national borders, controlling who and how many people enter our countries,"" he said. ""This is not an expression of xenophobia. It is not hate. It is a fundamental act of national sovereignty. Failing doing so, is an urgent threat to the fabric of societies and the

survival of the civilization itself." Rubio's remarks come amid mounting political tensions in both Europe and the U.S. over migration, asylum policy and border security. Against the background of growing criminality on the part of migrants in Russia, and after a major terrorist attack in "Crocus city" carried out by Tajik citizens, Russia has also begun to complicate immigration legislation. Russian President Vladimir Putin approved the ""Concept of the State Migration Policy of the Russian Federation for 2026-2030"" and other legislations. The document states the transition to stricter regulation of migration flows, a focus on total digitalization of control, selective recruitment of labor and increased requirements for migrants. The concept was developed taking into account changes in the socio-economic and demographic situation. It is expected that this will help streamline the registration of legal migrants, reduce the number of criminality and amount of non-studying kids not knowing the Russian language, and reduce opportunities to stay for illegal migrants. Since labor migrants from Central Asia are most dependent on the Russian labor market, it is these republics have become ""worried"" in their ""special"" way. Representatives of the Government of Tajikistan sent a delegation uncoordinated with the Russian leadership to ""check the conditions of stay of their labor migrants"" (although representatives of this particular republic are most often included in criminal reports). Representatives of the Republic of "Uzbekistan demanded that Russia not allow infringement of the rights of citizens of their republic during migration checks and raids, including in relation to violators of migration legislation". "Kyrgyzstan has filed a lawsuit in the Court of the Eurasian Economic Union against Russia ...", demanding free medicine for all numerous family members of migrant workers (although there has been no free medicine for anyone in Kyrgyzstan itself since the collapse of the USSR), and in Russia ""Emergency medical care remains free for everyone." Thus, the change in migration legislation around the world is beginning to take place very painfully. We will observe and compare."

6C Integration, Identity, and Belonging II [Room: C1.08]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Madeline Paradise*, Masaryk University, Czechia

1226. The double-edged sword of language: Linguistic ambivalence among United States migrants in Czechia

Madeline Paradise, Masaryk University, Czechia

This article explores the complex linguistic experiences of North American migrants in Czechia, based on in-depth qualitative interviews with twenty-four native English speakers from the United States. This study examines the multidimensional and often contradictory role of language as a source of security and of insecurity, highlighting

the ambivalence that emerges around English proficiency as linguistic capital in a migration context. Building on existing scholarship of linguistic capital, this article advances the concept of linguistic ambivalence as an analytical lens through which dominant language proficiency produces labor and institutional opportunities while simultaneously generating heightened visibility, stereotyping, and insecurity in social contexts. By focusing on a migrant group structurally positioned as privileged, through favorable mobility regimes, native English proficiency, and symbolic associations with Westernness, this study challenges binary understandings of linguistic advantage and disadvantage in migration research. Here, privilege is understood not as an individual attribute, but as a structurally produced position within global regimes of mobility, language, and nationality that afford advantageous access to movement, labor markets, and integration opportunities. Concurrently, U.S. migrants articulate discomfort with being reduced to their language or national background, expressing insecurity linked to essentialization and negative stereotypes, most notably the trope of the "loud American." These tensions shape how U.S. migrants construct and actively negotiate their identities, as they both embrace and distance themselves from their linguistic and national identity in an effort to better position themselves within Czech society. The Czech context serves as a significant site for examining how global English operates in a post-socialist, Central European setting, particularly as it continues to present ambivalent general attitudes towards immigrants, reflecting lingering social and cultural tensions. Together, these findings contribute to theoretical and empirical discussions on language, privilege, and integration by demonstrating that linguistic capital among U.S. migrants is not uniformly advantageous, but structurally ambivalent.

1086. Unpacking immigrant stereotype complexity: U.S. perceptions of Nigerian immigrants shift with between-country vs within-country framing

Albina Gallyamova, HSE University, Russia; *Dmitry Grigoryev*, HSE University, Russia; *Elizaveta Komyaginskaya*, HSE University, Russia

This study examines how immigrant stereotypes and prejudice respond to two forms of status comparison: evaluations linked to a group's country of origin (between-country) and evaluations linked to its standing within the host society (within-country). Using Nigerian immigrants in the United States as a case, we apply the Stereotype Content Model to measure perceived warmth and competence, alongside standard prejudice indicators (social distance and a feeling thermometer). In an online between-subjects experiment, 516 U.S. citizens were randomly assigned to one of four conditions: (1) Control (no contextual information), (2) Between-Country (Nigeria

framed as economically disadvantaged relative to the U.S.), (3) Within-Country (Nigerian immigrants framed as socioeconomically successful within the U.S.), or (4) Combined (both frames presented). Exposure to Nigeria's lower economic status increased prejudice and lowered warmth and competence ratings of Nigerian immigrants. By contrast, emphasizing Nigerian immigrants' socioeconomic success in the U.S. produced more positive evaluations and attenuated the negative impact of the between-country frame. Overall, the results highlight the sensitivity of both stereotypes and prejudice to the informational context in which status is presented, suggesting concrete opportunities for bias reduction. We interpret the findings through cross-categorization accounts and emergent attribute perspectives, arguing that global and local status cues jointly structure perceptions of immigrant groups.

1288. The lived experiences of acculturation and transnationalism among the first and second post-2004 migrants in Ireland

Joanna Kossykowska, TU Dublin, Ireland

This paper investigates the lived experiences of acculturation and transnationalism among two generations of Polish migrants who arrived in Ireland after 2004. Following the 2004 enlargement of the European Union, Ireland emerged as a significant destination for Polish migrants. Although previous research has primarily addressed labour market outcomes and economic integration, the subjective and intergenerational aspects of migration, including how migrants interpret belonging, identity, and attachment over time, have received less scholarly attention. This study employs Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) to explore how first-generation Polish migrants who arrived in Ireland after 2004, along with their second-generation children, interpret their everyday experiences. The research draws on in-depth, semi-structured interviews that elicit personal narratives concerning migration, settlement, identity negotiation, and future aspirations. Through IPA, the study offers a detailed examination of meaning-making processes and elucidates how participants understand cultural adaptation, social participation, and cross-border ties within specific social and historical contexts. The findings indicate that acculturation is a complex, dynamic, and non-linear process. For many first-generation participants, migration was initially perceived as a temporary economic strategy. Over time, these intentions often shifted toward long-term settlement, resulting in evolving identities and attachments. Participants reported balancing economic integration in Ireland with ongoing emotional, cultural, and familial ties to Poland. Transnational practices, including maintaining family relationships, property ownership, regular travel, and engagement with Polish media, remained integral to their sense of self, even after prolonged residence. For the second generation, identity construction follows a distinct yet equally nuanced trajectory. Many participants articulated a strong sense

of belonging to Ireland, shaped by educational experiences, peer networks, and daily social participation. Simultaneously, parental narratives, use of the Polish language at home, and visits to Poland contributed to the development of hybrid or dual identities. Experiences of both inclusion and subtle exclusion further influenced the negotiation of belonging. Rather than aligning exclusively with a single national context, participants frequently described fluid and situational identities. The study challenges assimilationist models that conceptualize integration as a linear transition from origin to destination culture. Instead, the findings demonstrate that belonging is relational, negotiated, and shaped through intergenerational dialogue. Acculturation and transnationalism emerge as interconnected, rather than opposing, dimensions of the migrant experience. By foregrounding lived experience, this research contributes to broader debates in migration studies regarding identity, mobility, and generational change in contemporary Europe. The findings have implications for policymakers, educators, and organizations operating in multicultural societies, particularly by underscoring the necessity for inclusive approaches that acknowledge the complexity and layered nature of identities. In this context, Ireland serves as an illustrative case for understanding broader European migration dynamics.

1493. Belonging is built in space between us

Farzaneh Yazdani, University of Roehampton, UK

The paper explores belonging as a relational, co-constructed process, especially in the context of adult migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. It argues that belonging is not fixed but continuously negotiated through relationships, particularly after displacement. Research Question: How do different levels of belonging relate to well-being and inclusion in adult migrant/refugee/asylum seeker experiences?

Methodology: •Qualitative design •Individual interviews (online or face-to-face)

•Data analysed using Thematic Analysis Networks. Key Findings: •Belonging operates across distinct but interconnected levels •It is co-constructed through ongoing relational negotiation •Migration and displacement intensify the need for clarity around: •Expectations of closeness •Forms of support •Identity and relational roles •Misunderstandings around belonging often arise when these levels are not explicitly negotiated. Conclusion: Differentiating levels of belonging—and foregrounding their shared, negotiated meanings—offers a valuable conceptual tool. This approach can: •Improve understanding of adult relational dynamics •Support psychological well-being •Inform more inclusive and responsive social environments.

6D Space, Place, and Environment II [Room: C1.09]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Martin Guzi, Masaryk University, Czechia

1128. Political factors as drivers of international migration

Martin Guzi, Masaryk University, Czechia

Ethnic conflicts and wars induce flows of refugees out of the affected areas. This is unfortunately a common headline in current news. How important is the role of ethnic conflicts and wars in explaining migration flows is however not well-understood given the rather limited research contributions to the topic. In this paper, we aim to fill this important research gap by focusing on political pressures as a determinant of international migration. We study the role of political factors on migration from various angles, i.e. we consider different types of political conflicts, civil rights and freedoms, and we dig deeper into mechanisms behind the factors for a better understanding of migration routes and dynamics in response to the political push factors. For the analyses, we combine the following datasets: (1) annual data on international migration flows and foreign population stocks in 42 destinations from all origins for the period 1980-2020, (2) data on wars, coup d'etat, revolutions and democratic regimes; (3) controls of socio-economic conditions, cultural and linguistic barriers between countries and immigration policy regimes.

1382 A Collaboration of Care – Immigrant Accompaniment in the City of Philadelphia

Catherine E. Wilson, Villanova University, USA & *Melanie Menkevich*, IHM Center for Literacy, Philadelphia & Villanova University, USA

Recent attention has been focused on the federal government's role in immigration, as well as has critiqued the concerning tactics by federal agents, known as U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), in cities throughout the United States (Ray & Sanchez, 2026; U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 2026). The role of the U.S. economy cannot be forgotten in this conversation; immigration policies are created to be advantageous to the American financial position. Some claim that the Biden administration's allegedly open border policy was a response to the Great Resignation, when countless American workers left the labor force (Villarroel, 2024). Meanwhile some immigrant advocates assert that the Trump administration's policies are a response to the growth of Artificial Intelligence (A.I.) in the workforce and the desire of companies to replace human labor with A.I. It is also the case that A.I. is being utilized in immigration enforcement activities.

With this concerted federal focus, less attention has been placed on how community organizations are responding to these federal initiatives at the local level, particularly in cities that self-identify as Sanctuary jurisdictions. This presentation will examine the collaboration of care advanced by community organizations in the City of Philadelphia in their efforts to accompany immigrants in a time of heightened uncertainty and fear. The presenters will draw upon one year of ethnographic research conducted at various events, rallies, workshops, and other proceedings in the City of Brotherly Love and Sisterly Affection. They will also draw upon scholarship that emphasizes the importance of immigrant storytelling and advocacy as well as policymaking (Englund, 2024; Gatling, 2025; Mason, 2024; Schierup, C-U. et al., 2019) in these local efforts. Ultimately, this presentation will highlight the role that community organizations and coalitions are playing in the field of immigrant accompaniment – whether that be through dialogue, advocacy, or the delivery of legal, educational, and human services. Spiritual care and interfaith involvement are at the forefront of these efforts, centering its work on the dignity of immigrants. This presentation will explore the steps that community organizations are taking to fight federal immigration activities at the local level, especially as the nation celebrates the meaning of U.S. citizenship in 2026 – its Semiquincentennial, or 250th anniversary as a nation, which began in Philadelphia.

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1211. Migration theories and transnationalism: How does Georgian labor mobility align with global migration trends and practices?

Ia Iashvili, Tbilisi State University, Georgia; *Elene Magradze*, Tbilisi State University, Georgia

The research aims to study the trends and structure of current Georgian labor migration within the broader context of global international mobility. The primary objective is to evaluate the patterns of development against international migration theories by determining the extent to which contemporary Georgian emigration aligns with or contradicts these widely recognized concepts. In this regard, the paper discusses Dual (segmented) labor market macro-level theory, Network theory and Cumulative causation (meso-level) (Hagen-Zanker, 2008), micro model of Neoclassical economics, the New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) (micro-level) (Massey, 1999) and the concept of Transnationalism (Glick-Shiller, et al., 1992). Since the 1990s, migration has emerged as a significant worldwide phenomenon. Consequently, novel theories have arisen that seek to explain the mechanisms by which new migration flows evolve across both time and space dimensions. Georgia has been involved in this process since the mentioned period, after the desolation of the Soviet empire. Soon enough, this participation has become global in nature, characterized by a remarkable variety of destination countries, a broad spectrum of gender, age, and professional backgrounds of post-Soviet Georgian migrants, as well as the scale of transformation in time and space. Our target audience is the Georgian community in the United States, particularly in New York City, where the majority of Georgian immigrants reside. The study employed a qualitative method of research in form of in-depth interviews with 46 respondents, both face-to-face and online, and spanned the years 2010-2015-2022. Presented research showed that in most cases Georgian labor migration adheres to the typical trends and patterns observed in the migrant population of developing nations, characterized by international labor mobility influenced by macroeconomic and individual factors. On the one hand, this reflects the structural need for low-wage labor in the labor markets of post-industrial nations (macro-level) and on the other hand, the motivation of migrants/families to enhance their economic standing (micro-level). Our respondents indicate that a favorable financial net return is perceived as the preferred wage, frequently derived from an unwanted occupation, alongside a minimal risk of deportation, which is what the American immigration landscape provides them. The NELM theory underlines a family's decision for temporary

migration. Our case contradicts this perspective and aligns more closely with Network theory and Cumulative causation (meso-level). The illegal status of many Georgian women in the family care sector, coupled with a robust social network in the host country, considerably extends their stay in immigration. The dynamics of labor migration from Georgia goes in line with the concept of transnationalism. Georgian migrants maintain connections with their homeland through regular remittances and daily based emotional interactions with their family members left behind. Our respondents claim that a politically reliable and secure investment climate will be a crucial determinant in their returns.

1310. Immigration as a defining element of socio-spatial inequalities: The case of the historic centre of Lisbon

Marina Gaboleiro Carreiras, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

The occurrence of gentrification in the central neighbourhoods with a high share of immigrant residents of Western cities has been widely studied. Research in these contexts addresses debates on tensions and community ties between different groups, ethnic diversity, cycles of urban investment and disinvestment, and patterns of ethnic concentration and dispersion. Fewer studies focus on the coexistence of gentrification — rising property value and the arrival of higher social classes — and the residential settlement of groups from lower-income groups, particularly vulnerable immigrants. This paper examines the links between immigration and socio-spatial inequalities in the context of gentrification, focusing on the historic centre of Lisbon, Portugal. Here, gentrification is widely recognised and associated with urban regeneration, rising housing values, and expanding tourism. Immigration has historically shaped several neighbourhoods and has become increasingly visible in the residential population, public space, the commercial fabric, and the media. The area is analysed for the period 2000–2025 using multiple methods: i) a review of documents and literature; ii) cartographic analysis; iii) quantitative analyses, with a particular focus on the evolution of the foreign resident population by nationality, its socio-demographic characteristics, and its spatial concentration; v) qualitative analyses, with particular attention to 18 interviews with stakeholders, including local authority technicians and managers, community leaders and real estate agents. The analysis also considers the historic centre's diverse urban structure, history, and national context. Portugal exhibits a high degree of socio-economic diversity and polarisation in terms of immigration, including lifestyle migrants, digital nomads, and labour immigrants. This diversity is particularly evident in Lisbon's historic centre, where foreign residents account for over 30% in some areas. The recent evolution of the foreign population provides clues about immigration duality, which manifests as distinct circuits in lifestyle, the housing market and consumption. Luxury homes

coexist with situations of extreme vulnerability and immigrants with different positions in the socioeconomic hierarchy constitute two distinct groups of protagonists. At the top of the hierarchy are mainly nationals from the EU and other Western countries who have a high purchasing power. This enables them to access higher-value housing and even invest in property. These groups value old, multicultural areas and neighbourhood life, as well as landscape and architectural quality. In contrast, groups at the bottom of the socioeconomic hierarchy, resort to extremely precarious housing solutions. For these groups, access to support and information networks, proximity to the community, and the possibility of working in small local businesses are prioritised. These inequalities are embodied in two vicious cycles of socio-spatial inequality. The first involves higher-income immigrants, creating a cosmopolitan network supported by the internationalisation of the property market, growth in luxury housing, and the development of specialised services and trade. Conversely, there is a cycle of vulnerability and marginalisation, in which the informal housing market targets immigrant groups with limited economic resources, exacerbating discrimination and social tensions. Together, these cycles deepen socio-spatial inequalities and hinder local social cohesion.

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6E Irregular Migration and Smuggling [Room: C1.10]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Rajasi Das, University of Bielefeld, Germany

1031. Legal advocacy at the margins: The role of lawyers in Rohingya refugee advocacy in India

Rajasi Das, University of Bielefeld, Germany

The Rohingya are a persecuted ethnic and religious minority from Myanmar long subjected to statelessness (Faisal, 2020). Systematic persecution and ethnic cleansing by the military junta have forced many to flee, with some seeking refuge in India. In the absence of a national refugee law in India, their status remains contested. While UNHCR recognizes them as 'refugees,' the Indian government classifies them as 'illegal immigrants' (Raj, 2022). This divergence in legal recognition undermines their protection and places them under heightened surveillance with risks of detention and deportation. India's immigration discourse and handling of immigrants remain sporadic, and security driven. Since 2021, state control practices have become increasingly restrictive, including tightened border regulations, curbs on asylum claims

and instances of arrests (Mitra, 2024). Stringent immigration measures apply to all, whether a genuine refugee or an irregular migrant, making the situation of Rohingyas precarious. In this context, legal advocacy serves as a crucial mechanism to address the Rohingya refugee issue in India, promote their asylum and refugee rights and challenge unlawful detention or deportation orders. Lawyers function as survival networks for refugees by mediating between state authorities, organizations like UNHCR and the refugees. This paper explores the role of such legal actors in refugee advocacy and how they mediate justice by invoking constitutional provisions while balancing tensions between national interests and refugee protection. It also examines the challenges faced by lawyers in case representation, their motivations in advocating for a marginalized community and how this engagement shapes their lives. This paper draws on the 'Access to Justice' theory formulated by Mauro Cappelletti and Garth, which emphasizes advocacy for the poor and disadvantaged and their inherent right to appear before a court. It upholds the principle of 'equality before law' - equal legal representation and judicial transparency. As Roscoe Pound observed, lawyers act as 'social engineers', essential legal actors promoting justice, fairness and serving as 'guardians of social justice'. Employing this theory, the paper examines the role of lawyers in negotiating justice and mediating legal remedies for Rohingyas amid the absence of a national refugee law. This paper draws on qualitative structured interviews with lawyers engaged in refugee rights and detention cases. The fieldwork was conducted in Delhi, selected for its Rohingya presence and the location of the Supreme Court and Delhi High Court. The second phase took place in West Bengal, a key entry point for Rohingya refugees and the presence of several lawyers experienced in such cases. Following ethical considerations, interviews were conducted in formal settings such as court premises, private chambers and informal settings. Participants were identified through snowball sampling within legal networks. Interviews are thematically analysed to capture their perspectives, experiences and challenges. The lawyers' insights reveal systemic barriers, inconsistent court interpretations, limited trained refugee lawyers, external pressures influencing cases, procedural delays, limited institutional and legal support. Analysing these dynamics is essential to rethinking the framework of refugee protection in India.

1050. Ethics of care under necropolitics of uncare: Care practices among undocumented domestic workers in Brussels

Laura Rakotomalala, Free University of Brussels, Belgium; *Wanjing Jiang*, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium

This article examines how undocumented Congolese domestic workers in Belgium navigate everyday life within a migration regime structured by a necropolitics of

uncare. Through ethnographic research situated in activist spaces, we show how the Belgian state's legal and bureaucratic practices - marked by prolonged waiting, institutional abandonment, and the criminalisation of undocumented labour - produce heightened vulnerability and human insecurity. Yet within these conditions, women mobilise diverse practices of care to endure and interpret their circumstances. Their narratives reveal forms of self-care, spiritual care, and care for others that help them cope with illness, uncertainty, racialised exclusion, and the material consequences of low-paid domestic work. These practices provide emotional stability, moral orientation, and the means to sustain hope, even as state institutions fail to protect them. By foregrounding how women articulate and enact care under conditions of systemic uncare, the article demonstrates that care becomes a crucial resource through which undocumented workers make meaning, maintain dignity, and support one another in a landscape shaped by structural violence.

1051. Performing legal consciousness: Gender, identity, and legal (dis)engagement among undocumented workers

Laura Victoria Rakotomalala, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium

How does undocumented workers' legal consciousness emerge through the performative construction of gendered and racialised identities? I advance the concept of performative collective legal consciousness to analyse how workers' (dis)engagement with legal remedies operate in both individual and collective arenas. Performative legal consciousness refers to the way undocumented workers' (dis)engagement with the law is shaped through the relational performance of valued identities, rendering legal remedies acceptable only when it use does not threaten belonging within their communities. This conceptualization draws on a Weberian understanding of social action as meaningful conduct oriented toward others, and on Butler's conception of performativity, according to which identities are not pre-given but (re)produced through repeated actions. Hence discourse about formal rights become legitimate only when it confirms - and does not threaten - identity performances. Empirically, the article draws on a three-year ethnography conducted in Brussels between 2022 and 2025. I conducted in-depth interviews with 23 undocumented domestic workers and 15 undocumented delivery workers. In addition, I carried out participant observation of artistic performances staged by undocumented domestic workers before political institutions between 2023 and 2025, as well as a city-wide delivery workers' strike in May 2024 involving approximately 200 riders and urban blockades. Both group mobilised under the same trade union. Findings show that, at the individual level, workers frequently refrain from initiating formal legal complaints. Although legal protections formally exist, are known and accessible, they may lack legitimacy in practice. Domestic workers often perceive complaint as

threatening their sense of being “good workers” who care for their employers’ well-being. Delivery workers, by contrast, experience complaining as acknowledging subordination and undermining masculine dignity. Legal disengagement thus emerges as an outcome of identity performance. Through collective action, workers can contest exploitative conditions while maintaining a socially coherent identity. In collective mobilisation, domestic workers perform vulnerability and moral appeal aligned with non-confrontational femininity, while delivery workers frame legal claims through disruption and collective force aligned with masculine norms. By foregrounding the performance of identity through gendered and racialised dynamics, this article demonstrates that legal consciousness does not arise from shared beliefs alone but from relational identity work embedded in social norms. The article bridges two strands of socio-legal scholarship: research on legal consciousness and the formation of collective dissent under conditions of labor precarity, and work on legal mobilization. It enriches these debates by incorporating feminist perspectives on gender and performativity, showing that the legitimacy of legal action depends not only on strategic considerations but also on whether particular forms of mobilization affirm or threaten socially valued identities.

1072. Social sufferings in Russia and Ukraine warfare: A necropolitical analysis of Nepali citizens exposed in sordid trafficking

Sachin Ghimire, Manmohan Memorial Institute of Health Sciences, Nepal

Though country has officially prevented to get involved in the Russia and Ukraine war, however to escape from the poverty and unemployment many Nepali reached the war following the international air routes guided by human traffickers and and lost their lives in the warzone of Russia. This ongoing war has created new kind of 'social-legal and emotional' realities where citizenship of Nepal have been continuously losing their lives, consequently, families are deprived from authentic information regarding the status of their family members in warzone . Returnees have grievances that many wounded are not adequately treated and it has raised legal challenges for family members to get the dead bodies and to complain the compensation. Additionally, unknown status, dispersed body organs and lack of the cultural respect for the dead bodies has intensified their social sufferings and raised the bioethical concerns. Though International Humanitarian Law (IHL) prescribes framework to obliged parties of armed conflicts to take all possible measures to search and treat dead bodies in a respectful manner and their graves respected and properly maintained, however there is a persistent need to review other related policies and their loopholes from the point of view of 'humanitarian forensics' . Following the

framework of critical policy discourse analysis (CPA) this paper raise the humanitarian and policy concerns of those Nepali families who have lost their member in Russia and Ukraine warfare and suggest the possible legal framework to ease the present situation of anomaly.

6F PhD Forum Workshop 2: Social Identity Mapping – Who am I as a researcher? [Room: V2]

Join via MS Teams

Facilitated by **Gizem Karaköse**, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, Poland – Please click here to FILL IN THE REGISTRATION FORM FOR THIS WORKSHOP

15:00 – 15:15: Break

3 September 2026, Thursday

15:15 - 16:45

7A Civic Engagement, Activism and Cultural Representations [Room: C1.06]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Aleidis Devillé*, Thomas More Kempen University of Applied Sciences, Belgium

1175. Role of cultural mediators in working with refugees: Complete findings from a comprehensive research study

Aleidis Devillé, Thomas More Kempen University of Applied Sciences, Belgium; *Jasmien Sirfouq*, Thomas More Kempen University of Applied Sciences, Belgium

This comprehensive research investigates the role, positioning, and professionalization of intercultural mediators (IMs) within asylum reception centres in Belgium. The study explores the ideal tasks of IMs, the contexts where they are most effective, the competencies required, and the structural challenges they face. The overarching research question guiding the study is: What are the ideal tasks of intercultural mediators within asylum reception centres and in which contexts can they be deployed most effectively? Methods: The study combines an extensive literature review with rigorous qualitative empirical research. The research was structured in two

complementary phases. The literature review examines theoretical frameworks of culture, identity, intercultural communication, trauma expression across cultures, and professionalization of intercultural mediators in health and welfare sectors. The empirical fieldwork comprised 34 semi-structured interviews with IMs, support professionals, and coordinators; two focus groups; and seven participatory observations across five different asylum reception centres services. All qualitative data were thematically analyzed using NVivo software. Results: The study identified four core tasks consistently performed by IMs across contexts: (1) cultural and linguistic mediation, (2) information transfer, (3) conflict management, and (4) psychosocial support. Importantly, the research reveals that IM function and effectiveness is highly context-dependent, influenced by factors such as service type, target population, and team culture. Both IMs and their colleagues describe mediators as low-threshold bridge figures who ensure mutual understanding and emotional proximity between residents and staff. The research identified essential competencies including bicultural fluency, trauma sensitivity, and the ability to facilitate decentring and mutual recognition between parties. However, the study also documents significant structural challenges: role ambiguity, unclear positioning within teams, inadequate role delineation from social workers and interpreters, limited training and career advancement opportunities, and high emotional workload. These barriers prevent IMs from fulfilling their potential and contribute to burnout and turnover. Key Findings: The research demonstrates that intercultural mediators are not simply translators but complex professionals who bridge cultural divides, facilitate communication, and address power imbalances in service delivery. The study reveals that cultural mediation is particularly effective in building trust with residents, de-escalating conflicts rooted in cultural misunderstanding, and enabling access to services for vulnerable populations. The mediators' shared cultural background or lived experience of migration enhances their credibility and effectiveness—a factor absent in traditional interpreting roles. The research also highlights the critical importance of structured positioning: when IMs' roles are clearly defined, when they receive adequate support and training, and when they are integrated into multidisciplinary teams with mutual respect, their impact on service quality and resident wellbeing is substantial. Conclusions: Intercultural mediation is fundamental to accessible, culturally sensitive, and effective asylum reception work. Cultural mediators enhance the quality of service delivery, promote social cohesion, and help residents exercise their rights. By structurally strengthening and embedding the IM function within asylum reception centres, the organization can make its operations more human-

centered and future-proof in a context of increasing cultural diversity. The research demonstrates that investment in intercultural mediation is not a luxury but a necessity for ethical and effective asylum reception.

1243. From compliance to care: Safeguarding and organisational wellbeing in refugee response

Emily Wilson, The Pandora Project, Greece; *Fabiana de lima Faria*, The Pandora Project, Greece

Across refugee response settings, small grassroots organisations, volunteer-led groups, and local NGOs are often expected to deliver safe, ethical, and accountable support while operating under intense pressure, limited resources, and prolonged exposure to distress. In these contexts, safeguarding is frequently treated as a compliance requirement rather than a lived organisational practice, while the wellbeing of staff and volunteers remains under-addressed. This session explores how partner-centred safeguarding and organisational wellbeing can be developed together in forced migration settings. Drawing on practical experience supporting frontline organisations working with displaced communities in Greece and across the region, it argues that safeguarding cannot be meaningfully separated from the conditions in which people work: role clarity, safe reporting pathways, supportive leadership, healthy boundaries, peer support, and cultures that reduce burnout and isolation. Rather than proposing heavy systems designed for large international agencies, the presentation focuses on realistic, adaptable approaches for smaller organisations navigating complexity at the borders. It reflects on the tension between compliance and care, international standards and local realities, and urgency and sustainability. The session offers a practical framework for thinking about how organisations can protect both communities and the people supporting them, and asks what more locally grounded, relational, and sustainable safeguarding practice could look like in refugee response.

1406. Polycrisis in the shadow of hierarchy: Forced displacement and the structural limitations of humanitarian aid in Sudan

İrfan Tatlı, IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation, Türkiye

Interconnected nature of forced displacement in today's World necessitates that migration be considered not only in terms of mobility dynamics but also in conjunction with vulnerabilities in conflict, protection, health, food security and basic services. Mass displacement triggered by the ongoing conflict in Sudan highlights this polycrisis pattern, while the hierarchical structures within the humanitarian aid system emerge as a critical factor determining the scale

of intervention, the prioritization logic, and the forms of access. In particular, asymmetric power relations between major donor countries, international organizations and global actors can limit the application of the "according to need" principle through resource allocation, coordination architecture, and accountability regimes, and can generate structural inequalities in crisis management. This study aims to examine the impact of hierarchy within the humanitarian aid system on the emergence and deepening of polycrises, using the Sudan case study. This research focuses on the question "How do entrenched power hierarchies within humanitarian aid architecture shape humanitarian access, protection outcomes, and long term solution efforts in the context of forced displacement in Sudan?" Methodologically, the study adopts a qualitative case study design combining (i) qualitative document and discourse analysis of humanitarian planning and coordination reports and documents such as regional response plans, needs assessments and donor strategies, (ii) actor-network mapping to make visible role-sharing and decision-making processes among humanitarian actors, and (iii) semi-structured interviews with international organizations, national/local NGOs, and representatives of affected communities, where possible. Expected finding of the study is that the hierarchical architecture deepens the multiple crisis in the Sudanese context through three channels: (1) inflexible and short-term funding logics encourage a sectoral/fragmented response, (2) local actors are relegated to implementing roles, limiting their decision-making and access to resources, and (3) weakening the participation of the affected population due to accountability being directed upwards to donör, UN agencies and central offices. Consequently, the study aims to offer policy and practice implications such as rebalancing hierarchical mechanisms for a more equitable and effective humanitarian response; direct, multi-year and flexible funding for local actors; meaningful participation of affected communities; and strengthening conservation-oriented and integrated response models.

1253. Talking Trees/树说/述说: Arts, migration and belonging in university Chinese education

Lan Guo, University of Nottingham, UK

Talking Trees/树说/述说 is an immersive audio trail on the University of Nottingham campus in the UK, where visitors can scan QR codes to access audio stories while relaxing under the trees. Centred on three themed sites, the Leaving Tree, Arriving Tree, and Future Trees, featuring the Tree of Heaven, Ginkgo Biloba, and seedlings outside the Life Sciences Building, the project weaves narratives of home, paths, and roots, and employs the metaphor of

trees' cross-temporal growth to explore the construction of a sense of belonging. It uses original recorded interviews with Chinese-speaking participants from diverse age groups and backgrounds, alongside fictional audio dialogues between trees, forming a distinctive audio walk that presents reflections on the past, present, future, and the evolution of landscapes over time. Grounded in the theoretical framework of teacher-as-researcher, this project adopts outdoor active learning as its primary mode and outdoor reflective learning as an intermediate approach. It addresses three key gaps in existing research: first, it fills the gap in interdisciplinary integration between language teaching, landscape, and soundscape; second, it remedies the lack of immersive platforms that combine Chinese language learning with cross-cultural communication; third, it bridges the research void in practical pathways that connect campuses and communities within Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) practice. The project is situated within migration research and aligns with previous projects delivered independently or collaboratively by Dr Lan Guo, Associate Professor in Chinese Language and Society at the University of Nottingham, and Dr Michael Pinchbeck, Professor of Theatre at Manchester Metropolitan University, which explore themes of home, migration, and belonging. Designed in collaboration with Leicester-based sound artist Chris Cousin, this immersive audio experience draws on migration studies and immersive performance research to consolidate both its content and form. It embodies a distinctive interdisciplinary innovation that integrates language, landscape, and soundscape. The project supports Chinese language learning and cultural exchange at the University of Nottingham, while advancing EDI practices through a series of workshops, lectures, and art exhibitions, all documented on the official project website. Ultimately, it enriches students' academic experience, broadens their horizons, and strengthens connections between the university campus and the wider community.

7B Theory, Methods, and Comparative Studies II [Room: C1.07]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Mehmet Gökay Özerim, Yaşar University, Türkiye

1105. Migrants in Finland's vocational education training: (In)voluntary career choice?

Jawaria Khan, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Vocational Education and Training (VET) is ideally designed to help young people without tertiary education to gain job specific skills. However, in Finland, adult immigrants who struggle to seek opportunities in their relevant

fields are forced by the immigration system into VET. From the theoretical lens of bounded agency, the choice to study in VET by highly skilled immigrants shows how their agency is hindered by financial obligations and legal matters along with the institutional barriers concerning previous qualification, labour market segmentation and language constraints. Thus, VET serve as a constrained yet hopeful pathway to improve their chances of employability by switching to a new or a different aspect of the labour market. This paper empirically analyzes the agency of immigrants in VET and the professionals working with them about integration, transitions and social inclusion. Through biographical narratives of ten students and five teachers in an Assistant Teacher Training VET in Helsinki, Finland, this study explores how the system 'enables' or 'disables' capabilities of both the students (adult immigrants) and teachers (VET professionals) to ensure a smooth transition from unemployment to education and from education to workforce. This paper is a part of project Transforming Immigration Systems for Future Skills (TRIM) (372292), funded by the Academy of Finland. The findings are targeted for global audience keen towards labour market integration of highly skilled immigrants.

1331. A further discussion of theoretical construction of migration: Cases from Wenzhou and Qingtian migration in Spain and the U.S.

Libei Wu, Hiroshima University; University of Cambridge, Japan

This article explores the theoretical construction of migration, ranging from the typical push-pull theory and human capital theory to the newly emerging desire theory and the aspiration-capabilities framework, by reviewing related academic papers, analysing their overlaps and contrasts, and developing a theoretically feasible framework for migration studies. In particular, this article seeks to draw on additional psychological factors from behavioural economics to interpret the decision-making process in migration, including attitudes, intentions, values, awareness, and emotions. Therefore, a more detailed theoretical framework is potentially explored to explain how and why decisions regarding migration are made, with interpretations of case studies from Wenzhou and Qingtian migration. The former one is a well-known migratory group of Chinese migrants since the 1980s, and the latter is from the surrounding area of Wenzhou. These two categories of Chinese migration reflect not only the specific circumstances people encounter in migration decision-making but also further implications for population management and migration policies.

1396. The Idea of New Normal through a Development Paradigm

Madhusmita Jena, B.J.B Autonomous College, Bhubaneswar, India

India did not have the opportunity and challenge of bouts of refugee influxes prior to addressing the problem of Partition refugees. Neither did it have any prototype model to examine and adapt. India took the conventional humanitarian assistance design to a development paradigm, which was unheard at that point of time and much later too. GOI viewed refugees as human beings with capabilities, will and aspiration to better their lives. In no way they were considered different from other normal human beings. Rather they represent groups of "new-normal" people who can better their life opportunities with development inputs. With this realisation in view, GOI quickly shifted from simplistic humanitarian assistance to development-linked empowerment of refugees. This proved enormously effective. Resettlement was linked with development and rehabilitation with reconstruction. Guided by the commonly held assumption that development-based approaches should only be introduced after the emergency phase of a refugee situation, GOI followed this pattern. The refugees were empowered, through several capability-building schemes, to be active agents of the nation-building programme of the state. Expansion of "freedoms" and "choices" for empowerment was the priority of priorities. It was a move to take refugees from a state of total dependency to a state of total autonomy to meaningfully reconstruct their distressed lives. This exceptionalism of GOI offers a form of 'Laboratory' and 'innovative entrepreneurship' which has an enormous vector worthy of replication in case of other groups of refugees not only in India but in different parts of the globe. The host communities could become of paramount importance for managing/governing ongoing and future forced displacement and refugee crisies. Host communities are often the first responders with food, shelter, water, and emergency health support for traumatised, exhausted refugees (Holloway and Fan, 2018) before state interventions and other humanitarian supports take place. As, globally, displacement is becoming less of a short-term phenomenon (UNHCR, 2020), refugees can put significant pressure on the host communities regarding resources and other livelihood opportunities (UNDP, 2016), resulting in increased tensions between the host and refugee communities. Such tensions can turn into anger and hostility towards the refugees if host communities feel they are being left-out from humanitarian support and aid assistance. Increasing media reports about threats, arsons and physical attacks towards the refugees present significant concerns for managing and governing refugee crises across the world. This paper aims to explore research evidence and

insights that might shed new light on understanding/deepening the roles of host communities in managing and governing forced displacement and global refugee crises. Could host communities play a positive and harmonious role in this regard? If yes, how? What policy recommendations can be made to the humanitarian organisations and international community on this topic?

1375. Rethinking voluntary return: Identity, stigma, and the psychological dynamics of return evaluations among Syrian refugees

Ahmet Çoymak, Abdullah Gül University, Türkiye; *Ömer Topuz*, Abdullah Gül University, Türkiye; *Gülden Sayılan*, Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Türkiye

Research on refugees' return intentions has largely focused on structural conditions such as security, economic opportunities, and infrastructure in the country of origin. While these factors are undoubtedly important, the psychological processes shaping how refugees evaluate the possibility of return remain comparatively underexplored. This study examines the role of social identity dynamics in shaping Syrian refugees' evaluations of voluntary return. Adopting a political psychology perspective, the research investigates how experiences of belonging, stigma, and identity negotiation influence how refugees interpret the possibility of returning to Syria. The analysis draws on twelve in-depth interviews conducted with Syrian refugees living in Türkiye. The interviews were analyzed using reflexive thematic analysis by MAXQDA 2020. Three main themes emerged from the analysis: perceptions of security, social identity processes in the host society, and motivations related to return. The findings suggest that refugees' evaluations of return cannot be explained solely by structural conditions in Syria. Participants frequently describe experiences of discrimination, social exclusion, and the stigma attached to the "refugee" label in everyday life. These experiences sometimes lead individuals to conceal their identity or distance themselves from the refugee category. In this context, the possibility of return is interpreted as a way to regain a valued Syrian identity and escape the stigma associated with refugee status. These findings raise important questions about the concept of "voluntary return." The participants in this study initially experienced forced mobility when they left Syria due to war. Yet their reflections on return suggest that the decision to go back may also be shaped by social and psychological pressures encountered in the host society. Experiences of stigma, discrimination, and identity threat can influence how refugees evaluate their future and where they feel able to belong. In this sense, what is described as voluntary return may in some cases resemble another form of forced mobility, driven not only

by conditions in the country of origin but also by pressures experienced in the country of refuge.

7C Special Topics in Migration I [Room: C1.08]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Tatiana Glushkova, University of Helsinki, Finland

996. Living through disruption: Belonging and discrimination among midlife and older Russian-speaking migrants

Tatiana Glushkova, University of Helsinki, Finland; *Laura Kemppainen*, University of Helsinki; University of Tampere, Finland; *Anne Kouvonen*, University of Helsinki; Queen's University Belfast, Finland; *Tineke Fokkema*, University of Groningen, Netherlands; *Ilkka Pietilä*, University of Helsinki, Finland; *Sirpa Wrede*, University of Helsinki, Finland; *Teemu Kemppainen*, University of Helsinki, Finland

At its core, migrants' integration involves developing a sense of belonging to their society of residence, which may be particularly challenging for older migrants. Belonging, even once established, can be disturbed by sociopolitical events. This study captures the period between 2019 and 2022, which included two major events – the COVID-19 pandemic and the Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, both of which potentially intensified the othering of Russian-speaking migrants. Using two-wave data from a population-based study of Russian-speaking migrants aged 50 and older in Finland, this study examines the dynamics of belonging to the Finns group, the Russians group, and the group of migrants of any nationality ("other migrants") between 2019 and 2022, as well as the role of discrimination in shaping these dynamics. Our results show that belonging to Russians declined, while belonging to "other migrants" became more pronounced, and belonging to Finns remained stable. At the same time, reported experiences of discrimination decreased. This study thus highlights how belonging among midlife and older Russian-speaking migrants in Finland changed during times of social disruption by moving beyond cross-sectional analysis.

1091. Is access to ESOL in England a racialised issue?

Amna Smith, University of Southampton, UK

The UK receives approximately 80,000 asylum seekers per year (Gov.UK). However, media portrayals of displaced people often emphasise negative narratives, focusing on a small number of highly publicised cases involving irregular entry or criminal activity (Tong & Zuo, 2019). Such representations

shape public attitudes and influence the reception of refugees and asylum seekers in England. Since the outbreak of the Ukrainian conflict in 2022, significant numbers of Ukrainians have sought safety in the UK. The Ukrainian refugee diaspora is distinctive in being predominantly female and highly educated (Grabowska et al., 2023), and research suggests that this group has demonstrated comparatively high levels of resilience (Brackstone et al., 2023). Public sympathy, amplified by media coverage of the Russian invasion (Andrews et al., 2023), has contributed to the positive reception of Ukrainians in England (De Coninck, 2023). As a result, Ukrainians arriving in spring 2022 were granted immediate protection under the UK's Ukraine resettlement schemes (Gov.UK, 2023), a policy response unprecedented in recent immigration history. The Homes for Ukraine scheme (Gov.UK, 2022) further represented an exceptional concession not extended to other refugee groups. These developments have created disparities in the support available to Ukrainians compared with people fleeing other conflict zones (De Coninck, 2023). This differential treatment has become racialised, as Ukrainians, being European and often adhering to Western religious or cultural norms, may be perceived as more readily "integrable" than those who do not share these characteristics. Additional inequalities emerged through the STEP Ukraine programme, an intensive ESOL course offered by the Home Office in 2022–2023 to support Ukrainians' English language acquisition (Smith, 2025). Equivalent provision for ESOL learners from other backgrounds was not introduced until 2024. While the extensive support offered to Ukrainians is not inherently problematic, greater consistency is needed in the concessions and services available across refugee groups, including in ESOL provision. This study draws on narrative interviews with seven refugee ESOL learners living in England, originating from Ukraine, Afghanistan, Kurdistan, and Kosovo, and representing different stages of settlement. Their accounts reveal discrepancies in access to, and the quantity of, ESOL provision, shaped by factors such as age, national identity, and gender. The findings point to discriminatory practices and uneven provision arising from the absence of a comprehensive ESOL strategy in England (NATECLA, 2022). It is hoped that this research will illuminate existing systemic barriers and contribute to reducing discriminatory practices at both policy and practitioner levels.

1127. Becoming Japanese: Legal and social dimensions of naturalization for non-East Asian migrants in Japan

Yahya Aoyagi Almasri, Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan

Japan has historically maintained a restrictive approach to citizenship grounded in jus sanguinis, emphasizing bloodline as the primary criterion for

national belonging. However, recent demographic trends indicate a gradual change. The number of registered foreign residents reached 3,956,619 at the end of 2024, the highest on record, roughly 3% of Japan's population of 123.8 million that year. Among them, 932,090 individuals hold permanent resident status, while a smaller yet growing number pursue Japanese nationality through naturalization (kika). In 2024, around 12,248 foreigners residing in Japan applied for naturalization; 8,863 were approved, resulting in an overall approval rate of roughly 72 %. By nationality, Chinese applicants became the largest group for the first time, accounting for 3,122 approvals (35.2%), followed by South and North Korean nationals with 2,283 approvals (25.8%), according to the Japanese Ministry of Justice. Japanese law does not permit dual nationality, and applicants are legally required to renounce their original citizenship upon naturalization. Despite this life-altering decision, the motivations, experiences, and post-naturalization lives of naturalized citizens, particularly those from non–East Asian backgrounds, remain underexplored in existing scholarship. Most academic studies on naturalization in Japan have focused on the historical development, administrative procedures, and legal status of ethnic Korean or Chinese residents, commonly referred to domestically as "Zainichi". In contrast, limited attention has been paid to non–East Asian migrants, whose visibility often challenges entrenched ethnocentric understandings of Japanese identity. This gap has become increasingly salient amid the recent rise of right-wing and far-right politicians. Despite the fact that the small city-state of Singapore naturalizes more foreign residents than Japan annually, many Japanese politicians think that the already-stringent procedure of naturalization is lenient and call for stricter legal requirements, arguing that non-Japanese ethnic naturalized ones or "kikajin," should not be allowed to vote in elections or run as political candidates. This paper examines Japan’s naturalization policy and practices with a particular focus on non–East Asian naturalized migrants, investigating both the procedural dimensions of naturalization and the motivations behind seeking Japanese citizenship. Methodologically, the study draws on semi-structured interviews with individuals who have obtained Japanese citizenship in the Kanto, Kansai, Chugoku, and Chugoku regions. By foregrounding the lived experiences of naturalized citizens, the paper analyzes the persistent gap between legal citizenship and everyday social recognition, demonstrating how naturalization does not necessarily “erase” foreignness in social interactions. This paper also provides a policy analysis and a review of political discourse on the naturalization of foreign residents in Japan. In doing so, the study contributes to broader debates on citizenship, belonging, and the redefinition of Japan's contemporary national identity.

1303. Refugees from Ukraine in Poland and their impact on the country's economy and development

Patrycja Lipold, War Studies University, Poland

Following Russia's aggression against Ukraine in February 2022, Poland accepted over a million refugees fleeing the war. The majority were women and children: in 2025, 67% of Ukrainian refugee households in Poland were headed by women, without partners. Following the refugees' arrival, the Polish government adopted laws regulating the stay of Ukrainians in Poland, establishing access to social benefits, employment, and education. To streamline the stay of Ukrainian citizens, each refugee was assigned a PESEL number, which refugees could use to access social benefits and navigate the labor market. Ukrainian citizens quickly integrated economically and began to support themselves through independent work. This article is a review, aiming to 1) analyze the actions taken by the Polish government regarding Ukrainians who arrived in Poland, and 2) determine their consequences for the Polish economy and GDP growth. The research method involved the exploration of primary and secondary documents: the Act on Assistance to Ukrainian Citizens in Connection with the Armed Conflict and its 2024 amendment, as well as economic data relating to the contribution of refugees to the Polish economy. The employment situation of Ukrainians in Poland, their professional qualifications, and challenges related to Polish language proficiency and underemployment were also analyzed. The results indicate that the limited supply of social benefits for refugees and cultural proximity stimulate their employment, thus contributing to the development of the host country's economy and its upward growth path.

7D Migration Governance and Local Responses [Room: C1.09]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Inês Vidigal*, Observatório da Emigração, CIES, ISCTE-IUL, Portugal

972. Portuguese emigration within Southern Europe: Flows, stocks, and demographic impacts

Inês Vidigal, *Rui Pena Pires*, *Cláudia Pereira*, *Joana Azevedo*, Observatório da Emigração, CIES, ISCTE-IUL, Portugal

This presentation analyses intra-Southern European emigration through the case of Portugal. It focuses on three main destination countries: Spain, Italy, and Greece. The analysis is structured around three levels. First, it examines

the demographic profiles of Portuguese emigration flows to these countries in the 21st century. Second, it traces the demographic evolution of the Portuguese emigrant stock in each country over the past three decades. Third, it assesses the socio-demographic impact of these flows on the Portuguese population. Three key findings emerge from this research: (a) Spain stands out as the only Southern European country with both significant flows and stocks of Portuguese emigrants, and in some years, it was even the main destination of Portuguese emigration; (b) emigration to Spain is predominantly composed of lower-skilled men in their mature working years; and (c) the impact of emigration to Spain is primarily demographic, contributing only marginally to brain-drain dynamics.

1313. From the ground up: A grassroots nonprofit model for holistic immigration legal services and food security in underserved Haitian and Francophone communities in the United States

Guerly Adonis, Change My Community, Inc., USA

Haitian and Francophone immigrants in the United States represent one of the most legally and socially underserved migrant populations in the country. Concentrated in South Florida, these communities face compounding barriers: limited access to affordable immigration legal services, language exclusion from English-only service systems, food insecurity, and near-total absence of culturally competent nonprofit infrastructure. This paper presents the operational model, outcomes, and lessons learned from Change My Community, Inc. (CMC), a DOJ-accredited nonprofit organization founded in West Palm Beach, Florida, as a practitioner-led response to these gaps. OBJECTIVES: This paper examines how small, community-embedded nonprofits can deliver integrated immigration legal services and food security programming to underrepresented Haitian Creole-speaking and Francophone migrant populations, and explores the replicability of CMC's model for other Haitian Creole-speaking and Francophone diaspora communities across the United States and globally. CONTEXT AND LITERATURE: Existing literature on immigrant legal services highlights a persistent "representation gap" — the disparity between the volume of immigration cases and the availability of affordable legal counsel, particularly for non-Spanish-speaking communities (Eagly & Shafer, 2015). Haitian migrants are disproportionately affected by this gap, compounded by cultural stigma, language barriers specific to both Haitian Creole and French speakers, and the chronic underfunding of legal aid organizations serving Caribbean diaspora populations. Food insecurity among immigrant families' further compounds integration challenges, yet few organizations address legal and material needs simultaneously. METHODS

AND MODEL: CMC was revitalized from a dormant organization in 2019 by its current President and CEO, a DOJ-accredited representative holding dual law degrees and fluent in English, French, and Haitian Creole. Operating on a minimal budget with no paid legal staff beyond its founder, CMC developed a dual-program model: (1) low-cost and pro bono immigration legal services encompassing asylum applications, motions to reopen and vacate, adjustment of status, removal defense, fee waivers, and family petitions; and (2) monthly food distribution in partnership with Farm Share, Lowe's, and Berean Alliance Church, serving over 250 families per month. All services are delivered in English, French, and Haitian Creole, ensuring full linguistic accessibility for the target population. RESULTS: Since 2019, CMC has successfully provided immigration legal services to hundreds of individuals, navigated complex removal proceedings, and sustained consistent monthly food distributions to over 250 families. CMC obtained DOJ accreditation in 2024, formalizing its legal services capacity. CMC's community impact was recognized through a United Way Palm Beach County Champion of Impact nomination in 2026, selected by two independent nominators for its contributions to immigrant families in Palm Beach County. CONCLUSION: CMC's model demonstrates that deeply embedded, linguistically competent, founder-led nonprofits can fill critical service gaps left by larger institutions. This paper argues for increased philanthropic and policy attention to small organizations serving Haitian Creole-speaking and Francophone migrant communities, and proposes CMC's integrated model as a replicable framework for similar diaspora communities globally.

1475. Migration without integration infrastructure: Municipal governance challenges in Slovakia

Zuzana Polačková, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

Slovakia is experiencing a rapid increase in the number of foreign nationals on its territory. This trend has revealed a significant imbalance between the need to integrate these people into local communities and the limited institutional capacity to provide adequate support for their integration. Since 2015, more individuals have left the Slovak labour market than have entered it. As a result, the national economy relies on workers from third countries. While hiring foreign workers helps address labour shortages and demographic decline, Slovakia lacks effective governance, coordination, and support mechanisms for foreigners' integration, which became particularly evident after the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, when Slovakia experienced an unprecedented influx of foreign nationals, particularly refugees from

Ukraine.

This limits long-term integration for foreigners and their families and restricts how communities benefit from their presence. Further, it creates a structural asymmetry in the governance system; while economic benefits go to the national level, municipalities deal with long-term social, demographic, and infrastructural effects.

This paper asks what governance gaps and paradoxes emerge at the municipal level as Slovakia relies more on third-country labour. It explores how these gaps shape local welfare provision, influence municipalities' political roles in migration governance, and affect the sustainability of foreigners' integration and retention. By shifting focus from national labour policy to local governance, the paper highlights the territorial consequences of labour migration in a state that began large-scale recruitment without an integration infrastructure.

The analysis draws on qualitative fieldwork conducted in two Slovak municipalities affected by foreign labour recruitment. The empirical material includes semi-structured interviews with a variety of stakeholders. Desk analysis of local and national policy materials is also included. The study uses a multi-level governance perspective that is attentive to power asymmetries, institutional misalignments, and political constraints shaping local responses.

The findings identify a strong governance paradox: while the state actively facilitates labour inflows, often under pressure from employers, it simultaneously fails to treat municipalities as full partners in strategic planning, coordination, and resource allocation. Nevertheless, municipalities remain functionally responsible for managing service pressures, housing shortages, demographic change, and emerging integration challenges. This dynamic repositions municipalities as de facto integration actors without granting them formal authority or systemic support.

The findings also highlight a structural funding problem in Slovakia’s municipal system. Fiscal transfers do not reflect the presence of foreign nationals in municipalities. This limits local governments' ability to run long-term integration efforts. Municipal activities, therefore, rely on temporary external funding or cooperation with non-governmental groups. This dependency leads to fragmented, short-term responses rather than lasting strategies. The financial mismatch strengthens structural asymmetry in governance and weakens municipalities' roles and capacities throughout the process.

By examining (labour) migration through a local governance perspective, the article contributes to debates on state capacity, multi-level governance, and social transformation in “unprepared” migration states. It argues for the institutionalised inclusion of municipalities in migration planning and for

integration frameworks that move beyond short-term labour market logic toward sustainable settlement and retention strategies.

1421. Migrant inclusion under the conditions of uncertainty: The case of Ukrainians in Latvia

Inta Mierina, University of Latvia, Latvia

Since the Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022 East Central European countries have been facing a flow of Ukrainian migrants measured in millions. Finding sustainable solutions to the social inclusion of refugees is currently an important issue on the agenda of many governments. Among the major challenges is the uncertainty surrounding the future prospects of these migrants to return home. This uncertainty may affect the motivation and integration efforts by migrants and the efficacy of integration measures. For the authorities, this complicates decision-making and requires the addition of risk management strategies in governance. In this paper we aim to answer a question: how uncertainty affects the development of sustainable social inclusion policies, and what management strategies could be used to reduce the risks and the effectiveness of decisions made under these conditions of instability and unpredictability? Our study builds on a mixed methods methodology, including longitudinal in-depth interviews with Ukrainian refugees in Latvia, a survey of employers, and case studies of five municipalities of Latvia. Given the context of uncertainty, our ethnographic work focuses on the mobility and fixity of refugees, including how mobility and immobility are revealed in the subjectivity of refugees. In contrast to many previous studies that have focused on integration outcomes in particular domains, this project embraces a holistic approach and aims to focus on the "system as a whole". Building on the actor network and multilevel governance theories, we look at various actors involved in integration management, such as employers, schools, and municipalities, with the goal of shedding new light on the effects and possible governance strategies under conditions of instability and uncertainty.

16:45 – 17:00: Break

3 September 2026, Thursday

17:00 - 18:30

8A Health, Wellbeing, and Migration IV [Room: C1.06]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Gökay Özerim*, Yaşar University, Türkiye

1275. Lived healthcare experiences of highly skilled Turkish migrants in Europe

Pınar Dilan Sönmez Gioftsios, Independent Researcher, Hungary; *Saime Özçürümez*, Baskent University, Türkiye; *Aylin Yalın Erokay*, Baskent University, Türkiye

This study examines how highly skilled migrants (HSMs) of Turkish origin living in Europe navigate, evaluate, and compare healthcare systems across transnational contexts. Despite residing abroad, many continue to access healthcare in Türkiye, often aligning medical visits with family trips. Drawing on 30 semi-structured interviews conducted in 2025 across 16 European countries, the research explores migrants' experiences with healthcare in their host countries, focusing on service quality, interactions with healthcare providers, institutional barriers, and the emotional dimensions of seeking care. It also investigates their understandings of empathetic and inclusive care alongside their evaluations of the Turkish healthcare system. The findings suggest that while interviewees appreciate the professionalism, transparency, and systematic organization of European healthcare systems, they frequently encounter structural challenges such as long waiting times, language barriers, and rigid referral procedures associated with the general practitioner's gatekeeping role. Experiences of inclusion tend to emerge through clear communication and structured treatment pathways, whereas exclusion is often felt through impersonal doctor–patient interactions and delays in accessing services. Although these experiences do not directly lead to intentions of return migration, interviewees often compare the immediacy and flexibility of healthcare in Türkiye favorably, and some prefer to seek care there when trust in local providers diminishes. The study argues that healthcare encounters function as key sites where migrants negotiate belonging, trust, and recognition, shaped by both institutional structures and subjective experiences of inclusion and exclusion. By integrating perspectives from the sociology of health and lived experiences, the paper contributes to debates on migration, institutional trust, and empathetic care, positioning

highly skilled migrants as active social actors whose engagements extend beyond their economic contributions.

1304. Cultural identity orientations and psychological adaptation: A comparative study of immigrant and non-immigrant children in India

Shabana Bano, Banaras Hindu University, India; *Bapi Biswas*, Banaras Hindu University, India; *Haenni Hoti Andrea*, University of Lucerne, Switzerland; *R. C. Mishra*, Banaras Hindu University, India

Cultural identity plays a crucial role in shaping children's psychological well-being, particularly in migration contexts where identity negotiation becomes a dynamic and ongoing process. The present study examines the cultural identity orientations i.e., majority, minority, indifferent and multiple and indicators of psychological adaptation, including self-esteem, positive affect, happiness and stress, among immigrant and non-immigrant children in India. The sample consisted of 385 children (185 immigrant and 200 non-immigrant) aged 8–13 years, recruited from different districts of West Bengal, India. Standardized measures were employed to assess cultural identity orientations and psychological adaptation outcomes. Independent-samples t-tests revealed significant group differences in self-esteem and happiness. Immigrant children reported lower levels of happiness compared to non-immigrant children, but slightly higher levels of self-esteem. No significant group differences were observed in positive affect or stress. Correlation analyses further revealed multiple identity orientation was positively associated with self-esteem and negatively associated with stress, whereas minority orientation was related to lower happiness and higher stress among immigrant children. In contrast, no significant associations were observed among non-immigrant children. These findings highlight the importance of cultural identity orientations in shaping psychological adaptation and suggest that fostering multiple or bicultural identity orientations may support better psychological outcomes among immigrant children, while minority-oriented identification may be associated with increased stress and reduced happiness.
Keywords: Bi-cultural identity, immigrant children, psychological adaptation and happiness.

1292. Climate change and migration: A photovoice study on international students' perception of climate change

Bharati Sethi, Trent University, Canada; *Allison Williams*, McMaster University, Canada; *Claire Davies*, Queen's University, Canada; *Rubee Dev*, The University of British Columbia, Canada; *Nomusa Mngoma*,

Queen's University, Canada; *Kelvin Fong*, George Washington University, USA

Background: Climate change is a global health crisis, impacting individual and community health in diverse ways. Events such as heatwaves, droughts, wildfires, and storms, among other natural disasters, are becoming increasingly frequent and severe. All Canadians are vulnerable to the health-related risks of climate change; however, intersectional factors such as socio-economic barriers, race, culture, and geography can affect climate vulnerability among international students studying in Canada. Study Objectives: The overall goals of the multi-site study were: 1) to explore international students' perceptions of the impact of climate change on individual and public/societal health; and 2) to identify and make available context-specific innovative strategies and best practices to foster a culture of engagement and advocacy on climate action. Methods: This research embraced an arts-informed community-based participatory research (CBPR) methodology. We recruited 42 graduate students from the following Canadian universities: Trent University (Peterborough, ON, n=10), Queen's University (Kingston, ON; n=7), McMaster University (Hamilton, ON; n=11), and the University of British Columbia (Vancouver, BC; n=14). Participants used cameras on their smartphones to take 5-7 photos of their environmental surroundings. Students also participated in a 60-90-minute interview to provide a visual and nuanced understanding of their experiences. In this session, students provided a narrative description of the photos taken. Thematic analysis from an Intersectional lens was used to analyze both interview transcripts and participant-generated photographs by identifying patterns of meaning (themes) while paying attention to how multiple, overlapping social identities— such as race, gender, class, ethnicity, and geography (place of residence or work) interact to create unique experiences of climate change. Results: Demographics: Students' country of origin included India (27.3%), Iran (27.3%), China (18.2%), Bangladesh (9.1%), Brazil (9.1%), and Mexico (9.1%). 63.6% identified as female and 36.4% as male. Thematic Analysis Findings: Participants' diverse backgrounds shaped the lens through which they compared global climate realities with the Canadian context. Participants framed the health impacts of climate change as direct, sensory, and routine, emphasizing that climate-related health vulnerabilities are not equal. Marginalized groups and developing nations face disproportionate risks from climate change. Participants highlighted that all facets of climate change - causes and effects - were inseparable from individual lifestyle behaviours, specifically noting how overconsumption leads to too much waste beyond

recycling capacity. Students shared that individual awareness and responsibility, often shaped through climate education, are a critical component of broader climate consciousness. They also recognized that climate change education varies across different socio-political contexts and can further exacerbate the health vulnerabilities of international students navigating new environments in Canada. Implications: Our findings can inform critical climate response strategies for stakeholders involved in designing climate mitigation and adaptation strategies, such as universities and governments, to support international students' adaptive capacities towards the health-related vulnerabilities of climate change. Multi-site collaboration and community-academic partnerships provided rich findings that are locally relevant and actionable. Creative arts-informed methods provided a rich and equitable understanding of students' perceptions of climate change.

8B Integration, Identity, and Belonging III [Room: C1.07]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Özge Kaytan*, İzmir Bakırçay University, Türkiye

1258. The transnationality of internal exile: Spatial dissonance, precarity, and shifting gender roles in İlker Çatak's Yellow Letters

Özge Kaytan, İzmir Bakırçay University, Türkiye

İlker Çatak's Yellow Letters (2026), recently awarded the Golden Bear at the Berlinale, provides a crucial cinematic landscape for interrogating the intersections of authoritarianism, internal displacement, and precarity. The narrative follows a prominent Turkish theater couple whose lives are upended after political persecution strips them of their livelihoods in Ankara. Forced into financial ruin, they experience internal displacement, moving to Istanbul to live with family. However, a defining formal characteristic of the film is its explicit Brechtian spatial substitution: although the story revolves around internal migration within Turkey, it was shot entirely in Germany. The director utilizes on-screen text to designate Berlin as Ankara and Hamburg as Istanbul. While this production choice faced criticism for its geographic artificiality, this study argues that the deliberate spatial dissonance actively constructs a transnational space. By projecting Turkish metropolises onto Berlin and Hamburg—cities historically shaped by the Turkish diaspora—the film visually bridges the protagonists' immediate internal displacement with the broader historical trajectory of Turkish migration to Europe. The theatricality of the backdrop transcends geographic limitations, elevating a narrative of internal exile into a broader reflection on the psychological reality of the exiled. It visualizes a condition where physical

location becomes fundamentally destabilized by the enduring trauma of state violence and unbelonging. Employing qualitative content analysis, this paper investigates the micro-sociological dynamics embedded within the film's narrative and visual structure, informed by a feminist sociological perspective. The analysis treats the film as a comprehensive visual text, systematically coding key scenes, dialogues, and spatial arrangements. The research frames the protagonists' forced relocation from Ankara to Istanbul not merely as a loss of employment, but as a violent dislocation of their established habitus and an abrupt devaluation of their cultural capital within an authoritarian regime. Stripped of their professional identities and public agency, the couple's domestic sphere transforms into a site of intense friction. The study scrutinizes how state-induced trauma disrupts established gender dynamics within the household. It forces a painful renegotiation of traditional marriage roles under the immense pressure of daily survival, revealing the distinct, intersectional vulnerabilities that women face when economic and social certainties collapse. Furthermore, the analysis explores the dual cinematic mechanisms of spatial confinement and bodily representation. Despite utilizing expansive European cityscapes to represent Turkish metropolises, the camera work consistently traps the protagonists in claustrophobic, restrictive frames, materializing their social suffocation on screen. Concurrently, the embodied experience of precarity is meticulously traced through the actors' physical performances. The film highlights how political vulnerability and sudden marginalization are inscribed directly onto the physical body. Ultimately, this paper posits that Yellow Letters leverages its controversial transnational production context as an active epistemological tool. By mapping the micro-politics of a marriage deteriorating under authoritarian pressure, the film demonstrates how the precariousness of intellectual labor crosses national borders, profoundly reshaping intimate relations, resilience, and gendered subjectivities among exiled individuals.

1311. Caste, class and gendered dimensions of climate induced migration: Local challenge and global perspectives

Monika Verma, Baikunthi Devi Kanya Mahavidyalaya, India

Climate change is one of the most urgent global challenges of the 21st century, and its. consequences are disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations, particularly women .Climate change has gendered effects, impacting men and women differently. One of the most significant but often under-discussed impacts of climate change is the forced migration it drives. As extreme weather events, such as floods, droughts, hurricanes, and wildfires, become more frequent and severe, entire communities are displaced from their homes, both internally and across borders.Climate change has increasingly pushed women from poverty-stricken rural areas to migrate to urban centres, where they

often find employment in tourism services, construction work, and domestic household labour.These female migrant workers particularly belong from socially disadvantaged groups such as scheduled caste, schedule tribe have less control over their lives. Caste based discrimination and social exclusions further reduce their opportunity for social and economic mobility. As a result women from marginalized communities remain trapped and low paid unsecure jobs . Women and climate crisis globally leads to increase sexual violence and trafficking and sex work.An intersectionality approach is used in this study to understand how multiple forms of disadvantages - such as caste, gender, class and migration status intersect and reinforce the vulnerability of female migrants workers.

1300. Holding Ambiguity: What role do family photographs play in migrant subjectivity formation?

Sara Davies, Manchester Metropolitan University, UK

My artistic research examines migrant imagination and the formation of subjectivity, exploring how experiences of displacement, memories of home and questions of belonging manifest in artworks. As a first-generation Swedish migrant living in the UK, my art practice has become a way to work through my cultural identity. It has been argued that displacement is central to migrant subjectivity, producing a profound unsettlement that prompts continual questioning of who one is and where one belongs. At the same time, migration and diaspora generate forms of creativity that emerge in response to those questions (Hall, 1990; Bhabha, 2004 [1994]; Papastergiadis, 2000). For Nikos Papastergiadis (2000, 2006), it is within the material processes of creative practice that the contours of migrant and diasporic subjectivities take shape. My research therefore investigates how this unfolds in my own artistic process and settles in my artworks. This paper focuses on the making of a recent body of work inspired by photographs from my family albums. I explore how family photographs can be used as anchors when working through questions of identity and belonging. Ato Quayson (2013) suggests that one way migrants affected by the condition of diaspora stabilise their subjectivity is through the formation of ancestral and genealogical narratives, here I explore the role of family photographs in this process. My previous research has shown how family photographs historically contributed to national imaginaries and served as rhetorical tools in the formation of nation (Caraffa and Serena, 2015) and how my art practice, informed by migrant memory, intervenes in this symbolic visual fabric. This research extends that work by using my own family archive—my own family albums—as a creative resource and point of departure. This paper offers creative practitioner-led knowledge to a field in which such

perspectives are underrepresented, contributing to research that examines how creativity participates in migrant subjectivity formation. This paper asks: What kinds of artworks emerge from intimate encounters with my family history? What visual and thematic tropes recur? What do these reveal about how diasporic subjectivity is negotiated through artistic practice?

1333. Navigating identity and belonging: A phenomenological study on the new wave of qualified migrants from Türkiye to the Netherlands

Gül Sevi Üçüncü, Anadolu University, Türkiye

The transnational migration movement, which gained momentum in the 2000s under the influence of globalization, intensified following the 2008 Great Recession, shifting from peripheral to core countries. The prevailing economic instability and deteriorating quality of life have accelerated the migration of young, secular, and urban populations who perceive an inherent inability to envision a future in their homeland. In the case of Türkiye, this movement has been further triggered by various political shifts, positioning the country as a significant source of highly skilled migration for working across diverse professional sectors. Specifically, the wave of highly skilled migration from Türkiye to developed nations has been further catalyzed by a series of political ruptures. Thus, Türkiye's prominence as a source country for qualified migrants has intensified, leading to a substantial outflow of professionals across diverse vocational fields to work or for family reunification, and marking a new era in the country's migratory history. The Netherlands (199,000) stands as the third-largest destination for migrants from Türkiye, following Germany (1,877,782) and France (340,271). According to the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK) data, the Netherlands is the fourth most preferred destination (6.9%) for bachelor's degree holders. Therefore, this study focuses on this "new wave" of qualified migrants moving from Türkiye to the Netherlands, specifically investigating how these individuals define and experience identity and belonging. The research explores definitions of belonging, the impact of the migration experience on their identities and how they navigate the relationship between their homeland and the host country. The study adopts a qualitative methodology, utilizing a phenomenological interpretative approach. It features semi-structured interviews with 30 purposively selected qualified migrants who were born, educated or acquired a skill in Türkiye before relocating to the Netherlands. Participants were reached through the snowball sampling method, and interviews were conducted both face-to-face and online. Preliminary findings categorize the participants' definitions of belonging into four distinct groups. First, strong attachment to the homeland,

often accompanied by perceived prejudices regarding non-acceptance. Second, voluntary integration and commitment to the host country, particularly among those who have obtained or are seeking citizenship. Third, global belonging, where individuals identify as "citizens of the world." And the last one is liminality (in-betweenness), characterizing those who feel they belong "neither here nor there". In conclusion, this research analyses how qualified migrants position themselves within these four conceptual poles through their own narratives.

8C Law, Policy and Governance V [Room: C1.08]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Ülkü Sezgi Sözen*, Hamburg University, Germany

1095. From policy to practice: Talent-oriented migration governance in Slovakia

Natalia Schneiderova, Migration Office, Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic, Slovak Republic; *Lukas Banacky*, Migration Office, Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic, Slovak Republic

As demographic decline and labour shortages intensify across Central and Eastern Europe, smaller EU Member States face increasing pressure to translate talent-oriented migration strategies into effective practice. While policy frameworks at both national and EU levels increasingly emphasise the attraction and retention of highly qualified third-country nationals, comparatively less attention has been paid to the institutional mechanisms that operationalise these objectives on the ground. This submission examines how migration policy goals are implemented in practice through the case of Slovakia's Centres of Services for Foreigners, an institutional actor embedded within the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. Drawing on qualitative institutional analysis and practitioner-based insights, the paper analyses the role of Centres of Services for Foreigners as an intermediary between migrants, employers, educational institutions and state authorities. It explores how the Centres contribute to reducing administrative complexity, enhancing legal certainty and facilitating access to employment and integration-related services for mainly international university students, highly skilled migrants and returnees. Particular attention is paid to the challenges of policy implementation in a governance environment characterised by fragmented competencies, rigid legal frameworks and limited administrative capacity. The analysis further examines how integration support structures influence

migrants' decisions to remain in the host country beyond initial entry, highlighting the importance of early-stage legal assistance, coordinated service delivery and trust-building with public institutions. Rather than focusing solely on migration outcomes, the paper foregrounds the institutional and procedural conditions that enable or constrain the effectiveness of talent-oriented migration policies. By situating the Slovak case within broader EU debates on labour migration governance, the submission provides empirical insights into how small receiving states can strengthen implementation capacity and better align migration management with long-term socio-economic objectives. The findings underline the need to complement strategic policy ambitions with adequately resourced, migrant-centred institutional frameworks capable of translating talent attraction goals into sustainable integration outcomes.

1356. Community sponsorship in Brazil and the substitution of the state's international obligation to protect forced migrants

Matheus Alves do Nascimento, Federal University of Paraná, Brazil; *Tatyana Scheila Friedrich*, Federal University of Paraná, Brazil

This paper analyzes the community sponsorship model adopted by Brazil as a pathway for the humanitarian reception of forced migrants since 2023 — initially applied to Afghans, subsequently extended to Haitians in 2024, and, from 2026 onwards, to Syrians and Ukrainians as well. The central objective is to evaluate the suitability of this model and its real impacts, both for applicants for humanitarian visas and their families, and on Brazilian migration policy. Bond and Kwadrans (2019) characterize community sponsorship as a public-private partnership in which non-state actors assume functions of reception and integration of refugees. Cortés (2021; 2023) critically examines the model, focusing on how the principle of additionality — which holds that community sponsorship should expand, not replace, state-led resettlement — has given way to the principles of subtraction and substitution. The last point was verified in Argentina and, as we argue in this work, has also taken hold in Brazil. Data from UNHCR (2025), IOM (2024), and the Observatory of International Migrations in Brazil (OBMIGRA, 2026) support the study's conclusions. The research is documentary and bibliographic, with an exploratory and qualitative approach. Academic articles, technical-legal documents, and news reports on the Afghan, Haitian, Syrian, and Ukrainian diasporas to Brazil were gathered, alongside an exploratory analysis of international experiences, particularly in Canada and Argentina. The Brazilian normative and institutional framework governing the issuance of humanitarian visas and recent shifts in national migration policy were also critically examined. The findings reveal a clear

setback in Brazilian migration policy for humanitarian visa applicants. The Interministerial Ordinances that previously allowed humanitarian visas to be issued at Brazilian embassies and consulates were repealed and replaced by Interministerial Ordinance No. 60/2025, which ties visa issuance to the availability of shelter provided by a civil society organization selected through a public call. To date, organizations have been accredited only to serve Afghan nationals, with no public call having been launched to select entities capable of working with the remaining nationalities. OBMIGRA data illustrate the impact of this regulatory change: in the case of Afghans, approved visa applications dropped from 5,526 in 2023 to just 529 in 2025, a reduction of over 90%. Concurrently, access to humanitarian protection has become increasingly judicialized, through class actions filed by the Federal Public Defender's Office as well as individual lawsuits in which injunctions were granted to get around the effects of the new regulations. It is concluded that, while community sponsorship is a valuable instrument for local integration and civic engagement, its use not as a complementary but as the exclusive pathway for granting humanitarian visas constitutes an undue outsourcing of Brazil's international obligation to protect forced migrants. Recommended measures include the resumption of direct humanitarian visa issuance at Brazilian embassies and consulates, the simplification of documentary requirements for family reunification, and the interpretation of the Migration Act in accordance with the pro persona principle — to welcome, rather than obstruct, the arrival of vulnerable migrants in Brazil.

1502. Rising Iranian student mobility and inequality of opportunity: A critical comparative study with South Asia

Zahra Arzjani, University of Koblenz, Germany

Internationalization plays a crucial role in transforming higher education, driving global expansion, broader access, and greater student diversity. At the same time, international student mobility has become highly competitive, reflecting economic, institutional, and regional inequalities. This study examines the recent increase in Iranian student mobility within these global transformations and offers a comparative perspective with South Asian countries to show how unequal structures shape migration patterns and opportunities. Using GIS-based methods—including Hotspot Analysis, Flow/Spike Mapping, and Cluster Modeling—the research explores the spatial dynamics of Iranian student migration and its broader implications. Findings reveal challenges such as academic adjustment, cultural adaptation, language barriers, and employment insecurity, which constrain the effectiveness of international mobility programs. The study highlights the need for targeted

policies and institutional reforms to promote fairer and more sustainable internationalization practices.

1388. Progress of irregular migrants rights in Morocco: Between national and system constraints

Nabila Zouhiri, University Mohamed V, Morocco

The paper seeks to examine the diverse constrains that have hindered Morocco from fully advancing the irregular migration agenda of irregular migrants in Morocco even after the launching of a promising migration strategy. Based on literature review and on the monitoring of migration actors roles in Morocco and at other migration governance levels, It will then analyse and synthesize both the internal and external migration constrains that affect the progress of migrants rights in Morocco. Finally, it will highlight the key challenges and issues that shall be adressed in collaboration with regional and international migration actors to draw a forward migration strategy.

8D Theory, Methods, and Comparative Studies II [Room: C1.09]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Carla De Tona*, University of Bologna, Italy

1202. Structurally Bounded Co-Participation: Migrants' Position in European Research

Carla De Tona, University of Bologna, Italy

This paper offers a critical methodological reflection on co-participation within a Horizon 2020 project (2019–2022) that developed a multilingual digital platform to support migrant integration. Focusing on the Italian pilot site, it examines usability testing and public piloting phases in which migrants were engaged as co-participants in evaluating an evolving application prototype. Drawing on project documentation, fieldnotes, surveys, and reflexive insights from direct involvement in the testing process, the analysis highlights both achievements and limitations. Structured participatory methods generated context-sensitive feedback and moments of empowerment. Yet participation remained uneven: legal precarity, digital inequalities, institutional mistrust, and mobility constraints shaped who could engage and with what continuity. I conceptualise these dynamics as structurally bounded co-participation: participatory initiatives that remain constrained by the socio-legal and political frameworks in which migrants live. The paper argues that technical inclusivity alone cannot realise the transformative promise of co-creation without addressing broader structural inequalities.

1228. Business ethics beliefs of immigrants: A cross-cultural analysis

Nonna Kushnirovich, Ruppin Academic Center, Israel; *Ardak Turginbayeva*, Al-Farabi University, Kazakhstan; *Khurshida Ustadjalilova*, Kokand University, Uzbekistan; *Konstantin Pakhaliuk*, Ruppin Academic Center, Israel

Business ethics beliefs vary significantly across cultural contexts (Ahmed et al., 2003; Belk et al., 2005; Christie et al., 2003; Donaldson & Dunfee, 1994; Lim, 2001; Phau & Kea, 2007). The role of cultural background in shaping business ethics beliefs is particularly salient among migrants, who bring to host countries the ethical norms of their countries of origin. Immigrants arriving from nations with high levels of corruption and weak business ethics may transmit more tolerant attitudes toward unethical behavior, potentially affecting local business practices. Conversely, immigrants from countries characterized by transparent legal frameworks and low levels of corruption may contribute to raising ethical standards in the host country. Migrants may combine cultural norms from their home countries with local business practices in host societies (Jaffe et al., 2018), a process that can be conceptualized as immigrants' business ethics acculturation. In recent decades, Israel, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan have experienced waves of immigration from other post-Soviet countries. The number of immigrants increased substantially following the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine war. Many newcomers have established businesses, making their ethical beliefs particularly relevant for receiving countries. This study investigates the business ethics beliefs of immigrants from the Former Soviet Union (FSU) in Israel, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan, comparing them with those of the native-born population. The analysis is based on survey data collected in three countries: Israel (510 respondents), Uzbekistan (404 respondents), and Kazakhstan (298 respondents). In each country, respondents could choose to complete the survey in the official language, English, or Russian. The study developed a measure of business ethics beliefs that demonstrated measurement invariance across native-born and immigrant populations in all three countries. The measure was validated using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and the alignment approach to latent means. The findings indicate that business ethics beliefs among immigrants in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan were significantly firmer than those of their native-born counterparts, whereas no significant differences were observed between native-born Israelis and immigrants in Israel. Among immigrants in Israel, business ethics beliefs were positively associated with identification with the host country. In Uzbekistan, this relationship was negative. No significant association between business

ethics beliefs and identification with the host country was found among immigrants in Kazakhstan. However, in Kazakhstan, immigrants' business ethics beliefs were negatively associated with identification with their country of origin. In Israel, the linear effect of years since migration (YSM) on business ethics beliefs was negative and statistically significant, while the squared term was positive and statistically significant, indicating a U-shaped relationship. Ethical beliefs declined during the initial post-migration period, reached a minimum at intermediate durations of residence, and subsequently increased among long-settled immigrants. In Kazakhstan, a curvilinear association between years since migration and ethical beliefs was observed, reflected in a significant negative quadratic term, while the linear term was not statistically significant, indicating an inverted U-shape with the firmest ethical beliefs at intermediate durations of residence. In Uzbekistan, no association was found between business ethics beliefs and either years since migration or its squared term. Overall, the study demonstrates that the trajectories through which immigrants' business ethics beliefs converge with those of the native population differ across countries with distinct business environments, and that identification with the host country and the country of origin plays a significant role in shaping the acculturation process.

1321. Twice Silenced: Oral History, Archiving, and the Recovery of an Erased Forced Migration History

Jessica Aldrich Strassman, Samuel Merritt University, United States

Forced migration histories can remain marginal within migration scholarship not because displacement was small in scale or limited in consequence, but because the populations who experienced it are politically burdensome, morally contested, or excluded from the dominant humanitarian and legal frameworks that structure the field. This paper examines one such case: the ethnic Germans displaced from Central and Eastern Europe at the end of the Second World War, a population of 12 to 14 million whose histories have remained only partially legible within refugee and migration studies. Perceived collective association with Nazi Germany, postwar memory politics, and exclusion from the 1951 Refugee Convention combined to produce not only legal marginalization but scholarly and archival erasure, leaving these histories without the institutional infrastructure through which most forced migration stories are preserved, transmitted, and studied. The mechanisms this case reveals, including exclusion through collective moral designation, archival absence, and intergenerational erasure, remain active in contemporary displacement contexts and warrant sustained attention from migration scholars. Drawing on 28 semi-structured oral history interviews conducted in

2023 with ethnic German survivors and descendants resettled in the United States, recruited through snowball sampling via diaspora and community networks, this paper argues that oral history offers a critical methodological pathway for recovering migration narratives that are fragmented, silenced, or excluded from official archives. Upon completion, the interview collection was deposited at the Documentation Centre for Displacement, Expulsion and Reconciliation in Berlin, creating the first institutional archive of this diaspora community's testimonies in the United States context. This work also responds to a pressing temporal reality: as the last survivors age and die, it is their children and grandchildren who are attempting to preserve stories that were only partially transmitted to them, shaped by protective silence, shame, and the absence of any validating public narrative. Participants' accounts reveal three intergenerational dimensions of this erasure. Family storytelling functioned as the primary archive, yet what descendants received was fragmentary and incomplete. Objects including photographs, documents, and religious artifacts carried meaning that language could not safely hold. Nearly every family had also produced at least one member who took it upon themselves to document the displacement history in writing, through journals, bound memoirs, and handwritten testimony, creating private archives in the absence of public ones. Descendants navigated a double silencing nonetheless: fragmentation and hesitation within the family, and active denial or erasure in educational and social settings outside it. Even where private documentation existed, it arrived at the next generation incomplete and without external validation. The paper makes two contributions to migration studies. First, it shows how populations whose histories trouble established moral, legal, and political categories can remain systematically underrepresented across generations, a pattern visible in this diaspora community and legible in other morally contested displacement contexts today. Second, it positions oral history and its institutional archiving as a method especially suited to silenced migrations, where archival absence and intergenerational incompleteness are not gaps in the data, but constitutive features of the displacement experience itself.

1448. Ethics in Migration Research: Navigating Power, Vulnerability, and Responsibility

Hadley Solomon, Jenny Cotton, Jennifer Hankel, Save the Children International, United Kingdom

Migration research poses a uniquely heavy ethical burden. The populations at its center, including refugees, asylum seekers, undocumented migrants, and displaced communities, are often in positions of acute vulnerability, navigating

precarious legal statuses, trauma, and systemic marginalization. Researchers entering these contexts bear a heightened responsibility to ensure that their work does not reproduce the very harms it seeks to understand. This paper examines the central ethical challenges confronting migration scholarship and proposes a framework grounded in relational accountability. It begins by interrogating the problem of informed consent in contexts with significant power asymmetries. Migrants may feel coerced into participation by institutional gatekeepers, may conflate researchers with legal authorities, or may consent under conditions of desperation rather than genuine autonomy. Standard consent protocols, designed for stable institutional settings, often fail to capture these dynamics. The paper then turns to questions of representation and epistemic justice. Migration research has historically been conducted on rather than with affected communities, privileging the analytical frameworks of scholars from the Global North while treating migrants primarily as data sources. This extractive model raises pressing concerns: Who benefits from the knowledge produced? Whose narratives are centered, and whose are flattened or silenced? The paper argues that ethical migration research demands participatory methodologies that redistribute interpretive authority and create genuine space for migrant voices to shape research agendas, not merely populate them. A third area of concern involves the downstream consequences of research outputs. Migration studies do not exist in a political vacuum. Findings can be mobilized to justify restrictive border policies, to pathologize migrant communities, or to reinforce hostile public narratives. Researchers must therefore grapple with the question of consequential ethics, anticipating how their work may be received, reframed, or weaponized by state actors, media, and political movements. This requires not only careful framing of published findings but also a willingness to engage critically with the policy ecosystems into which research is released. Finally, the paper addresses the often-overlooked ethical dimensions of researcher positionality and emotional labor. Fieldwork with displaced populations exposes researchers to secondary trauma, moral distress, and complicity in systems of exclusion. Reflexive practice, meaning honest reckoning with one's own social location, motivations, and limitations, is not a methodological luxury but an ethical necessity. The paper concludes by proposing a set of guiding principles for ethically grounded migration research: centering migrant agency, practicing transparency about research purposes and limitations, committing to non-extractive knowledge production, and accepting ongoing accountability to the communities whose lives animate the work. Ethical migration research is not a procedural checklist

but a relational practice, one that demands sustained attention to power, care, and consequence at every stage of the research process.

8E Politics, Political Processes and Migration [Room: C1.10]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Inês Vidigal*, Observatório da Emigração, CIES-Iscte, Portugal

971. Voting from abroad: The rise of the far right in Portuguese emigrant constituencies

Inês Vidigal, *Cláudia Pereira*, *Joana Azevedo*, *Rui Pena Pires*,
Observatório da Emigração, CIES-ISCTE, Portugal

In recent years, Portugal witnessed a striking transformation in the electoral behaviour of its emigrant population, particularly evident in the growing support for the far right in the most recent national elections. This presentation explores this political shift through a longitudinal analysis of Portuguese emigrants' voting behaviours across the two external electoral constituencies — European and extra-European — with a focus on the 2024 and 2025 legislative elections. While traditionally characterized by low turnout and support for mainstream parties, recent data reveals a significant increase in both participation and far-right preferences, whith Chega emerging as a leading force. Drawing on official electoral data from 2005 to 2025, this presentation identifies key moments and trajectories in emigrant voting behaviour. Between 2005 and 2019 traditional parties of the center, right and left, got a great majority of the votes. Support for the far right emerged and grew exponentially since 2019, first at the national level, and in 2024 and 2025 at the external electoral constituencies. The analysis considers variation by region and structural and political factors that may help explain this shift, including patterns of political disengagement, disillusionment with mainstream parties, and the influence of transnational media ecosystems. In a comparative perspective, the paper situates the Portuguese case within broader European trends, where far-right parties have similarly gained ground among citizens living abroad. By doing so, it contributes to ongoing debates on the transnational diffusion of illiberal politics and the complex political agency of emigrants in times of polarization.

1042. Political engagement orientations of Türkiye-origin Berlin-born youth: A comparative case study of IGMG and the Berlin Alevi community

Süleyman Furkan Çobankara, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

This paper examines how Turkey-origin Berlin-born youth orient themselves politically toward Germany, Türkiye, both, or neither, and how these orientations are shaped within two contrasting religious-organizational fields: the Islamic Community Millî Görüş (IGMG) and the Berlin Alevi community. Anchored in postmigrant scholarship, diaspora and transnationalism studies, and the political opportunity structures framework, the study conceptualizes legal-institutional opportunity structures (LIOS) and discursive opportunity structures (DOS) as multi-scalar environments mediated through organizations and everyday media practices. Empirically, the paper draws on a qualitative, small-N comparative case study based on in-depth, semi-structured interviews with eight Berlin-born youth (1990–2007 cohort) embedded in IGMG-related mosque settings and in the Berlin Alevi community, complemented by expert interviews and contextual fieldwork. Interviews were conducted in German and Turkish, transcribed and analysed through reflexive thematic analysis. Within-case narrative reconstructions of biographical and organizational trajectories are combined with cross-case comparison along LIOS/DOS and media-repertoire dimensions. The analysis shows how encounters with schools, citizenship regimes, labour markets, policing, and electoral rights are narrated as key LIOS moments that stabilise or unsettle orientations toward German and Turkish political arenas. At the same time, divergent organisational discursive climates in IGMG and the Alevi community – including sermons, youth work, commemorative practices and everyday political talk – shape what is perceived as visible, legitimate and safe to express. Transnational and local media repertoires (family television, diaspora channels, news platforms, social media and peer communication) further mediate which conflicts and elections in Germany and Türkiye become salient for young people's engagement. Rather than treating "Germany-focused", "Türkiye-focused", "dual-engaged" or "distanced" positions as fixed identities, the paper reconstructs dynamic engagement trajectories in which these orientations are continually recalibrated across the life course. By bringing organisational fields and opportunity structures into the same analytical frame, the study refines the concept of political engagement orientations as a relational and processual outcome. It contributes to debates on migrant-origin youth, religion and democracy in Europe by showing how a postmigrant generation of Turkey-origin Berlin-born youth navigates legal inclusion, racialised boundary drawing and intra-diasporic diversity when deciding where, how and whether to participate politically.

1242. Generational changes in opinions and attitudes toward immigration in Spain: An approach to the assessment of immigration according to opinion surveys

Andy Santiago Triana-Muñoz, Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Spain; *Marc Ajenjo*, Centre d'Estudis Demogràfics, Spain

Introduction: The perception of immigration as one of the country's main problems undergoes a notable increase in Spanish public opinion. This phenomenon relates to a social construction where the migrant is established as an «internal enemy», a figure that serves to channel collective anxieties and to justify xenophobic discourses that position the migrant as a threat (Bouamama, 2025). The objective of this article is to analyze the profile of the population that identifies migration as a central problem based on opinion surveys. The study seeks to reveal how the age, sex, and origin of individuals condition this perception in a context of high migratory flows and divided opinions on their effects. In particular, it aims to identify specific generational patterns that mark a break with generational trends. Theoretical-methodological approach: Various investigations in the Spanish context associate the change in attitudes toward immigration with the increase in the visibility of flows and contexts of structural precariousness, such as rural depopulation or the house crisis (Rinken, 2025; Sánchez-García and Rodon, 2023; Tévanian and Tissot, 1998). These studies converge in the identification of a politicization of migration, a process by which the migratory issue acquires extreme visibility and is used to promote rejection through the polarization of public debate (Garcés-Mascareñas, 2025). This reality links directly to the so-called «lepenization», which consists of the infiltration of nationalist and anti-migratory discursive frameworks into politics, mass media, and public opinion (Tévanian and Tissot, 1998). In this regard, evidence shows that these discourses have a differential impact according to the age cohort, as established by the theory of demographic metabolism (Ryder, 1965). Young generations act as the engine of change in the attitudes and values of society, who adopt a negative perception of immigration as a response to their own socioeconomic reality. This signifies a profound social change where the youth population shifts the subject of migration toward the center of social concerns. The methodology relies on a statistical analysis of the microdata from the Center for Sociological Research (CIS) barometer of February 2026, with a sample of 4,027 interviews. The work employs multivariate cross-tabulations between the perception of the migratory problem and sociodemographic variables such as age, sex, and origin to identify generational trends in public

opinion. Results: The analysis of voting intention and declared opinions allows the recognition of a high percentage of people who perceive migration as a priority problem for the country. Broadly, results demonstrate that this sentiment concentrates among the youth population and among men, which means a clear break exists with older generations whose interests and concerns focus on structural problems such as the house crisis or unemployment. Indeed, data show that these negative perceptions among the youth translate into attitudes against migration and specific political behaviors, such as the increase in the declaration of vote for far-right parties. Likewise, research shows that this vision of the migrant as a threat also reaches naturalized foreigners who also tend to declare their support for political formations that promote anti-migratory discourses. The study allows the conclusion that generational replacement in Spain drives a transformation in the hierarchy of social concerns. The politicization of the migratory phenomenon has achieved that the youth lead a change in the perception of the social problem, where migration as a problem replaces the traditional economic concerns of previous cohorts. It is possible to affirm that a lepenization of young generations occurs, which acts as a trigger for a new social and electoral configuration marked by hostility toward immigration with support for nationalist or anti-immigration discourses.

1411. Between participation and exclusion: Subjective well-being and political voice among MENA migrants in Germany

Enrica Audano, University of Leipzig, Germany; *Nadine Sika*, American University Cairo, Egypt; *Adam Eddous*, IOM Tunis, Tunisia

This paper examines the dynamics of perceived life satisfaction and of civic engagement among young migrants from the MENA region in Germany, focusing on the interplay between enduring forms of social and political participations and emerging constraints on participation. The analysis draws on 60 qualitative in-depth interviews conducted with migrants in Leipzig and Berlin and considers how experiences of racism in the host society as well as perceived limits to civic engagement shape how respondents position themselves within German society. Preliminary findings reveal strong continuities in participatory practices, with many respondents remaining actively engaged in the host country. These forms of involvement are often shaped by biographical experiences, transnational solidarities, and community-based activism, highlighting the agency of migrants in shaping their social environments in Germany. While many respondents express a growing desire to participate visibly in political debates in the aftermath of October 7th, they also report increasing experiences of exclusion and

constraints on political expression reshaping their imagination of Western democracy and for some the individual trajectories of migration aspirations too.

8F PhD Forum Workshop 3: Mutupo Circles – Poetic Connections and Belonging [Room: V2]

Join via MS Teams

Facilitated by **Dr Tawona Sitholé**, University of Glasgow, UK. – Please click here to **FILL IN THE REGISTRATION FORM FOR THIS WORKSHOP**

3 September 2026, Thursday

19:30 - 22:00 - **GALA DINNER**

Venue: The historic building of the National Council of the Slovak Republic.
Address: Župné námestie 591/12, 81103 Bratislava
Directions: Google Map

Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1F4CtHeJ3D/

4 September 2026, Friday

09:00 – 10:30

9A Arts, Literature and Media III / Outdoor Learning [Room: C1.06]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Lan Guo, University of Nottingham, UK

1466. Liminal belonging: International students navigating queer inclusion and exclusion at a Finnish university

Fon Krairiksh, University of Helsinki; Aalto University, Finland

International students occupy liminal spaces within universities – positioned between institutional discourse on internationalization and lived experiences of marginalization. When intersected with other identities, these characteristics shape power dynamics and navigation of organizational spaces, leading to epistemic and distributive injustice (Fricker 2013). However, individuals may challenge exclusionary narratives through interaction, increasing their agency (Ghorashi & Ponzoni 2014). This study examines how

international students at Aalto University occupy and negotiate these in-between positions, where rhetorical commitments to diversity coexist with practices that position certain bodies as perpetually foreign or "other." This paper analyzes how an interaction among international students exposes the disparities between social discourse and practice, and how solidarity and resistance emerge within the interaction. The analysis focuses on two moments of group interaction. First, students discuss social discourse on queer inclusion. Later, one participant shares a personal experience of queer exclusion, and others navigate it. Drawing on critical narrative analysis (Souto-Manning 2012) and sociolinguistic discourse analysis (Gumperz 1982), the study examines a video-recorded, self-moderated discussion among four international students. Small stories (Georgakopoulou 2006) emerge as participants discuss prompts relating to inclusion and power. The analysis traces how discourse and discursive strategies such as prosody, turn-taking, and positioning contribute to the co-construction of experiences of exclusion, contextualized within broader societal discourse. Participants discursively co-construct “diplomacy” and “neutrality” as Finnish cultural norms that act as barriers to inclusion. Later, when one participant shares distress over repeated pronoun misgendering within their student community, others collectively navigate this vulnerable disclosure using strategies such as hedging, stance-taking, and collaborative meaning-making, demonstrating in-group solidarity and resistance to those prevalent norms. The analysis reveals that participants experience their liminality not as merely transitional but constitutive of their ongoing experience in Finland because "diplomacy" and "neutrality" function to prevent movement toward fuller belonging while avoiding direct exclusion. The study contributes to understanding of the intersection of identities and experiences of international students, many of whom continue into working life in Finland. The study offers insights for designing organizational interventions and co-creating more inclusive practices that acknowledge embodied experiences of liminality rather than erasing them through appeals to neutrality.

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1405. Why Move East? Lifestyle Migration, Geoarbitrage and Ideological Motives in German-speaking Migration to Hungary

Rita Glózer, University of Pécs, Hungary; *Kyra Tomay*, University of Pécs, Hungary; *Erika Hammer*, University of Pécs, Hungary; *Eszter Bucher*, University of Pécs, Hungary

Migration research has traditionally focused on movements from peripheral regions toward economic, political, and cultural centres, typically driven by structural inequalities, economic deprivation, or political instability in geographically and socially marginalized regions. Such approaches have predominantly examined migration flows from the Global South to the Global North or toward the economic cores of Europe. In recent years, however, increasing scholarly attention has been devoted to forms of intra-European mobility that diverge from these classical centre–periphery patterns. These emerging forms of migration are often motivated not primarily by economic necessity but by lifestyle preferences, ideological orientations, or strategic considerations related to living costs and quality of life. Two concepts have proven particularly useful in capturing these dynamics. The first is lifestyle migration, which refers to the relocation of relatively privileged individuals from economically developed societies to places perceived as offering a more desirable way of life, often associated with greater personal autonomy, proximity to nature, slower rhythms of life, or alternative value systems. The second concept, geoarbitrage, describes situations in which individuals relocate to regions with lower living costs while maintaining income streams generated in higher-income economies, for example through remote work or pension transfers. In such cases, the differential between income earned in one country and expenses incurred in another enables migrants to achieve a comparatively higher standard of living. This paper examines a contemporary manifestation of such mobility patterns: the migration of German-speaking individuals to Hungary. While migration from the German-speaking regions to Hungary has significant historical precedents, recent developments indicate the emergence of new motivations and discursive framings that differ not only from earlier historical migration waves but also from those observed in the late twentieth century. In particular, the migration of certain groups of

German citizens to Hungary has increasingly been linked to political and ideological considerations, perceptions of social change in Western Europe, and critiques of contemporary liberal-democratic norms and policies. For some migrants, dissatisfaction with the migration policies of Germany and the European Union, as well as with the broader political and cultural value frameworks associated with these policies, plays a significant role in their decision to relocate. In this context, Hungary appears attractive partly because of the Hungarian government's sovereigntist political positioning and its critical stance toward certain European Union policies, as well as the political rhetoric and public image of the country's leadership. At the same time, practical considerations also play an important role. Hungary is often perceived as offering a relatively high quality of life at significantly lower living costs compared to Western European countries. Another segment of migrants appears to be motivated less by explicitly political considerations and more by broader critiques of contemporary Western modernity. These individuals frequently question aspects of consumer culture, technological acceleration, urbanization, and mass society, and they interpret migration as a possibility for withdrawing from these structures. In this context, rural areas of Hungary are often imagined as spaces where a more self-sufficient, sustainable, and healthier lifestyle can be pursued. Affordable rural real estate, access to natural environments, and the possibility of small-scale agricultural or self-sustaining practices constitute important elements of this vision. The present study investigates the motivations, practices, and ideological framings associated with this migration phenomenon through the analysis of its representation in the online public sphere. Particular att

9B Asylum, Refugees and Services [Room: C1.07]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Isik Kulu-Glasgow*, The Dutch Research and Data Centre, The Netherlands

1519. Between Fear and Solidarity: The Development of Migration Discourse in Slovakia Before and After 2022

Radoslav Štefančík, Bratislava University of Economics and Business, Slovakia

This paper analyzes the evolution of the Slovak migration discourse, focusing on the period before and after the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. The aim is to identify how political actors' communication changed in response to the shifting geopolitical context. Particular attention is paid to the contrast between

the discourse prior to February 2022 and that following the arrival of war refugees from Ukraine. The paper employs discourse analysis and focuses on political discourse as the primary data source. Prior to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the discourse on migration in Slovakia was predominantly framed through the lens of a security threat, despite the relatively low number of migrants. However, the arrival of refugees from Ukraine brought about a significant shift, characterized by a greater emphasis on humanitarian responsibility and solidarity.

1165. Innovating asylum services: Collaborative model

Marwan Ismail, Polycultural Immigrant and Community Services, Canada

This session examines the ways in which innovative, multi-level partnerships among the Federal government, municipalities, and community-based organizations can strengthen and transform asylum settlement services. It highlights how coordinated collaboration has enhanced service delivery models designed to support asylum seekers residing in temporary accommodations through integrated housing solutions, comprehensive wraparound supports, and structured pathways that promote long-term stability. Participants will gain practical, evidence-informed strategies for developing collaborative governance frameworks that enhance service effectiveness, foster resilience, and generate sustainable impacts within local communities.

1336. Stories behind the irregular migration of unaccompanied minor refugees: Experiences along the migration trajectory to Europe

Isik Kulu-Glasgow, The Dutch Research and Data Centre, The Netherlands; *Elina Jonitz*, The Dutch Research and Data Centre, The Netherlands

Introduction: Unaccompanied minor refugees are one of the most vulnerable group of migrants. Their motivations for leaving their countries and looking for a better future elsewhere are diverse, and their migration trajectories are complicated. Their journeys until they reach their final destination do not consist of a straight line from point A to B. On the contrary, they are unpredicted and are determined by circumstances along the pathway of the minors, and sometimes by pure coincidence. The political and societal viewpoint that currently prevails in European countries that all the minors directly head to Europe from their countries of origin and are sent ahead by their parents needs to be revised. Method: This paper will present results from qualitative interviews with a total of 30 (ex-) unaccompanied minor refugees

from Syria and Eritrea. The respondents are selected from the population of minors who arrived in the Netherlands between 2022 and 2024 and who already received a residence permit. Data collection took place between September 2025 and January 2026. For the recruitment of the respondents a strict ethical procedure was followed. (Preliminary) results: A preliminary analysis of the interviews show that unaccompanied minors enjoy a high degree of agency regarding decision-making, although there are some differences between the nationalities. Agency is not only relevant in the decision to leave but also during their consequent journeys in the region of the country of origin and later further in Europe. Eritrean minors leave Eritrea suddenly, almost in an impulsive manner without informing their parents. They spent several years in the bordering countries, Sudan and or Ethiopia in search of a stable future. However, due to political unrest, economically unfavourable circumstances, and/or 'culture of migration' they decide to leave anyway. During the following migration trajectory, they must pass through Libia, where they fall victim to human-traffickers and their resilience is 'tested'. Migration trajectories of Syrian minors seem to be somewhat more planned and the agency for migration decision is shared within the family. Fleeing from the war/political unrest in Syria, or as a result of pushbacks at the Turkish Greek border, many minors spent a considerable number of years in Turkey. However, they report discrimination in the labour market, education, hostility in the general population and poor economic conditions, because of which they feel forced to leave Turkey. It is either the minor himself or the parents who initiate this choice, but the final decision is made as result of a joint decision. In these cases, the minors feel the responsibility of providing themselves and their family a better future and are proud to have endured a dangerous journey to Europe for that reason.

1427. Emotional geographies of refugees: Discrimination experiences of Syrians in the city of Kayseri in Türkiye

Ayça Kurtoğlu, Acibadem Mehmet Ali Aydınlar University, Türkiye; *Armağan Teke Lloyd*, Abdullah Gül University, Türkiye; *Duygu Onay Çöker*, TED University, Türkiye; *Özlem Kevseroğlu Kurban*, Abdullah Gül University, Türkiye; *Zeliha Nilüfer Nahya*, Erciyes University, Türkiye

Migration studies increasingly highlight that migration is spatial and that migrants' spatial experiences are deeply emotional. Migration reshapes individuals' emotional lives while intertwining various feelings of belonging, hope, alienation, fear, and so on, with places and social relations (Boccagni and Baldassar, 2015). This study focuses on

a negative emotional state and examines how Syrian refugees experience discrimination in the urban space of Kayseri, the ancient capital of Cappadocia and the eighth largest city in Türkiye. While focusing on their emotional experiences of discrimination, the study seeks to answer the question of how these experiences generate distinct emotional geographies. Although discriminatory practices, such as the mistreatment of refugees in social services, housing, and the labour market, have been widely documented in the migration literature, there is less emphasis on the types of emotions that discrimination triggers and how these are embodied and mapped onto urban spaces, from private to public spaces. While analysing refugees' emotional geographies, the paper focuses on four social groups–adult women, adult men, young women, and young men–to identify how the intersectionality of migrant status, gender, and age shapes their experiences of discrimination and the emotional patterns associated with them. The study aims to reveal how different social groups encounter, experience, and interpret specific spaces of discrimination, exclusion, safety, and solidarity within the city. The main objective of this study is to voice and compare gendered and age-based experiences of discrimination as well as associated emotional responses to urban spaces and social relations of power that produce such emotions. Methodologically, this study adopts a multi-method and participatory design. First, in-depth interviews will explore refugees' experiences of discrimination and the emotional responses associated with these encounters. Second, participatory emotional mapping will identify urban locations where refugees feel excluded, unsafe, or accepted. Third, visual methods, such as photography, will allow participants to document places where discrimination is experienced or emotionally meaningful. Conceptually, this study draws on a framework of emotional states – imaginative, implosive, and mutual (Zani and Momesso, 2021) – to analyse how refugees' emotional relationships with the city evolve from expectations and hopes to their experience of exclusion and, eventually, to practices of solidarity and collective coping. By mapping these emotional responses and spatial dynamics, the aim of this study is twofold. First is to contribute to debates on urban justice, migration, and belonging, while offering insights into how more inclusive and equitable urban spaces can be developed and second is to contribute to debate on research methodology in the field of migration. Against this background, the paper consists of three parts. The first part presents the broader context of Syrian migration to Kayseri. The second part elucidates refugees' experiences of discrimination, the emotions associated with urban spaces, and how they picture their experiences. The final part is devoted to debates on refugees right to the city and ways in which research can contribute to this end.

9C Law, Policy, and Governance VI [Room: C1.08]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Luis Renato Vedovato*, Universidade de Campinas, Brazil

1347. Energy law and human rights: Analyzing judicial responses to forced migration under UN dignity standards

Luis Renato Vedovato, Universidade de Campinas, Brazil; *Carolina Piccolotto Galib*, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas, Brazil; *Maria Eduarda Ardinghi Brollo*, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Brazil

Many countries are confronted with a dual challenge: deeply entrenched inequalities and an escalating energy crisis that impacts populations worldwide. Forced migration emerges as one of the critical consequences of this scenario. This project examines Energy Poverty through the lens of Multidimensional Poverty, applying the Consensual Approach to identify Socially Perceived Necessities (SPNs)—items deemed essential by the population for a life of dignity. A crucial and frequently neglected aspect of energy exclusion is its function as a catalyst for Forced Displacement. When households are deprived of affordable and reliable energy, the subsequent deterioration of health, education, and security can trigger internal migration flows. Consequently, this research investigates the intersection between Energy Law, Migratory Law, and the protection of vulnerable groups. The analysis is grounded in the normative framework of United Nations Conventions for the protection of human dignity, particularly the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), which establish the right to an adequate standard of living and the continuous improvement of living conditions. Within this international legal framework, the study concentrates on how the Brazilian Judiciary (the STF and state courts) interprets the "existential minimum" to avert forced movements and uphold the right to remain in one's place with dignity. Accordingly, the research aims to identify trends in human rights protection within judicial decisions, examining how courts have addressed migratory issues related to energy poverty and whether their rulings align with the human rights principles enshrined in United Nations conventions.

1369. The impact of the Mediterranean pact on security and migration in the European Union and Poland

Aleksandra Irena Skrabacz, *Bartosz Kozicki*, *Paweł Jaśkiewicz*, Military University of Technology, Poland

The Mediterranean Pact, launched by the European Commission in October 2025, is a strategic EU initiative aimed at strengthening cooperation with countries in the southern neighborhood, such as Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco, and Lebanon. It is based on three pillars: people, the economy, and security and migration. Its goal is to create a common Mediterranean space based on stability, prosperity, and security. As a border state of the European Union since 2022, Poland has been addressing the issue of illegal immigrants seeking to enter the European Union from Belarus. Furthermore, since 2016, Poland has transformed from a country of emigration into a country of immigration. Key research question: What measures should be adopted to protect EU countries from illegal immigration from the Middle East and how to ensure the implementation of the Mediterranean Pact.

1468. Protection without exit: The one-directional logic of temporary protection frameworks and the missing rights architecture of return

Salih Aydemir, Independent Researcher, Türkiye

When states activate Temporary Protection for mass displacement, they build: reception centres, registration systems, residence permits, access to healthcare and education. When they end it, they issue a decision. The asymmetry between these two phases, one densely governed, the other barely regulated, is not an omission. It is a structural feature of emergency protection instruments that reveals a deeper assumption embedded in international migration governance: that the state's legal responsibility for displaced populations moves in one direction only, from arrival to stay, and dissolves at the point of departure. This paper argues that both the EU Temporary Protection Directive (2001/55/EC) and Turkey's Temporary Protection Regulation (2014) are built on this one-directional logic. Both frameworks invest considerable legislative detail in the activation of protection while leaving termination procedurally thin, substantively undefined, and concentrated in executive authority without enforceable criteria for safety assessment, voluntariness, or procedural rights at the point of exit. The result is not a technical gap that needs to be filled, it is rahter a design choice with measurable human consequences. When protection ends without a rights-based return architecture, displaced populations do not disappear: they fall into irregularity, lose access to services, and become

subject to return pressures that operate entirely outside any legal framework governing voluntariness or safety. Through comparative legal analysis of the two frameworks and their application to the Syrian and Ukrainian displacement crises, the paper demonstrates that this shared design logic produces divergent but equally rights-lacking outcomes. In the EU context, the absence of a harmonised exit architecture has led to fragmantations in national transition pathways for Ukrainians that range from labour permits to administrative limbo, pushing many toward irregularity rather than either dignified return or secure residence. In the Turkish context, the TPR's open-ended executive authority over termination, with no legislatively specified time limit and no defined criteria for what constitutes a safe or voluntary return, creates a structural condition in which the conclusion of protection is governed by administrative assessment rather than legal standards, which leaves Syrian beneficiaries in a zone of legal uncertainty when the framework that protected them terminates. The differences between the two cases are real but not the central point. What matters is that both systems, despite their distinct legal architectures, leave the same fundamental question unanswered: what happens when protection ends? This gap is further widened in the EU-Turkey context, where the two frameworks do not operate in isolation but as part of a shared displacement governance system, one that has consistently prioritised containment over the development of any coherent framework for what happens when protection ends. The paper concludes that reform of Temporary Protection cannot be limited to extending duration or harmonising rights during stay. Return must be recognised as a distinct legal phase of displacement, not a political outcome that falls outside the law's reach. Through its comparative examination of the EU Directive and the Turkish TPR, this paper seeks to contribute to that reconceptualisation, not by prescribing a specific exit framework, but by mapping the structural conditions that make its absence consequential.

1232. Fit for Work, Unfit for Rights? Examining Reproductive Justice through a Migrant Worker's Court Case in the Philippines–Japan Labour Migration Corridor

Masako Tanaka, Sophia University, Japan

This paper examines the intersection of reproductive justice and transnational labour migration by analysing a court case filed by a Filipino worker in Japan, referred to here as Ms. I. She entered Japan under the Technical Intern Training Program to work in the care sector. After becoming pregnant while working, she faced pressure from migration intermediaries and the care home where she worked to terminate her pregnancy or return to her home country,

prompting her to file a lawsuit. Using this case as an empirical starting point, the paper analyses how migration governance structures regulate migrant women's reproductive lives across borders. Labour migration programmes across Asia increasingly rely on women workers in care, service, and manufacturing sectors. At the same time, these programmes often treat pregnancy as incompatible with labour mobility. Migrant women are expected to maintain a "fit-for-work" body to remain eligible for migration programmes, while their reproductive autonomy is constrained by migration rules, employment practices, and social norms. The paper asks how migration regimes reconcile the demand for productive labour with the protection of migrant women's reproductive rights. The analysis draws on the framework of reproductive justice, which highlights how states, labour markets, and migration intermediaries regulate reproduction through policies, medical procedures, and institutional practices. In Asian labour migration systems, pre-departure medical examinations are institutionalized to ensure workers' health and productivity, yet they may also function as gatekeeping mechanisms regulating women's mobility and family formation. The paper focuses on pregnancy testing and pregnancy-related penalties within the Philippines–Japan migration corridor, an important but understudied pathway in Asian labour migration. In the Philippines, sending agencies operate within regulatory frameworks governing overseas labour deployment, including pre-employment medical examinations and pre-departure orientation programmes. Pregnancy testing is often incorporated into these procedures even when destination countries do not legally require it, raising concerns about gender discrimination, reproductive autonomy, and the authority exercised by migration intermediaries over migrant bodies. Ms. I's case illustrates how pregnancy can trigger multiple forms of institutional pressure within transnational migration systems. When she became pregnant in Japan, the sending agent reportedly pressured her to terminate the pregnancy, and the supervising organization informed her that her internship would end if she continued the pregnancy. The dispute led to legal action against the head of the sending agency, the supervising organization, and the care home. As a rare case in which migrant reproductive experience entered the judicial arena, it provides empirical insight into how pregnancy can lead to contract termination, reputational pressure, and forced return migration. The paper argues that these outcomes reveal structural contradictions within contemporary labour migration governance. Pregnancy testing before departure functions less as a health safeguard than as a mechanism of migration control, while pregnancy after arrival exposes women to discrimination and pressure to repatriate. By analysing this case in the

Philippines–Japan migration corridor, the study contributes empirical evidence to debates on reproductive justice in labour migration and calls for migration systems that recognise migrant women not only as workers but also as rights-bearing individuals.

9D WORKSHOP: Teaching migration and health: Approaches, challenges and collaboration [Room: C1.09]

Join via MS Teams

Convenors: *Gunda Waldmann*, LMU Munich, Germany; *Mirna al Masri*, University of Bayreuth, Germany

Teaching migration and health is expanding globally, but educators often work in isolation despite shared conceptual and ethical challenges. This interdisciplinary field spans medicine, social sciences, and law. Designing pedagogically sound, empirically grounded courses that reflect migrant experiences is complex. This interactive workshop unites educators to exchange practices, priorities, and integration strategies. Participants will explore course structure, key themes (access, mental health, borders, inequalities), and community-engaged learning. The session fosters cross-disciplinary dialogue, generates teaching innovations, and builds collaboration toward inclusive, critically engaged pedagogy.

9E Special Session: Digital health: Access and equity for migrant populations [Room: C1.10]

Join via MS Teams

***Chair**: Marie-Pierre Gagnon, Université Laval, Canada*

1482. Codesign of a digital literacy training to support the development of transferable skills among immigrants: A participatory action research protocol

Marie-Pierre Gagnon, Université Laval, Canada, *Erika Corona*, Université Laval, Canada, *Achille Yameogo*, Université Laval, Canada, *Romulus Ahouehome*, Université Laval, Canada

Background: The integration of immigrants into their host society is essential to harnessing their contributions and fostering social cohesion. However, immigrants often face difficulties accessing and using government services. They also have

unequal access to information and resources in their host community. In Canada, government services, particularly in the areas of employment, education, health, and social services, are primarily delivered online. Thus, digital literacy—the ability to access, understand, and use digital technologies responsibly—is an essential skill for accessing these services. Many immigrants face challenges related to digital literacy and encounter barriers to accessing information, which can negatively impact their quality of life and their integration into the host society. People living outside major urban centers also face a lack of resources and support in their host communities. Access to technology is far from equitable, and limited digital skills make immigrants more vulnerable and less likely to use online services. Objective: To co-develop a digital literacy training program focused on building transferable skills for immigrants by engaging partners from the community and academic sectors. Methods: Participatory action research will be conducted in partnership with community organizations that support immigrants in Quebec (Canada). Qualitative research methods will be used at every stage, including experience-based co-design (EBCD) and focused ethnography. EBCD relies on collaboration between services users, service providers, and design teams to develop solutions that make services more relevant and better suited to users' realities. In addition, we will conduct qualitative research inspired by ethnography. This will help us understand how and to what extent challenges related to unequal access to information influence immigrants' adaptation to their new environment. Partners will be involved at every stage of the project to codevelop an accessible, inclusive, and sustainable training program that will support the development of transferable skills among immigrants. Expected results: This research will allow us to understand how and to what extent challenges related to unequal access to information influence immigrants' digital literacy, and how this influences their integration into their new environment. Conclusion: This project will have a direct impact on the integration of immigrants into their host community and, in the longer term, on their health and well-being.

1481. Digital Health, a Threat to Equity for Migrant Populations?

Marie-Violaine Ponte, VITAM - Centre de recherche en santé durable, Canada; Université Laval, Canada, *Maxime Sasseville*, VITAM - Centre de recherche en santé durable, Canada; Université Laval, Canada, *Marie-Pierre Gagnon*, VITAM - Centre de recherche en santé durable, Canada; Université Laval, Canada

Achieving health equity requires structural change, ranging from universal health coverage to equal digital connectivity across regions. Closing the digital divide is essential so that everyone can access information, care, and social support, regardless

of socioeconomic status, geography, or cultural background. Digital health tools are used to improve access, continuity, and efficiency by enabling online appointment booking, remote consultations, and communication with providers. Yet digital transformation is occurring unevenly, and without deliberate considerations to cultural, linguistic, and social factors, it risks reinforcing existing disparities rather than reducing them.

Digital health research, including perinatal health research, has focused on socially advantaged, English-speaking populations, leaving many migrants underrepresented in design and evaluation. As a result, digital solutions can fail to reflect cultural norms, linguistic diversity, and the lived realities of immigrant communities. For expectant parents, language barriers can limit comprehension of key pregnancy information and make digital interfaces difficult to navigate. Many immigrants also report lower levels of digital and health literacy, which can delay prenatal follow-up and reduce engagement with both traditional and digital services. Socioeconomic factors further exacerbate these gaps. Unemployment, precarious work, or financial constraints can make it difficult to attend appointments and can limit access to stable internet or adequate devices. Gender norms in certain communities may also restrict women's ability to access care, particularly when digital or in-person appointments are not conducted by women, for women requiring it. Expectant fathers, meanwhile, are often overlooked in the design of digital tools, limiting their access to information and support. Geographic location adds another layer of inequity. Migrants living in rural areas may face additional language barriers, a lack of culturally competent care, fewer digital resources, and greater physical distance from health services. These intersecting barriers increase the risk of inadequate prenatal health care, delayed detection of complications, and poorer health outcomes. Without action, the expansion of digital health may deepen existing social and structural inequities affecting immigrant families. Several strategies can help ensure digital health supports equity. At the system level, integrating routine assessment of social needs into healthcare and developing dashboards to monitor inequities can guide more responsive interventions. Ensuring equitable access to digital tools, through affordable internet, devices, and targeted support, helps reduce structural barriers. At the societal level, strengthening digital health literacy is essential, as it increases engagement with digital platforms and empowers families to make informed decisions. Digital solutions must also be culturally adapted, linguistically accessible, age-appropriate, and designed with attention to tone and clarity.

Finally, inclusion is key: digital interventions should be co-created with target communities, developed with input from clinical experts from the outset, and designed to spark curiosity, build autonomy, and reflect diverse cultural experiences.

These approaches, along with practical considerations for scaling equitable digital health, will be explored in depth during the upcoming special session.

1479. Digital Health Inequity among Migrants with Precarious Status in Quebec: Protocol for a Participatory Mixed-Methods Study

Romulus Ahouehome, Université Laval, Canada; *Achille Yameogo*, Université Laval, Canada; *James Plaisimond*, Université Laval, Canada; *Erika Corona*, Université Laval, Canada; *Marie-Violaine Ponte*, Université Laval, Canada; *Giti Khalaj*, Université Laval, Canada; *Marie-Pierre Gagnon*, Université Laval, Canada

Background: The digitalization of healthcare systems has become a central mode of service delivery in high-income countries, relying increasingly on online appointment platforms, electronic communication of medical results, telemedicine, and automated digital interfaces. While these transformations aim to improve efficiency and accessibility, growing evidence suggests that they may also intensify health inequities for socially marginalized populations. Migrants with precarious immigration status, including asylum seekers, temporary foreign workers, and undocumented migrants, face compounded barriers to healthcare access related to digital health literacy, language, legal insecurity, financial constraints, and limited familiarity with health systems. Digital inequity is increasingly recognized as a social determinant of health, yet remains insufficiently examined in migration research. Objective: The objective of this study is to examine how digital health systems contribute to healthcare exclusion among migrants with precarious immigration status in Quebec, and to assess how participatory approaches can inform the design of more inclusive digital health interventions. Methods: This study adopts participatory mixed-methods design grounded in community-based participatory research principles. It begins with a targeted review of the literature on digital exclusion, migration, and health to inform the empirical phases of the research. Qualitative data will be collected through semi-structured interviews and focus groups with migrants with precarious status, community workers, and healthcare professionals. These data will be analyzed using inductive thematic analysis to identify perceived, lived, and structural barriers to accessing digital health services. Building on these findings, a participatory co-development process will be conducted with migrants and community-based organizations to design culturally, socially, and linguistically adapted digital health support tools. A pilot phase will then assess the clarity, perceived usefulness, accessibility, and feasibility of these tools using qualitative feedback interviews and descriptive quantitative measures collected through pre- and post-intervention questionnaires. Expected Contributions: By focusing on digital inequity as a structural

mechanism shaping health inequities, this study is expected to contribute empirically to migration and health research and methodologically to participatory approaches in vulnerable populations. The protocol aims to generate actionable knowledge to support community organizations, healthcare providers, and policymakers in developing inclusive digital health practices. Although situated in the Quebec context, the study is designed to produce insights that are transferable to other high-income settings experiencing similar digital transformations of healthcare systems.

9F Göç ve Emek [TURKISH] [Room: V2]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Fuat Güllüpınar, Anadolu Üniversitesi, Türkiye

1501. Göçmen Emeği ve Prekaryalaşma: Akışkan Modernite Bağlamında Bir Değerlendirme

Ramazan Temel & Hülya Yeşilyurt Temel, Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Çalışma, küreselleşme ve neoliberal ekonomi politikalarının etkisiyle dönüşen emek piyasalarında göçmen emeğinin giderek daha esnek, güvencesiz ve kırılgan hale gelişini Zygmunt Bauman'ın "akışkan modernite" yaklaşımı ile Guy Standing'in "prekarya" kuramına dayandırarak incelemektedir. Bauman'ın akışkan modernite kavramsallaştırması, modern toplumda kalıcı aidiyetlerin, güvenli çalışma biçimlerinin ve toplumsal bağların çözülmesini açıklarken; Standing'in prekarya yaklaşımı ise güvencesiz, geçici ve haklardan yoksun emek biçimlerinin yeni bir sınıfsal kırılganlık alanı oluşturduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Bu bağlamda çalışma, göçmen emeğinin kapitalist üretim ilişkileri içerisinde düşük maliyetli emek rezervi olarak konumlandırılmasını, göçmen işçilerin çoğu zaman kayıt dışı, düşük ücretli, uzun çalışma saatlerine dayalı ve sosyal güvenceden yoksun işlerde istihdam edilmeleri; emeğin kuralsızlaştırılması ve esnekleştirilmesi süreçleriyle ilişkilendirmektedir. Özellikle göçmen emeğinin ekonomik sistem açısından kolay ikame edilebilir ve denetlenebilir bir işgücü olarak değerlendirilmesi, prekaryalaşmanın temel göstergelerinden biri olarak ele alınacaktır. Ayrıca göçmen emeğinin ekonomik boyutu ile sınırlı kalmayıp; göçmenlerin yaşadığı aidiyet sorunu, kimliksizlik hissi, sosyal dışlanma, görünmezleşme ve toplumsal kabul eksikliği gibi sosyal riskleri kapsayan toplumsal sonuçlarını da incelemeyi hedeflemektedir. Akışkan modernite bağlamında sürekli hareket halinde olan göçmen bireylerin kalıcı toplumsal bağlar kurmakta zorlanmaları ve güvencesiz yaşam koşullarının sosyal kırılganlığı derinleştirmesi tartışılacaktır. Çalışma, alanyazın taramasına dayalı kuramsal bir çerçevede, ulusal ve uluslararası literatürde göç, emek, prekarya, güvencesizlik ve akışkan modernite

ekseninde yapılan çalışmalar incelenerek göçmen emeğinin hem ekonomik hem de toplumsal boyutları bütüncül bir perspektifle değerlendirilecektir. Böylece çalışma, çağdaş kapitalist toplumlarda göçmen emeğinin yalnızca ekonomik bir üretim unsuru değil; aynı zamanda sosyal dışlanma ve aidiyet krizleriyle şekillenen çok katmanlı bir toplumsal bir sorun olduğunu ortaya koymayı amaçlamaktadır.

1512. Almanya'ya Göç Eden Doktorların Mesleki Uyum Süreçlerinin Analizi: Zorluklar ve Başetme Stratejileri

Fuat Güllüpınar, Anadolu Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Göç eden sağlık çalışanlarının yeni bir çalışma ortamına ve kültüre uyum süreçleri, mesleki ve sosyal boyutlarıyla önemli bir araştırma alanı oluşturmaktadır. Bu araştırma kapsamında Almanya'ya göç eden yirmi doktor ile derinlemesine görüşmeler yapılmış ve Almanya'da çalıştıkları kurumlarda çalışma ortamında var olan mesleki kuralların, sosyal etkileşim ve desteklerin, sosyal hakların ve kültürel farklılıkların mesleki kimliğin ve aidiyetin oluşmasındaki etkileri analiz edilmiştir. Göçmen sağlık çalışanlarının sıklıkla denklik sorunları, dil bariyerleri ve bürokratik bir takım sorunlarla karşılaştığı, bunun mesleki performans ve iş tatmini üzerinde olumsuz etkiler yarattığı tespit edilmiştir. Öte yandan, sosyal ve mesleki destek mekanizmalarının uyum süreçlerini kolaylaştırıcı bir rol oynadığı vurgulanmaktadır. Yüksek vasıflı göçmenler, kültürel sermayelerini yeni iş ortamlarına uyum sağlamak için kullanmakta, ancak bu genellikle yeterli olmamaktadır. Dil ve mesleki eğitim gibi ek destekler, uyum süreçlerini büyük ölçüde kolaylaştırmaktadır. İş yerinde sağlanan meslektaş desteği, sosyal bağlar ve kurumsal desteklerin göçmenlerin mesleki uyum süreçlerinde kritik bir öneme sahip olduğu görülmektedir. Bu çalışmada Almanya'ya göç eden doktorların mesleki uyum süreçlerini ve bu süreçte karşılaştıkları zorluklar, ayrıca bu zorluklarla başa çıkmak için geliştirdikleri pratikler ve baş etme biçimleri analiz edilmiştir.

1362. Elderly and Migration

Abdullah Gülmez, Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Türkiye *& İshak Aydemir,* Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Wars, regional conflicts, natural disasters, economic crises, unemployment, income inequality, the climate crisis, and pandemics occurring worldwide have led to an increase in migration (Weber & Saarela, 2023). The consideration of migration as a social problem is relatively recent in history. With industrialization, rural-to-urban migration increased, and as social problems such as economic difficulties, social and political challenges, demographic changes, poverty, and unemployment intensified, planned solution strategies related to migration were developed (Steiner, 2023; Soyhanoğlu & Erdoğan, 2022). Although migration affects all societies, disadvantaged

groups experience its consequences most deeply. Older adults, who are among the leading groups in this category, are often driven into a cycle of deep loneliness and hopelessness due to the effects of migration. The aim of this study is to examine the levels of loneliness and hopelessness among older adults whose relatives have migrated. In this study, which adopts a quantitative research model, loneliness and hopelessness scales were administered to a sample group determined through stratified proportional sampling and distributed across eight districts. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 225 older adults who agreed to participate in the study. Since the data showed a normal distribution, t-tests, ANOVA, and correlation analyses were performed. Among the participants, 114 were women and 111 were men. Of the participants, 114 were young-old (65–74), 79 were middle-old (75–84), and 32 were oldest-old (85+). A large majority of the participants (80%) had at least one child who had migrated, and more than half of this group (52%) cited economic reasons as the cause of migration. The results of the study indicated that both women ($M = 41.05$) and men ($M = 39.14$) experienced a moderate level of loneliness. Similarly, women ($M = 9.51$) and men ($M = 9.52$) reported moderate levels of hopelessness. Significant differences were found in the levels of hopelessness between the young-old and middle-old groups, as well as between the young-old and oldest-old groups ($p < .001$). However, no significant differences were found in loneliness levels. A significant difference ($p < .001$) was also found between the hopelessness levels of older adults whose relatives migrated 10–15 years ago and those whose relatives migrated 15 years or more ago. As a result of the correlation analysis conducted to determine the relationship between loneliness and hopelessness levels among older adults, a statistically significant relationship was found between the two variables ($p < .001$). In conclusion, the high tendency for migration among young people and the low tendency among older adults results in a population in the country of origin that largely consists of older individuals living alone. The findings of this study demonstrate that migration not only leads to increased loneliness among older adults but also pushes them into a cycle of hopelessness.

10:30 – 10:45: Break

4 September 2026, Friday

10:45 – 12:15

10A Law, Policy, and Governance VII [Room: C1.06]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Pascual García Macías*, Universidad Tecnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador

1397. At the edge of the political: Philosophical reflections on migration, border struggles and community

Irene Saggese, Scuola Normale Superiore (Pisa) / Istituto Italiano per gli Studi Storici (Naples), Italy

The figure of the migrant functions as a site of radical exteriority that unsettles and exposes the fragile foundations of the modern political-juridical order. Far from being merely a social or humanitarian issue, migration reveals a structural tension at the heart of the relationship between humanity, citizenship, and political belonging. The migrant's existence disrupts the presumed coincidence between the human being and the citizen, between the person and the subject of rights. In particular, the condition of statelessness discloses the contingency of the legal order. When the “right to have rights” is lost, what becomes visible is that the law does not rest on a natural foundation but on a fundamentally political and historically constructed ground. From this perspective, the migrant emerges as a critical figure through which the limits and contradictions of the modern system of rights can be interrogated. Building on a philosophical genealogy that includes Hannah Arendt’s reflections on statelessness and Giorgio Agamben’s concept of “bare life,” migration operates as a privileged philosophical-political dispositif. The migrant’s condition – marked by a paradoxical inclusion that simultaneously functions as exclusion – reveals how sovereign power operates through mechanisms that both incorporate and marginalise. The migrant thus occupies a threshold position from which the internal tensions of the juridical and political order become visible. Within this framework, the border emerges as a central analytical category. Rather than functioning merely as a territorial line separating states, the border is understood as a productive apparatus that organises mobility, distributes visibility, and hierarchizes bodies. Drawing on critical border theory, particularly the notion of “border struggles” developed by Sandro Mezzadra, the border is conceptualised as a dynamic space in which practices of control, resistance, and subject formation intersect. Crossing a border is therefore not simply a spatial displacement but an act that destabilises the established order of the visible and the sayable. In this sense, migration operates as a process through

which new political subjectivities are forged through friction with sovereign and governmental forms of power, in line with analyses developed by Michel Foucault. From this perspective, the border becomes a site of politicisation where identities are transformed and contested, and where the tension between citizenship and insubordination becomes manifest. By traversing and deforming the border, migrants expose the conflicts that traverse contemporary democracies. Migration does not stand outside the political sphere; rather, it reveals its inner contradictions and ongoing transformations. Migration invites a reconsideration of freedom and community beyond the immunitary logic that structures the modern nation-state. Drawing on philosophical reflections by Jean-Luc Nancy and Roberto Esposito, migration discloses a fragile but constitutive dimension of political life based on reciprocal exposure and incomplete co-belonging. From this perspective, migration opens a critical space from which to rethink the political imagination of the "communitas".

1415. Role-differentiated responsibility: An Arendt-Young framework for addressing structural injustice in U.S. mass deportation

Benjamin Who, Harvard University, United States

Objectives: This paper addresses the "human rights backlash" within contemporary migration management by operationalizing Hannah Arendt's concept of "thinking" to discharge Iris Marion Young's "forward-looking responsibility." While existing scholarship notes the conceptual affinity between these thinkers, it rarely moves beyond high-level theorizing to explore how reflective judgment functions as a role-differentiated practice within democratic bureaucracies. The primary objective is to provide a normative framework that equips institutional agents to recognize and resist their entanglement in structural injustice. Literature and Methods: Drawing on the work of Nuti and McKeown, who call for a power-sensitive account of structural responsibility, I apply a hybrid Arendt–Young framework to the machinery of contemporary U.S. mass deportation. The paper utilizes a normative case study and scenario analysis of the U.S. Trump Administration's enforcement program. This program represents a critical "limit case" due to its rhetorical shift from criminal prioritization toward universalist enforcement targeting approximately 11 million undocumented immigrants. By analyzing the administrative normalization of exceptional practices—such as masked raids at schools and churches—I identify the "engines of thoughtlessness" (removal quotas and standard operating procedures) that incentivize banal obedience. Analysis and Results: The analysis reveals that bureaucratic tools serve as "moral clichés," allowing agents (ICE officers, immigration judges, and local police) to cognitively obscure their structural entanglement. Synthesizing Arendt and Young, I argue that "thoughtlessness" is the key mechanism

sustaining what Young calls "untraceability"—the reproduction of systemic harm without individual malicious intent. To counter this, I propose a three-stage form of professional self-reflection termed "thinking moments," which follows Arendt's sequence from thinking to judgment: (1) Two-in-one dialogue: An internal questioning of whether one can justify an action as both the actor and the sufferer. (2) Representative thinking: Systematically considering the standpoints of affected migrants and their families. (3) Internal public defensibility test: Evaluating if an action remains justifiable when stripped of bureaucratic euphemism. Conclusions: Crucially, I adapt the Arendtian framework by indexing the duty of "enlarged thought" to an agent's discretionary power. Scenario analysis validates that while these thinking moments reveal varying degrees of avoidable injustice, they consistently function as a site of "internal friction." This friction serves as a vital cognitive engine for transitioning from thoughtless compliance to the discharge of collective political responsibility. The paper concludes that this framework advances migration theory by transforming defensive human rights discourse into proactive bureaucratic resistance, ultimately countering the marginalization of rights within modern migration control regimes.

1422. Collective punishment through economic sanctions: Impacts and consequences

Anas Karzai, Laurentian University, Canada

The link between wars and migration has been well documented by the United Nations, international agencies and academic research. However, the devastating toll that economic sanctions inflict on nations that do not align with the United States and its allies remain under-researched and unacknowledged. For example, prior to the Iraq war in the early 1990's, Yemen, one of the poorest countries in the Middle East, paid a heavy price for opposing the US's invasion of Iraq. The UN report estimates that over 200.000 people, mostly children, have died in Yemen as a direct result of US economic sanctions. It is worth noting that Iran has been subjected to the most sever sanctions regime by the US and its European allies for the last 45 years – including other countries, who have also been subjected to - such as Cuba, Afghanistan, Venezuela, among others. The use of economic sanctions as a tool of war had led to disastrous consequences for the people of these nations – poverty, homelessness, disease, hunger, civil unrest, and violence. A recent study published in the prestigious medical journal The Lancet examines the impact of American sanctions on countries predominantly in the global south, revealing the devastating effects these measures have had on their populations. It is worth noting that the number of deaths caused by these sanctions worldwide exceeds the civilian casualties in America's endless wars since the 1970's. The Lancet study covers a period of five decades, from 1971 to 2021. This paper examines the historical records and case studies of particular nations to

demonstrate that the use of economic sanctions on predominantly southern countries by the Euro-American imperialist agenda poses the greatest threat to worldwide security, stability and health.

1438. A remote registration mechanism to support HIV treatment access and adherence among migrants in host countries

Dmitrii Korenev, Fund for prevention of socially significant diseases "Steps", Russia; *Kirill Barskiy*, Regional Expert Group on Migration and Health in Eurasia, Russia

Background: The remote registration mechanism is designed to support citizens of Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA) who are diagnosed with HIV while residing or working outside their country of origin. This mechanism addresses a critical gap in access to HIV treatment for migrants who are unable to receive antiretroviral therapy (ART) in their destination countries and cannot promptly return home to initiate care. In many contexts, migrants remain excluded from national healthcare systems and in some EECA countries restrictive legal frameworks still exist, including policies that may lead to the deportation of foreign nationals living with HIV (UNAIDS | UNDP | 2019. Still not welcome). These structural barriers significantly delay treatment initiation and increase both individual health risks and broader public health concerns. Description: The mechanism was developed and promoted through the joint efforts of the Regional Expert Group on Migration and Health and the Step Fund. It is based on a coordinated protocol established by the Ministry of Health in the migrant's country of origin, enabling individuals abroad to be remotely registered and enrolled in HIV care. This process ensures access to ART outside the country, contingent upon verified diagnostic data and clinical assessment, followed by appropriate treatment prescription. The mechanism also incorporates remote medical consultations, which in many cases represent the only feasible way for migrants to initiate timely treatment and maintain continuity of care in the absence of access to local services. Results: Since 2021, the remote registration mechanism has been implemented through Republican AIDS centers in Moldova, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan. The mechanism implementation demonstrate high levels of treatment adherence among migrants engaged in remote care, with many achieving and maintaining an undetectable viral load (IAS 2025 abstract book EP0891). Beyond individual health outcomes, the mechanism addresses several broader public health and system-level challenges. It contributes to the fulfillment of state obligations to protect the health of citizens, regardless of their location. By ensuring that individuals return to their home countries already on ART with suppressed viral load, the mechanism reduces the risk of onward HIV transmission within families and communities. Additionally, timely treatment

initiation helps prevent HIV-related complications, decreasing the need for emergency hospitalization in both destination and origin countries and resulting in measurable cost savings for national health systems. Overall, viral suppression among migrants reduces their epidemiological impact, contributing to regional and global HIV control efforts. Conclusion: The remote registration mechanism demonstrates strong public health value by enabling continuity of HIV care for migrant populations in complex and restrictive settings. It supports sustained treatment adherence, improves health outcomes, and reduces financial burden on healthcare systems across countries. As a scalable and adaptable model, it offers significant potential for replication in other regions facing similar migration and healthcare access challenges.

10B Wellbeing and Migration [Room: C1.07]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Armağan Teke Lloyd*, Abdullah Gül University, Türkiye

1510. Walking behaviour among multi-demographic Syrian refugees in Türkiye: The role of culture, neighbourhood perceptions, and the built environment

Armağan Teke Lloyd, Abdullah Gül University, Türkiye

Walking is central to physical and mental well-being and remains one of the most accessible forms of physical activity across the life course, particularly for older adults. Regular walking has been associated with reduced risks of cardiovascular disease, diabetes, obesity, and other chronic health conditions, contributing to healthy and active ageing. Consequently, walking has emerged as an important public health concern. A substantial body of walkability research has demonstrated that walking behaviour is shaped by neighbourhood characteristics such as density, land-use mix, and proximity to services, as well as built-environment features including sidewalk quality, greenery, pedestrian infrastructure, and perceptions of safety (Frank et al., 2005; Saelens & Handy, 2008; Giles-Corti et al., 2016). More recently, scholars have argued that walking behaviour is also shaped by social and cultural factors, including ethnicity, migration status, socioeconomic inequalities, and neighbourhood perceptions (Rodriguez et al., 2009; Grengs, 2025; Xiao et al., 2024). Research on multi-ethnic populations suggests that individuals experience and interpret the same urban environment differently depending on their cultural backgrounds, daily mobility practices, and social positions. Yet refugee populations remain largely absent from the walkability literature and are frequently treated as homogeneous groups. This study examines walking behaviour among Syrian refugees living in Kayseri, Türkiye, and forms part of the international Silver Ways project supported by TÜBİTAK. Drawing on

a survey of 200 Syrian refugees aged between 18 and 80 years, the study investigates how walking frequency and regularity are influenced by cultural attitudes towards walking, trip purposes, neighbourhood perceptions, and evaluations of the built environment. The survey also collects information on key socio-demographic characteristics, including age and gender. To examine the relative influence of these factors on walking behaviour, the study employs multivariate regression models while controlling for socio-demographic characteristics. Interaction effects are incorporated to assess whether the influence of cultural norms, neighbourhood perceptions, and built-environment characteristics varies across age and gender groups within the Syrian refugee population. By focusing on variation within a refugee community, the study contributes to the walkability literature by demonstrating how the determinants of walking behaviour differ across demographic groups sharing the same ethnic and migration background.

1494. From medical hubs to medical networks: Rethinking cross-border care in Southeast Asia

Yinglei Chen, University of Oxford, UK

"This paper argues that cross-border healthcare in Southeast Asia is increasingly organised through regional medical networks rather than through separate national "hubs." Medical tourism research has often described Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia as competing destinations, usually comparing them in terms of price, quality, or branding. That approach captures part of the picture, but it misses how care is actually arranged in practice. For many patients, cross-border treatment is not a single trip to one place. It is a process that may involve online information search, remote consultation, brokers or facilitators, hospital international patient units, repeated travel, family coordination, and follow-up care across more than one site. The paper draws on a broader project on medical mobilities in Asia and focuses on how these care journeys are put together step by step. It examines the practical role of intermediaries, digital platforms, hospital groups, and informal social networks in connecting patients to providers across borders. Rather than treating hospitals and countries as self-contained units, the paper looks at the links between them: referral channels, brand networks, logistical arrangements, and the circulation of information, trust, and expertise. Empirically, the paper focuses on Southeast Asia, especially Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand. These are not simply rival medical destinations. They also function as differentiated but connected nodes within a wider regional system. Singapore is often associated with high-complexity care and specialist expertise; Malaysia with lower costs and accessibility; and Thailand with established international patient services and strong medical tourism infrastructure. Patients move through this landscape in ways shaped not only by cost and reputation, but also

by the infrastructures that make cross-border care workable. By shifting attention from hubs to networks, the paper offers a different way of understanding medical tourism. It suggests that medical travel should be analysed less as destination choice and more as the organisation of care across borders. In this sense, medical “hubs” are better understood as nodes within wider and unevenly connected regional medical networks."

1526. Skilled Labour Circulation as a Determinant of Access to Health and Social Services in Marginalized Communities: Towards a Measurement Agenda

Andrej Přívara, Bratislava University of Economics and Business, Slovakia

"Migration policy and social policy are governed and evaluated separately, yet they meet in the professionals who staff clinics, outpatient practices and social services in peripheral regions. Within the European labour market, the exit, return and repeated mobility of qualified staff have become routine, and the resulting circulation of skills is usually assessed in national aggregates. This paper argues that such aggregates conceal what matters most for marginalized communities, because a professional who leaves, or who returns but is not retained in an underserved district, changes the supply of care in a specific catchment rather than in the country as a whole. The paper proposes to treat skilled labour circulation as a determinant of the distribution of health and social outcomes, and outlines the constructs and indicators required to measure it. Three ideas structure the argument. First, effective workforce density in the catchments serving segregated settlements is proposed as the missing link between migration regimes and local service availability. Second, the returns to circulation are conditional on absorptive capacity, since weak recognition of qualifications, unstable contracts and absent career paths turn repeated mobility into de facto permanent loss. Third, the consequences of workforce thinning are amplified where low socio-economic position coincides with minority status, disability or migration background. A distribution-aware measurement agenda follows: a regional circulation balance distinguishing exits, first returns and repeat spells; catchment-level workforce density weighted by working time, distance and mediation capacity; and concentration indices with decomposition to attribute observed gaps. The contribution is conceptual and reports no findings; it specifies the data linkages, between mobility and licensing registers, settlement-level marginality indicators and vital statistics, that empirical validation would require.

Acknowledgement: This work was supported by the Slovak Research and Development Agency under Contract No. APVV-23-0319 “Quantification of socio-economic indicators and effects in

the management of health and social policy of marginalized communities" and by the Scientific Grant Agency VEGA under Project No. 1/0156/24 "Circular migration of highly skilled labour in EU countries: a challenge for migration policies"."

1395. Host States and Education of Refugee Children: A Case Study of India

Madhusmita Jena, B.J.B Autonomous College, Bhubaneswar, India

Traditionally, India has been host to several refugee groups. India's experience of the refugee issue began with the partition of the sub-continent which affected and uprooted approximately 14 million people (Sammadar, 2001). India dealt with this massive influx when it hardy had any experience and resources at its disposal. The partition refugees were followed by the Tibetans in the year 1959, the largest group in exile. The next group to arrive in India were the refugees from East Pakistan, followed by the Sri Lankans in the 1980s, the refugees from Burma in the 1990s and many smaller groups from Iraq, Iran and Somalia. India, being committed to the doctrine of peaceful co-existence and brotherhood of humankind has provided refuge to these various groups. These assimilating cultures notwithstanding refugees in India neither have any legal status, nor any clear protection regime to turn for help. In the absence of any national law for refugees, India deals with them at the political and administrative level. The refugees are, therefore, dependent on the benevolence of the state rather than on the regime of rights to reconstruct their lives in dignity. Nevertheless protection and assistance is offered to the refugees, void of any legal sanction often leading to criticisms like its response being discriminatory and differential. However, one common thread that binds India's response to these refugee groups is its commitment to the protection and provision of right to education of the refugee children. Proper arrangements for education of refugee children was never ignored by the Indian state whether it was for partition refugees, camped refugee children from East Pakistan, Tibetans, Sri Lankans and the other groups which come under the UNHCR mandate in India. Against this backdrop, the present paper explores India's role as a host state in protecting the right to education of the refugee children since independence and the initiatives of the state of India in addressing the challenge of right to education of the refugee children, a commitment of the global community enshrined in SDG 4 on its territory. This uncodified and unofficial architecture for refugee education for all the refugee groups India has hosted is an exemplar for the rest of the world.

10C Special Topics in Migration IV [Room: C1.08]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Heloisa Carlos Reis*, Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Brazil

1350. Cooperation within the framework of the 2030 agenda to address international migration: Experiences between Central America and México

Sergio Vázquez Meneley, Instituto de Investigaciones Dr. José María Luis Mora, México

Human mobility has become one of the main dynamics of 21st-century societies. Within these flows, international migrations are characterized by high levels of irregular movement between countries and regions, generating social problems such as human rights violations against migrants, discrimination, xenophobia, and many others. This highlights a clear tension for the survival of nation-states through the protection of national borders, as well as for the development of societies. This situation is evident in migration systems such as those of North and Central America, where the main destination country is the United States, while the places of origin and transit are neighboring countries. These neighboring countries lack the necessary capacity and resources to detain migrants or to provide assistance to people in transit, who are subjected to various human rights violations during their migration journey. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes that migration is a powerful driver of sustainable development, both for migrants and their communities. It brings significant benefits in the form of capacity building, strengthening the workforce, investment, and cultural diversity, and contributes to improving the lives of communities in their countries of origin through the transfer of skills and financial resources. The benefits of migration should not be viewed solely from the perspective of what migrants can contribute to a given territory. The relationship between migration and development is much more complex: the political, economic, and social processes of potential destination countries will also determine the manner, place, and timing of migration. If migration is not governed properly, this too can have a negative impact on development. Migrants may be put at risk, and communities may be subjected to significant pressure. International agendas such as the 2030 Agenda and the Global Compact for Migration seek to promote development cooperation, including on migration issues, "to leave no one behind," especially the many migrants who remain marginalized by social policies in most countries. Therefore, it is pertinent to explore the link between migration and cooperation, and its impact on sustainable development, analyzing it in the actions (regional policies and programs) that have

emerged within a migration system like the one formed between North and Central America. Accordingly, this article is composed of three sections: the first reviews the literature on the link between migration and sustainable development, considering the cooperation component, in order to define the main analytical variables; the second presents the current state of international migration within the migration system formed between North and Central America; and the third identifies the variables of the link between migration and sustainable development in the aforementioned context. Finally, they will close with some recommendations.

1417. The intersections of migration and work: Professional identity and mental health among global south women entrepreneurs in the UK

Heloisa Carlos Reis & *Heila Magali da Silva Veiga*, Universidade Federal de Uberlândia, Brazil

Entrepreneurship is frequently framed as a primary strategy for socio-economic integration, yet migrant women in Europe continue to face high levels of labour precariousness. This research interrogates how the United Kingdom's economic environment and structural barriers such as gender, race, and nationality impact the psyche and professional identity of women from the Global South. The investigation is theoretically grounded in intersectionality and decolonial theory, aiming to address a significant gap in Organizational and Work Psychology regarding the mental health of migrant entrepreneurs. It argues that current integration policies often ignore the "invisible suffering" inherent in the migrant entrepreneurial process. The UK context presents a challenging reception environment, currently shaped by the Nationality and Borders Act (2022), which imposes rigorous restrictions on labour market access and creates a "hostile environment" that impacts the subjectivity of migrant women. Using an intersectional and decolonial lens, this study conducts a qualitative analysis of women from various Global South backgrounds navigating the British market. The methodological framework adopts a multi-level approach, integrating macro-structural migratory trends with the micro-subjective dimensions of work. The sample consists of 16 Brazilian women residing in the UK, divided into two distinct groups: those with established formal businesses (Sole Traders or Limited Companies) and those operating in the informal economy. This comparative design allows for an analysis of how resilience and professional identity are reconstructed at different stages of the migratory trajectory. As this is an ongoing study, preliminary evidence suggests that resilience functions as both a survival strategy and a management competency, depending on the woman's degree of institutional security and legal status. However, initial findings indicate that the constant navigation of exclusionary

systems and the stress of tax and legal compliance in a foreign market trigger a systemic backlash that compromises mental health. The research concludes that sustainable equality transformation requires restructuring neoliberal institutions through policies that recognize the diverse identities and the radical autonomy of women in movement.

1450. Contemporary roles of migration researchers in local communities – from data to action. The Polish perspective

Katarzyna Anna Winiecka, University of Bialystok, Poland

In contemporary discourse, migration narratives often "take on a life of their own," making it increasingly difficult to determine which of them reflect reality. This raises important questions about the role of migration researchers today: are they limited to producing and interpreting data, or can they also act as creators of social reality? The main question is: How do Polish and other European migration scholars perceive their position within local communities and their engagement in research, and how is this approach implemented in practice? This paper presents the results of a study conducted among Polish and European migration researchers, focusing on perceptions of the evolving role of the migration scholar — from observer to participant, from expert to facilitator, and from diagnostician to co-creator of solutions. The study adopts a qualitative approach, based on in-depth interviews exploring individual experiences and attitudes. The findings point to both ongoing and potential transformations in the role of migration researchers, highlighting how they perceive themselves and their role within local society.

1461. The fiscal impact of immigration: Labor displacement, wages, and the allocation of public spending

Andres Mauricio Castano Zuluaga, Carnegie Mellon University in Qatar, Qatar; *Carlos A. Mesa-Guerra*, Colombia

We reexamine the effect of immigration on public finances by accounting for second-order effects. We exploit exogenous variation in immigration across Colombian metropolitan areas between 2013 and 2018, resulting from the large increase in Venezuelan immigrants, and instrument immigrants' residential location using pre-existing settlement patterns and the distance between origin-destination flows. Our findings indicate that immigration did not reduce natives' average fiscal contributions. Exploring the mechanisms in place, we document that immigration had no effect on employment, average wages in the upper half of the wage distribution, or hours worked that would have explained changes in labor-driven tax contributions. In addition, immigration did not trigger a decline in property values or changes in the

composition of local public spending. The results suggest that general equilibrium effects are not sufficiently large enough to induce changes in natives' fiscal contributions.

10D Intersectional Perspectives and Insights on Migration, Migrant Experiences and Integration Policies in Central Europe

[Room: C1.09]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Lucia Mýtna Kureková, Institute for Forecasting, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

1477. Migrant Decision-Making Amidst Social and Policy Shifts: Highly skilled African migrants in Slovakia

Lucia Mýtna Kureková, Institute for Forecasting, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia; *Lucia Kováčová*, Institute for Forecasting, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia; *Jana Papcunová*, Institute for Forecasting, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

While African migration to the EU's Southern border is at the centre of political debates and policy challenges, little is known about its features and dynamics at the EU's Eastern border. This paper examines the increasing economic migration from African countries to Slovakia, which is experiencing a migration transition from a migrant-sending to a migrant-receiving country. We present a migrant-centred perspective to illustrate how highly skilled African migrants in Slovakia navigate, resist, and adapt to the country's erratic migration policies and underdeveloped integration framework. Engaging with qualitative methodology using semi-structured interviews conducted in 2024-2025 with more than 30 migrants living, studying or working in Slovakia, we address the question: How do highly skilled African migrants navigate and adapt to the existing institutional and policy framework within the context of the country's migration transition? The migrant agency is put at the centre of our analysis and is conceptualised along migrants' intention to stay, move onward, or return to their country of origin in the medium-term future, reflecting on the role of both personal and structural factors in their decision-making. Theories of migrant decision-making have long considered international migration as a one-time and lifelong decision. We engage with more recent scholarship that studies migration in a more dynamic way, considering the interaction between macro-level, meso-level, and

individual factors, while the factors on the individual level may change over time and en route (De Haas, 2010; Van Hear et al., 2018). Migrants' personal choice between staying and migrating (onward or to their home country) once already in Europe is therefore situated within the existing legislative and policy context, with special attention dedicated to African migrants' access to social rights as a critical concept of integration (Bakewell, 2010). We find that African migrants in Slovakia, while well-educated and qualified, encounter manifold barriers in their access to social rights, with critical difficulties in accessing health care services, housing, affordable language courses, and school-to-work transition support. Importantly, their lived experiences with comparatively limited access to social rights and an adverse migration policy framework significantly influence their decision-making related to migration. Thus, our research raises a paradox that even legality, a high level of skills and social capital do not prevent many African migrants in Slovakia from facing exclusion and marginalisation stemming from restrictions on social rights' access and a lack of holistic integration support. The paper also highlights the structurally different features of African migration to the East compared to Southern Europe and provides empirical evidence to elucidate the changing nature of Slovakia's migration context, which has been studied mostly from the migrant-sending perspective to date.

1476. Agency in a Liminal Position: The Displacement of Ukrainian Mothers in Slovakia

Miroslav Popper & *Zuzana Očenášová*, Institute for Research in Social Communication of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

The mass displacement of Ukrainians following the 2022 Russian invasion produced one of the largest and most distinctly gendered refugee populations in recent European history, with women and children comprising the overwhelming majority of those seeking protection abroad. While existing research has primarily examined the initial phases of this displacement, far less attention has been paid to how agency is shaped and reshaped as displacement becomes protracted. In particular, the role of motherhood in structuring agentic practices under conditions of prolonged uncertainty remains underexplored. This study addresses this gap by examining how Ukrainian single mothers navigate agency, identity, and future orientations across the extended timeline of forced displacement. Drawing on thematic analysis of 15 in-depth interviews with Ukrainian single mothers residing in Slovakia, the study applies Hitlin and Elder's multidimensional temporal framework of agency — spanning pragmatic, identity-based, existential, and life course dimensions. The findings demonstrate that pragmatic agency is the dominant form across all phases of displacement, persisting and adapting continuously as participants responded to

shifting personal circumstances and frequent administrative changes within the temporary protection regime — a dynamic corresponding to Vigh's concept of 'motion within motion.' Displacement significantly eroded professional identities, leading motherhood to become the predominant identity underpinning agentic practices. Participants engaged in 'strategic mothering,' combining breadwinning and caregiving while supporting children's adaptation and compensating for the losses of displacement. Motherhood also structured life course agency, with children's best interests emerging as the decisive factor shaping orientations along the stay-return axis. As displacement protracted, future-oriented strategies shifted from anticipating return toward actively constructing a life in the host country, though some participants continued to 'live in limbo,' governed by ongoing uncertainty and the temporality embedded in temporary protection regimes. Theoretically, the study moves beyond framing displaced persons' agency solely as 'agency in waiting,' demonstrating instead that protracted displacement can foster the strengthening of existential agency. Liminality may thus function as a 'zone of becoming' — a space of gradual personal transformation and empowerment — particularly for single mothers for whom the protection and provision of their children constitutes the central motivation driving agentic action. By theorizing agency, motherhood, and liminality as interrelated processes, this study contributes to refugee and gendered migration scholarship and offers a nuanced account of how protracted displacement can simultaneously generate uncertainty and foster empowerment.

1488. Moral Hierarchies of Solidarity: Comparing Discourses on Roma and Ukrainian Refugees in Slovakia

Xenia Daniela Poslon, Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia; *Andrej Findor*, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences, Comenius University Bratislava, Slovakia; *Elena Mikhina*, Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia; *Anna Novák Bobulová*, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences, Comenius University Bratislava, Slovakia; *Michaela Šedovičová*, Faculty of Social and Economic Sciences, Comenius University Bratislava, Slovakia; *Barbara Lášticová*, Institute for Research in Social Communication, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

Recently, scholars have pointed to the double standards in the treatment of refugees depending on their country of origin, which was made apparent following the arrival of refugees since the outbreak of war in Ukraine. Although recent social psychological

research has emphasized the role of social norms in shaping solidarity toward refugees, little is known about how such norms operate in societies that have only recently become host countries, especially where long-standing patterns of ethnic exclusion (e.g., toward the Roma) coexist with newly emerging norms of support for specific groups such as Ukrainian refugees. In Slovakia, solidarity with Ukrainian refugees contrasts with the treatment of the Roma, who suffer from marginalization and widespread acceptance of their discrimination. In two studies, using discourse analysis, we examined the normative constructions of solidarity for the Roma and refugees from Ukraine. In Study 1 (five focus groups with emerging adults, N=30), we analyzed how students construct or deny the disadvantage of minority groups and what normative criteria they use to justify the (un)deservingness of solidarity. Study 2 aimed to examine discursive resources used by left-leaning and right-leaning participants when discussing disadvantage and inequalities. Participants in eight ideologically homogenous focus groups (N=65) were first presented with a vignette, describing an event in the past when tension erupted in a Slovak village after residents protested a Roma couple moving in. The vignette was used for stimulating discussion on disadvantage and inequalities for different minority groups, such as Roma and Ukrainian refugees. Participants drew on descriptive norms, such as prevalent negative attitudes, and negative contact experiences to justify the discriminatory treatment of the Roma. On the other hand, normative criteria for the deservingness of solidarity with Ukrainian refugees were drawn in parallel to the Roma, who were used as a reference point to constructions of (un)deservingness. Overall, the findings illustrate how solidarity in Slovakia is shaped by moral hierarchies that legitimize solidarity toward some groups while normalizing the exclusion of others.

1475. Migration without Integration Infrastructure: Municipal Governance Challenges in Slovakia

Zuzana Polačková, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

Slovakia is experiencing a rapid increase in the number of foreign nationals on its territory. This trend has revealed a significant imbalance between the need to integrate these people into local communities and the limited institutional capacity to provide adequate support for their integration. Since 2015, more individuals have left the Slovak labour market than have entered it. As a result, the national economy relies on workers from third countries. While hiring foreign workers helps address labour shortages and demographic decline, Slovakia lacks effective governance, coordination, and support mechanisms for foreigners' integration, which became particularly evident after the outbreak of the war in Ukraine, when Slovakia experienced an

unprecedented influx of foreign nationals, particularly refugees from Ukraine. This limits long-term integration for foreigners and their families and restricts how communities benefit from their presence. Further, it creates a structural asymmetry in the governance system; while economic benefits go to the national level, municipalities deal with long-term social, demographic, and infrastructural effects. This paper asks what governance gaps and paradoxes emerge at the municipal level as Slovakia relies more on third-country labour. It explores how these gaps shape local welfare provision, influence municipalities' political roles in migration governance, and affect the sustainability of foreigners' integration and retention. By shifting focus from national labour policy to local governance, the paper highlights the territorial consequences of labour migration in a state that began large-scale recruitment without an integration infrastructure. The analysis draws on qualitative fieldwork conducted in two Slovak municipalities affected by foreign labour recruitment. The empirical material includes semi-structured interviews with a variety of stakeholders. Desk analysis of local and national policy materials is also included. The study uses a multi-level governance perspective that is attentive to power asymmetries, institutional misalignments, and political constraints shaping local responses. The findings identify a strong governance paradox: while the state actively facilitates labour inflows, often under pressure from employers, it simultaneously fails to treat municipalities as full partners in strategic planning, coordination, and resource allocation. Nevertheless, municipalities remain functionally responsible for managing service pressures, housing shortages, demographic change, and emerging integration challenges. This dynamic repositions municipalities as de facto integration actors without granting them formal authority or systemic support. The findings also highlight a structural funding problem in Slovakia’s municipal system. Fiscal transfers do not reflect the presence of foreign nationals in municipalities. This limits local governments' ability to run long-term integration efforts. Municipal activities, therefore, rely on temporary external funding or cooperation with non-governmental groups. This dependency leads to fragmented, short-term responses rather than lasting strategies. The financial mismatch strengthens structural asymmetry in governance and weakens municipalities' roles and capacities throughout the process. By examining (labour) migration through a local governance perspective, the article contributes to debates on state capacity, multi-level governance, and social transformation in “unprepared” migration states. It argues for the institutionalised inclusion of municipalities in migration planning and for integration frameworks that move beyond short-term labour market logic toward sustainable settlement and retention strategies.

1474. The intentional and unintentional policies of immigrant welfare access in the Visegrad countries

Edward Koning, University of Guelph, Canada; *Lucia Mýtna Kureková*, Institute for Forecasting, Centre of Social and Psychological Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia

Existing comparative research on the politics and policies of immigrant welfare exclusion predominantly focuses on cases in North America and Western Europe. The lack of attention to Central and Eastern Europe not only casts doubt on the generalizability of existing findings, but it has also limited the variation on factors that are frequently theorized to shape immigrants' access to programs, in particular the structure of welfare regimes and the volume and nature of migration. While most countries in Western Europe and North America had already established welfare states before migration became a salient political issue, countries in Central and Eastern Europe navigated a transition to a mixed economy and openness to cross-border mobility simultaneously. We aim to advance the vibrant literature on immigrants' access to social programs and benefits by studying four Central European cases: the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and the Slovak Republic (i.e. the Visegrad countries). In the broader literature about immigration, these countries are often described as particularly inhospitable to migrants. For example, scholars have argued that these countries advance a more ethnic version of nationalism than their Western European counterparts (Larsen, 2017), feature political leaders who frequently engage in overtly xenophobic rhetoric (Bocskor, 2018), and routinely oppose EU initiatives to streamline migration policies and the accommodation of asylum seekers in particular (Bacická, 2022). So far, however, there has been little attempt to investigate whether such an exclusionary approach is also reflected in these countries' welfare systems and immigrant access thereto. Moreover, these countries exhibit variation not only in the factors that should drive intentional reform, such as a significant rise in immigrant numbers and political fallout, but also in those that can be expected to spur broader reforms that might unintentionally affect immigrants. The Visegrad countries thus offer a unique laboratory to study dynamics of immigrant social inclusion. We ask the following research question: What are the main features of immigrant social welfare inclusion policies in the Visegrad countries and how do they compare to advanced democracies with a long migration history? Our findings are the following. First, while these countries maintained relatively exclusionary regimes in the early 1990s, they have slowly converged to the average approach in Western democracies, although the level of convergence is markedly lower in Czechia than in the other three countries. Second, many reforms that made welfare systems more inclusionary of immigrants

were not adopted with that purpose in mind, and instead reflect efforts towards economic transition and accession to the European Union. Finally, some recent changes are more intentional responses to migration, but they include both attempts to shield unwanted migrants from some benefits and efforts to make other programs more accessible to newcomers. Engaging in a systematic comparison across countries and over time and using new data from the IESPI dataset on Czechia, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia, this paper contributes to a deeper understanding of the theoretical factors of immigrant welfare inclusion.

10E Open Forum: Postgraduate Research in Uncertainty [Room: C1.10]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Gizem Karaköse*, Nicolaus Copernicus University, Poland

10F Integration, Identity, and Belonging IV [Room: V2]

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Caner Tekin, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany

1259. Biographical and educational perspectives on "Fortress Europe"

Anita Rotter, University of Innsbruck, Austria

As early as 1951, shortly before the adoption of the Geneva Refugee Convention, philosopher Hannah Arendt addressed the 'human right to have rights' in her iconic, autobiographically inspired work 'We Refugees'. Arendt argues that this right is only universally applicable to a limited extent, as refugees are often denied it during and after their flight. She emphasises that refugees often lack the material and social resources necessary to assert their rights legally and socially. This issue is still present in today's discourse on flight, migration and 'integration', making Arendt's work more relevant than ever. In my presentation, I will address the ongoing erosion of the right to asylum in Europe in recent years, with a particular focus on selected EU countries, especially Austria. I will demonstrate that treating refugees humanely is not only essential for the European community of values, but also for the creation of an inclusive society. In order to shed light on the erosion of the right to asylum both theoretically and empirically, I will apply an educational science and sociological perspective. First, I will analyse how deficit-oriented historical discourses about refugees have been passed down and reproduced to the present day. I discuss how public and political discourse about 'the other' – in this case migrants and refugees –

creates a specific reality based on binary distinctions and hierarchies. The division into ‘us’ and ‘them’ reproduces a scapegoat logic that renders refugees illegitimate and pits the poorest members of society against each other. Secondly, I use current examples from European countries to show how the rights of refugees are being strategically undermined. This is happening, for example, through attempts to ‘relax’ and thus curtail the Geneva Convention on Refugees and the European Convention on Human Rights. Thirdly, I present new educational and sociological perspectives on flight and migration. Based on my empirical study, which includes biographical interviews with refugees from 2025, I illustrate how flight can be seen as an opportunity and a chance to shape inclusive societies. The interview excerpts serve to highlight the perspectives and experiences of refugees and to acknowledge their role within the host society. This goes hand in hand with the conviction that society, politics and academia must learn to recognise refugees and migrants as experts on their own life stories and to incorporate their perspectives into the debate. My empirical data underscores the need for a paradigm shift in dealing with flight and migration. I argue that flight and migration are not new phenomena but rather exhibit historical and social continuities. European societies have extensive experience with refugees and can benefit from the resources and skills of new arrivals.

1486. The philosophy of "Omolúàbí": A definer of Yoruba migrants' character in South Africa

Toyin Cotties Adetiba, University of Zululand, South Africa

The Yoruba culture is consciously constructed to birth Omoluabis; embodied in good character, integrity, and social responsibility and respect for the rights of others. Omolúàbí is a generally accepted character, an anthology of virtues, viewed as a yardstick for differentiating between good and bad moral behaviour. Omolúàbí is a generally accepted character that holds an intrinsic connection to every aspect of the behaviour of Yoruba migrants in South Africa such as child training, economy, marriage, religion, health, and even food. Using a qualitative research methodology and Moral Theory, this paper explores the philosophical transformational power/influence of the Yoruba word “Omolúàbí” as a definer of the character of Yoruba migrant in South Africa. It is no longer new to assert that globalisation have had its own share in shaping and impacting on culture and morality negatively or positively. This paper investigates the extent to which the moral values associated with the Yoruba philosophical word, “Omolúàbí” as a generally accepted character” has influence various aspect of the lives of Yoruba migrants in South Africa. The paper concludes that the philosophy of Omoluabi is a crucial, guiding principle for Yoruba migrants in South Africa and has served as a moral compass that helps the Yoruba

migrants to maintain their cultural identity, with respect to the rights of others and communal solidarity, while navigating social integration in South Africa.

1316. Geographies of Reception and the Frontline of Integration: Practices and Roles of Professionals Working with Migrants under Political-Institutional Change in Portugal

Natalia Benatti Zardo de Curci, University of Lisbon, Portugal

Migration in Portugal and its governance are undergoing significant structural changes. Legislative reforms and the establishment of a new migration agency in 2023 have reconfigured local integration governance, alongside a growing anti-immigration discourse. In practice, these changes have generated operational instability, particularly affecting professionals engaged in direct service provision to migrants. In this context, this paper explores the "geographies of reception" from the perspective of frontline professionals, drawing on community and public service practitioners in two Lisbon parishes. It examines their responses and practices in relation to political-institutional changes and new migratory flows, identifying a typology of roles in the "production of integration" linking structure, organisation, territory, and individual agency. The study is grounded in the concept of "arrival infrastructures" (Meeus et al., 2019), recognising that political-institutional arrangements and local conditions shape interactions, professional practices, and integration processes (Graauw, 2024; Belabas & Gerrits, 2017). Focusing on the frontline, it connects with literature on street-level bureaucracy (Lipsky, 2010), understanding professionals as discretionary agents who shape public policy through interactions with citizens, influenced by multi-level factors — macrostructural, meso-organisational, and micro-interactional (Brodkin, 2021; Belabas, 2020; Glyniadaki, 2021). Service places are thus conceived as "relational and moral micro-territories", reflecting structural constraints and individual dispositions, including clients' social construction and perceived deservingness (Ratzmann, 2021). The study employs a qualitative methodology in two parishes of Lisbon: Arroios, central and diverse, and Santa Clara, peripheral, with a historical presence of PALOP populations and new migratory flows. Interviews were conducted with professionals from associations and public services in the social, health, and employment sectors, aiming to understand constraints, strategies, and perceptions in the context of change. This article forms part of an ongoing doctoral research project. Findings indicate that structural changes generated a widespread perception of "bureaucratic tightening", limiting action and producing a sense of "hands tied" among professionals in response to migrants' needs. Despite this, frontline staff demonstrate proactivity, utilising internal resources and partnerships to mitigate difficulties. Although subject to similar structural constraints, individual and local organisational dispositions operate as filters

shaping strategies, producing varied geographies of reception and types of practice. Among the identified roles, the "rights facilitator" stands out, mobilising protective guidance rather than immediately judging or denying support when migrants fail to meet requirements, at times transcending formal duties and assuming an expansive role, favoured in territories with well-articulated institutional networks. In contrast, the "gatekeeper" exhibits selective practices, such as strategically withholding information based on perceptions of need or merit, particularly in contexts with recent exposure to new migratory flows. These typologies represent analytical configurations, with individual professionals oscillating between them according to resources, organisational context, and moral interpretations. Professional roles thus emerge from the interplay of structure, territory, and individual decision-making. This study demonstrates how professionals' perspectives can illuminate the understanding of integration process, highlighting how expansive, restricted, or selective practices shape geographies of reception. It contributes to migration studies by incorporating the spatial dimension into analyses of frontline practice, a crucial aspect for place-based integration policies.

1365. Italians in the Czech Republic: Language, Society, and Integration

Maria Caruso, Palacky University Olomouc, Czech Republic

This study presents preliminary results of an ongoing research project examining the experiences of Italian migrants who have been living in the Czech Republic for at least one year. The research focuses on their migration trajectories, professional integration, language practices, and perception of cultural differences between Italy and the Czech Republic. Particular attention is given to the relationship between language competence, everyday social interaction, and migrants' sense of belonging. The research combines quantitative and qualitative methods. An online questionnaire targets Italian citizens residing in the Czech Republic, while semi-structured interviews allow for a deeper exploration of individual experience across different professional and social backgrounds. The analysis examines migrants' motivations for leaving Italy, their professional trajectories in the Czech labour market, and their relationship with the Czech language as a key factor influencing everyday interactions and integration. The study also investigates the cultural and subjective dimensions of migration, including migrants' expectations before arriving in the Czech Republic, the sources through which they formed their initial perceptions of the country, and how their lived experiences have reshaped these views. Particular attention is paid to how migrants negotiate cultural differences in both professional and social contexts, as well as how they perceive their position between the two countries.

VIRTUAL SESSIONS

7 September 2026, Monday

11:00 – 12:30

11A Health, Wellbeing, and Migration V

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Elisa Mosler Vidal*, University of Oxford, UK

1197. Mental health and substance use among LGBTQ+ refugees and asylum seekers: A systematic review

Edgar Mas-Meneses, Universidad Loyola Andalucía, Spain

Background: LGBTQ+ refugees and asylum seekers experience intersecting vulnerabilities linked to sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI), forced displacement, and structural exclusion. These intersecting stressors may increase risk for mental health problems and substance use/addictions, yet the evidence base is dispersed across disciplines and settings. Objective: To systematically review and synthesize published research on mental health outcomes and substance use among LGBTQ+ refugees and asylum seekers, and to identify key determinants, evidence gaps, and implications for services. Methods: This systematic review was guided by a PICO framework. Peer-reviewed studies were eligible if they examined mental health outcomes and/or substance use s in LGBTQ+ refugees or asylum seekers. A structured screening and data-extraction process was applied. Methodological quality was assessed using the Quality Assessment for Diverse Studies (QuADS) tool, and findings were synthesized narratively due to heterogeneity in study designs, outcome measures, and populations. Results: The literature consistently reports elevated psychological distress and high burden of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress symptoms, alongside increased risk markers such as self-harm and suicidal ideation. Substance use/addictions are less frequently examined than mental health, but available studies suggest vulnerability to hazardous alcohol use and other substance use as coping responses to trauma exposure, minority stress, social isolation, discrimination, and barriers to affirming care. Post-migration factors emerge as recurrent determinants that can compound pre-migration persecution and violence. Conclusions: LGBTQ+ refugees and asylum seekers face a substantial mental health burden and an under-characterized but concerning risk profile for substance-related problems. Findings support the need for trauma-informed, SOGI-affirming, culturally safe, and integrated services addressing co-occurring mental health and addictions, alongside structural supports (legal, housing, and social) across the asylum

and resettlement process. Further robust longitudinal and intervention studies are urgently required.

1221. "How is your health?" Financial, social and in-kind remittances between Madrid and Ecuador

Elisa Mosler Vidal, University of Oxford, UK

Much scholarship has examined how migrants support their families in origin communities in different ways, looking at financial and other types of remittances sent across borders. However, exploration of how different types of remittances supporting health has been limited, and has not considered how these may work together. Doing this will strengthen understand of how migrant family members impact the health of their loved ones. This article explores two questions: What kinds of financial, social and in-kind remittances do migrants send their families related to health? How are these remittances linked? Based on interviews with Ecuadorians in Madrid and their family members in Ecuador, the article offers a typology of the health-related remittances, finding that Ecuadorians in Madrid and their relatives provide each other with rich transnational health-related support across all three remittance types. Remittances are sent simultaneously and often amplify each other's effects in combination. For example, social remittances are combined with financial or in-kind remittances to support follow-through of advice shared, particularly on health-seeking and preventive health behaviour. Through their combined impact, migrants support the health of relatives in Ecuador by influencing their health-seeking behaviour and improving healthcare access. The article makes the case for more research on remittances and health, in particular in-kind remittances which are relatively under-studied, and integrated analysis considering different types of remittances together.

1495. Greater attention to trauma-related information in refugees: An emotional stroop study

Ardavan Nikaeen, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK; *Jan de Fockert*, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK

Refugees are disproportionately exposed to traumatic events before, during, and after migration, placing them at increased risk of psychological distress and cognitive disruption. Previous research has demonstrated that trauma is associated with attentional biases toward emotionally salient information, particularly in populations with post-traumatic stress disorder. However, limited research has examined these cognitive processes specifically in refugee populations. The present study investigated whether trauma-related stress in refugees is associated with altered selective attention to emotionally salient information. A total of 81 participants residing in the

United Kingdom (42 refugees, 39 non-refugees) completed an Emotional Stroop Task alongside the Impact of Event Scale–Revised (IES-R). The task included neutral, general negative, and refugee-specific negative stimuli. To control for baseline differences in response speed, interference scores were calculated by subtracting reaction times in neutral conditions from emotional conditions. Refugees reported significantly higher levels of trauma-related stress compared to non-refugees. They also demonstrated significantly greater attentional interference for emotional stimuli, particularly for refugee-specific negative words. In contrast, no group differences were observed in the neutral condition, suggesting that the effect is specific to emotionally salient content rather than general cognitive slowing. These findings indicate that trauma-related stress is associated with heightened attentional bias toward information that is directly relevant to refugee experiences. This pattern may reflect an adaptive response in threatening environments that becomes maladaptive in safe contexts, potentially interfering with goal-directed functioning. The results highlight the importance of considering cognitive processes, such as attention, in understanding the psychological impact of migration and displacement, and may inform the development of targeted psychological and social interventions for refugee populations.

11B Education, Skills, and Mobility III

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Sadaf Mahmood*, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan

1065. Ethnography as a training tool in social work with migrants: Enhancing situated knowledge and reflexive practice

Alessia Fellin, Independent Professional, Italy

This paper examines the potential of ethnography as both a research methodology and a pedagogical tool for the professional development of social workers operating in migration contexts. As contemporary migration flows reshape welfare systems and frontline services across Europe, practitioners are increasingly required to navigate complex relational, cultural, and organizational dynamics. Traditional training models often fail to capture the situated, tacit, and experiential dimensions of social work practice. In this context, ethnography—rooted in anthropological inquiry—offers a powerful approach for understanding everyday interactions and for fostering reflective, critically aware professional identities. The study argues that ethnographic practices such as participant observation, fieldnotes, and narrative collection enable the production of situated knowledge: context-dependent insights that emerge from close engagement with the lived experiences of both practitioners and migrant users. While ethnography has been widely used to document practices within welfare and migration services, its formative potential remains underexplored. Drawing on

theoretical contributions from Schön, Mezirow, Mortari, and Brookfield, the paper conceptualizes the ethnographic gaze as a pedagogical device capable of stimulating reflexivity, challenging implicit biases, and promoting transformative learning. This gaze requires practitioners to suspend their interpretative categories, interrogate their assumptions, and engage with the complexity of social interactions without relying on predefined frameworks. Methodologically, the study adopts a conceptual and exploratory approach. It integrates theoretical analysis with insights from qualitative research traditions to outline how ethnographic tools may support professional learning in migration-related services. Rather than presenting a fully implemented training programme, the paper develops a theoretical framework that identifies key components of an ethnographically informed pedagogical model, including guided observation, reflective writing, and the valorisation of practitioners' situated knowledge. These elements are discussed as potential directions for future training initiatives, highlighting how ethnography can contribute to the development of relational, cultural, and analytical competencies. The paper also reflects on the opportunities and limitations of using ethnography as a formative device, considering issues such as feasibility, ethical implications, and the need for institutional support. By framing ethnography as a bridge between research and practice, the study suggests that ethnographic sensibilities can enrich professional development even in the absence of a formal training programme. Ultimately, the contribution aims to stimulate debate on innovative methodologies for training practitioners working with migrants and to propose a conceptual foundation for future applied work in this field.

1235. Schooling, migration and depopulation in rural Spain: Voices from rural communities

Paula Alonso-Pardo, Universidad de La Laguna, Spain

This article analyses the perception of the main actors and actresses living in depopulated areas of Spain regarding the schooling of migrant pupils in these localities. Educational centres become the backbone of the territory, insofar as they affect the settlement of migrant families, as well as the public initiatives of and social entities that mobilise their resources in order to keep the village alive. The hypothesis is based on the idea that these initiatives to attract foreign populations have a dual nature, generating an instrumentalisation of the school while endowing it with a cohesive nature, due to its potential as a social bridge between children and their families. The fieldwork was carried out in 5 municipalities of Spain, through 37 semi-structured in-depth interviews with the four main agents involved. They are diverse voices, but they pursue the social strength of the school, both collectively and individually. Firstly, we look at the initiatives carried out by the local administration and third sector organisations. Secondly, we how the school face of adversity and,

finally, at the imaginary of migrants: the benefits of the school and of its role in the social and economic development of the migrant population. The results show a win-win discourse for the promoters of these initiatives, but also perverse effects for families and municipalities: their short-termism, population turnover, and blockage to social mobility. It is an ambivalent scenario, full of threats, but also of opportunities and strengths. The utilitarianism of the actions are compensated by their cohesive role.

1366. Reframing brain drain: Trends, drivers, and the policy response to student migration in India

Pranjali Chhajed, FLAME University, India

Brain drain, defined as the emigration of highly skilled individuals in pursuit of better opportunities abroad, has been a long-standing concern for developing countries, with India being a prominent example. The number of students leaving the country to pursue higher education has increased from 9.3 lakhs in 2023 to over 10.33 lakhs in 2024. Moreover, out of all Indian students who go abroad for higher education, 85 % do not return. Given this context, in this paper, I will examine the underlying drivers of brain drain and its implications on human capital development in India. Our preliminary findings suggest that the average outbound mobility ratio for India, defined as the number of students from a country studying abroad as a percentage of total tertiary enrolment, is approximately 1.02. This finding indicates that one in every 100 tertiary-level students is enrolled abroad in a higher education Institution. Furthermore, government expenditure on education remains relatively low at 3.8% of GDP, with the majority directed toward elementary and secondary education, and only a tiny fraction allocated to higher education. This pattern suggests that limited investment in higher education may be a key driver of student emigration, reflecting concerns about the quality and capacity of domestic higher education institutions. Drawing data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, this paper investigates potential causes of brain drain from India, focusing on supply-side constraints, such as government expenditure on higher education and R&D investment. To ensure the robustness of our findings, we employ a regression framework that allows us to control for unobserved heterogeneity and potential confounding factors. Lastly, we critically examine key government initiatives such as the Prime Minister's Research Fellowship and the National Overseas Scholarship, which aim to address the challenge of brain drain. We assess their effectiveness in supporting internationally educated students to reintegrate into India's academic and professional systems and fostering global institutional linkages. We also highlight the limitations of these policies and propose potential policy directions that could more effectively convert brain drain into brain gain.

1314. Temporal governance and conditional funding in international higher education: Evidence from international postgraduate students in China

Rabia Mahmood & *Freda Yangrong Wang*, Huazhong University of Science & Technology, China; *Sadaf Mahmood*, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan

Background: International student mobility has expanded rapidly in global higher education, yet limited research examines how institutional structures, particularly scholarship systems and program duration) affect international students' psychological well-being (PWB). In scholarship-based systems such as those in China, financial support is often tied to strict academic performance conditions, which may influence students' well-being over time. Objective: This study investigates how stay duration and financial support interact to shape the psychological well-being of international postgraduate students in China. It also explores whether these effects differ across degree levels, particularly between master's and doctoral students. Methods: The study uses respondent-driven sampling data collected from 503 international students representing 61 countries. Regression and interaction models were applied to assess the relationship between stay duration, funding status, and PWB. The analysis also included stratified models to compare outcomes between doctoral and master's students while controlling for demographic and academic variables. Results: Findings indicate that both longer stay duration and scholarship funding are positively associated with psychological well-being. However, the interaction analysis reveals that the positive impact of funding diminishes over time. While funded students report higher well-being during the early stages of their stay, self-financed students show higher predicted well-being after approximately 3.6 years of residence. This pattern is particularly strong among doctoral students, suggesting that long program duration and scholarship renewal pressures intensify institutional stress. Conclusion: The study demonstrates that international students' well-being is shaped by the interaction between temporal exposure and financial support rather than by either factor alone. Scholarships function not only as resources that facilitate mobility but also as governance mechanisms that can impose performance pressures over time. These findings highlight the need for funding policies and institutional support systems that better address the long-term well-being of international postgraduate students.

11C Law, Policy, and Governance VIII

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Melek Özlem Ayas Cin*, Istanbul Beykent University, Türkiye

1297. Decreasing of migration along the Balkan route, real aspects or policy issues?

Andrea Alberizzi & *Lisa Lanfranchi*, Karama Collective Solidarity, Italy

In recent years, international migration monitoring reports have documented a significant decline in the number of individuals crossing Balkan countries to irregularly enter the European Union. European institutions frequently attribute this trend to the efficacy of strategic policy measures, including reinforced border controls, anti-smuggling operations, financial support to Western Balkan governments and the implementation of the EU–Turkey Statement. However, there is a critical need to investigate whether these official datasets reflect the realities along contemporary migration routes and the mitigation of irregular arrivals, and whether the reduction in recorded arrivals can truly be interpreted as a direct consequence of European policies.

Considering the persistent political instability, economic hardship, and insecurity affecting many countries in the Middle East and North Africa, it is difficult to argue that the number of people compelled to leave their homes has substantially declined. Alternative explanations may therefore be necessary. Over time, smuggling networks may have adapted and become more efficient at facilitating less visible forms of entry and movement within European territory. At the same time, the progressive tightening of border controls may have pushed people on the move toward longer and more dangerous routes, potentially increasing the number of deaths and disappearances along the journey. Recent geopolitical and institutional developments may also have reshaped migration dynamics in the region. In particular, the accession of Croatia to the Schengen Area in 2023 may have contributed to the reconfiguration of migration flows, while also altering the strategic roles of countries such as Bulgaria and Turkey along the Balkan corridor. Central to this transformation could be the externalization of European borders, a process that delegates migration management to Western Balkan states, effectively turning them into "buffer zones." This shift has not only diverted migration flows toward increasingly perilous and clandestine paths but has also been accompanied by a growing criminalization of solidarity. By targeting NGOs and grassroots associations with legal and administrative pressures, authorities have reduced the independent oversight of border practices, potentially contributing to a significant underreporting of border crossings and pushbacks. To investigate the actual conditions along these routes, this study analyzes findings from independent research

conducted across the Balkans, from Slovenia to Bulgaria, including Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Greece, and the Italian borders. The methodology relies on extensive fieldwork, including regional site visits, interviews with humanitarian actors, and testimonies from individuals residing in informal settlements, providing a critical counter-narrative to the official institutional discourse.

1372. Policy and practice gaps in counter-smuggling strategies in Pakistan

Waqar Haider Awan, Pakistan

Migrant smuggling remains a persistent and evolving challenge in Pakistan, driven by complex socio-economic pressures, irregular migration routes, and the adaptive business models of organized smuggling networks. While Pakistan has undertaken significant legislative and policy reforms to counter migrant smuggling, gaps between policy intent and operational practice continue to undermine effective prevention, investigation, and prosecution. This paper examines the policy and practice gaps in counter-smuggling strategies in Pakistan, drawing on extensive professional experience in migration governance, rule of law, and institutional capacity building. Using evidence from multi-agency engagements with law enforcement agencies, prosecution services, judiciary, and migration-focused institutions, the study highlights systemic constraints affecting implementation, including fragmented coordination, limited investigative capacity, inadequate victim- and migrant-sensitive approaches, and weak intelligence-led disruption of smuggling networks. The paper adopts a practice-informed, policy-oriented analytical approach, combining insights from capacity-building programs, national and provincial trainings, institutional assessments, and applied research on the business models of migrant smugglers. Particular attention is given to how legal frameworks are operationalized at the investigation and prosecution stages, and where disconnects emerge between laws, standard operating procedures, and frontline enforcement realities. Findings indicate that while legal instruments exist, enforcement mechanisms often lack coherence, specialized skills, and inter-agency integration necessary to counter sophisticated smuggling operations. The paper argues for a shift from reactive enforcement to strategic, intelligence-driven, and rights-based counter-smuggling responses, emphasizing institutional coordination, targeted capacity development, and evidence-based policy refinement. By situating Pakistan's experience within broader regional and global migration governance debates, this paper contributes practical insights for policymakers, practitioners, and researchers working to strengthen counter-smuggling frameworks in origin and transit countries.

1393. Where is there a safe haven for Afghan people?

Charlotte Imhof, Oberson Abels, Switzerland; *Jyothis Mary*, Hume Institute for Postgraduate Studies, India

According to the UNHCR Mid-Year Trends Report 2025, Afghans are the third-largest displaced population in the world, with 4.8 million refugees. Key destinations for refuge for displaced Afghans are the neighboring Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, which host 2.5 million and 1.5 million Afghan nationals. After the Taliban's takeover of Kabul in August 2021, the instability and violence in Afghanistan led to large-scale displacements into the neighboring countries. Over the past two years, more than five million people have returned to Afghanistan, including 2.6 million in 2025 alone, one million of whom were deported from Pakistan. One key explanatory factor for this trend is the migration policies implemented in both Iran and Pakistan, notably the ones enacting the deportation of undocumented migrants. More than 256,000 people had returned to Afghanistan from Iran as of June 2025 after the announcement of the Iranian government requiring all undocumented Afghans to leave the country. A possible surge of Afghan returnees is expected in the coming months due to the ongoing situation in Iran. The situation in Pakistan has already worsened since 26 September 2023, when the Pakistani Ministry of Interior released the "Plan for the Repatriation of Illegal Foreigners". The plan outlined the "repatriation" of Afghan nationals in three phases, beginning with undocumented Afghan nationals, followed by holders of the Afghan Citizen Card and Proof of Registration. On 7 March 2025, the second phase of the plan was initiated by declaring Afghan Citizen Cards invalid and calling on all Afghan Citizen Card holders. In October 2025, the border between the two countries was closed, with only deportations permitted. In this context, can this trend be reversed or slowed down to offer refuge to the Afghan people within the region? This research intends to answer this critical question by examining the legal implications of mass deportation drives against the Afghan people, who face a life-threatening risk upon return. Such forced return constitutes a violation of international law, particularly the principle of non-refoulement and the protection granted by the UN Convention against Torture. Pakistan, which is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, lacks domestic refugee or asylum legislation. In contrast, Iran has ratified both instruments and incorporated refugee rights into its domestic legal framework. Nevertheless, States have to respect those principles irrespective of their signatory status. A lawful return order must be carried out by respecting the rights, safety, and dignity of the returned individuals. Particular attention should be given to the most exposed groups who face the risk of human rights violations, including threats, arbitrary arrest and detention, and torture. They include women and girls, ethnic and religious minorities, human rights defenders,

journalists, and former officials of the government, such as Afghan National Defence and Security Force members. Their relocation and resettlement must be prioritized. Furthermore, good practices, including safe pathways, such as humanitarian visas, and both regional and international cooperation, should also be considered to uphold humanitarian obligations and protect those at risk.

1398. Irregular migration, integration, and exclusion: Securitization and normative tensions from an international relations perspective

Melek Özlem Ayas Cin, Istanbul Beykent University, Türkiye

Irregular migration has emerged as a multidimensional phenomenon that challenges core principles of the international system such as state sovereignty, human rights, and transnational cooperation. While traditionally overlooked in the field of international relations, migration has increasingly become a focal point since the 1990s, particularly in the context of security, identity, and international norms. This paper explores how irregular migration is addressed through practices of integration and exclusion, arguing that states' responses are shaped not only by domestic politics but also by international norms, regional cooperation frameworks, and broader security strategies. "In the context of international relations, do states institutionalize a securitized rather than an integrative approach toward irregular migration?" is the central research question of this study. This study employs a qualitative and theoretical methodology. Through an extensive literature review, key analytical frameworks such as securitization theory, normative institutionalism, critical migration theories, and international legal instruments are utilized to offer a conceptual analysis. Secondary sources related to the migration policies of the European Union, the United Nations, and selected states form the basis of a comparative evaluation. The core finding of the paper is that while integration appears frequently in international discourse, exclusionary state practices tend to dominate in reality. In response to irregular migration, states increasingly prioritize national security, reinforce border controls, and frame migrants as potential threats—thus institutionalizing exclusion over inclusion. This securitized approach highlights the tension between the normative frameworks of international law and the realist imperatives of domestic political agendas. In conclusion, the study argues that integration is not merely a sociological process of adaptation, but also a normative battleground within the field of international relations. The securitization of irregular migration reflects a broader transformation in which not only physical borders, but also core values and principles, are being tested.

11D PhD Forum Online Workshop: Duoethnographic Storytelling Through Cultural Artifacts

Join via MS Teams

Facilitated by **Anh Phuong Le**, Waseda University, Japan – Please click here to **FILL IN THE REGISTRATION FORM FOR THIS WORKSHOP**

12:30 – 13:30: Break

7 September 2026, Monday

13:30 – 15:00

12A Integration, Identity, and Belonging IV

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Gisele Msann*, Aalborg University, Denmark

1075. "Once you come to Shenzhen, you're a Shenzhener"? The identity and sense of belonging of migrants in the Chinese city of Shenzhen

Zihui Ding, University of Leicester, UK

Since the reform and opening-up in 1978, a large population seeking more financial opportunities has flocked to Shenzhen City in Guangdong Province. Shenzhen, as China's special economic zone, embraces such migrant populations to prompt local development, such as consumption and labour supply. The slogan, 'Once you come to Shenzhen, you're a Shenzhener', was put forward in 2008, against the backdrop of fostering economic growth. Behind this iconic slogan of Shenzhen, the identity and sense of belonging of those migrant populations deserve academic attention. Existing scholars have conducted wide and deep examinations, including but not limited to factors contributing to the sense of belonging to the city (Chen et al., 2017), the intergenerational difference in identity (Yang et al., 2016). However, the question of the relationship between migrant people's identity and sense of belonging has not been explored, which is what this research aims to answer. The core question of this research is: To what extent do migrants identify themselves as Shenzhener? Having gained data through in-depth interviews with twelve migrant people in Shenzhen, this research finds that: 1. Under China's household registration system (hukou), the concept of 'Shenzhener' can be interpreted in multiple ways; 2. Identity and sense of

belonging to the receiving city (Shenzhen) are not always consistent; 3. The idea of 'hometown' (laojia) remains strong in the everyday life of the first generation of migrants.

1148. Religion-related identity challenges among Muslim immigrant women in Europe: A qualitative meta-synthesis

Reyhane Gerami, University of Tehran, Iran; *Younes Nourbakhsh*, University of Tehran, Iran

The growing Muslim diaspora in predominantly secular European societies has raised important questions in the social sciences concerning religion, identity, and belonging. In response to these questions, a substantial body of qualitative research has examined the experiences of Muslim immigrant women in Europe, particularly situations in which being Muslim becomes socially meaningful in everyday life. However, much of this research remains focused on specific national or local contexts, and fewer studies have examined these findings through a holistic perspective across a longer time period. This study presents a qualitative meta-synthesis of twenty-four empirical studies conducted between 2010 and 2023 on Muslim migrant women in European societies. The analysis focuses on challenges that women encounter specifically in relation to being identified as Muslim, rather than on identity in general. The synthesis identifies six religion-related identity challenges experienced by Muslim immigrant women: negative attitudes and behaviors in host societies, pressures to conform to specific lifestyles, unequal socio-economic advancement, internal scrutiny and prejudice within Muslim communities, tensions between Islamic and European lifestyles, and experiences of double marginalization. In response to these challenges, Muslim women adopt four key strategies: personalizing religious identity, engaging in membership and participation within Islamic centers, embracing multidimensional and flexible identities, and endorsing discourses of "pure" Islam. Overall, the findings show that Muslim immigrant women in European societies confront intersecting pressures from both host societies and their own communities, and seek to manage these pressures and achieve a sense of balance in everyday life through a range of negotiated strategies. This study forms part of an ongoing doctoral research project on Muslim immigrant women in Finland and provides a holistic research background for this project by clarifying existing research on religion-related identity challenges among Muslim immigrant women in Europe.

1214. Everyday experiences of othering among Turkish-speaking migrants in Leicester

Didem Karaer Eryılmaz, University of Leicester, UK

This reserach presents a qualitative investigation into the othering experiences of Turkish speaking migrants who arrived in Leicester, United Kingdom, from mainland Turkey since 2020. Situated within the disciplinary framework of criminology and hate studies, the research examines othering as a spectrum of harm encompassing not only overt hate crimes but also subtle, everyday forms of discrimination, symbolic violence, and micro-aggressions that cumulatively impact migrants' lives. The study addresses a significant empirical gap, as Turkish-speaking migrants have remained largely invisible in both hate crime research and migration scholarship despite their growing presence in British society. Guided by three interrelated research questions, the study explores, how Turkish-speaking migrants experience and are affected by othering in their everyday lives; how they respond to, cope with, and make sense of ongoing othering; and how they negotiate belonging, propose solutions to discrimination, and imagine their futures. The research employed semi structured interviews with forty-five Turkish-speaking migrants, conducted in Turkish by a researcher sharing participants' linguistic and cultural background. Data were analysed using thematic analysis. The findings reveal a complex landscape of othering operating across multiple domains, public spaces, workplaces, educational settings, and official procedures, perpetrated not only by the majority population but also by other minority groups and within the Turkish-speaking community itself. Participants reported significant affective impacts including fear, sadness, and diminished ontological security, while demonstrating agency through diverse coping strategies. The research illuminates how othering shapes belonging negotiations across multiple scales and influences future mobility intentions. This reserach contributes empirically by documenting the experiences of an under-researched population, theoretically by advancing understanding of othering within super diverse urban contexts, and practically by informing hate crime prevention strategies and victim support services. The victim-centred approach ensures that policy recommendations are grounded in the expressed needs of affected communities.

1296. Migrants and personality traits changes upon COVID: Case of psychometric test provider and users in Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway

Gisele Msann & *Agnieszka Urszula Nowinska*, Aalborg University, Denmark

Migrants face well-documented barriers to entry into employment (Farashah et al., 2023; Farashah & Blomquist, 2020; Fernando & Patriotta, 2020) and, once employed, tend to experience more non-linear career trajectories (Fang et al., 2013; Nowinska & Solheim, 2024, Nowinska et al., 2025). The lived experience of working and studying in a foreign country can also entail loneliness, and mental-health strains (Caligiuri &

Bonache, 2016; McNulty & de Cieri, 2011). The COVID-19 pandemic intensified these pressures by combining isolation with disease-related stress (Kumar et al., 2021). HR research documents individual differences in responses to uncertainty (Frone, 1990) and highlights the resilience role (Tugade & Fredrickson, 2004), while personality research emphasizes the dynamic nature of personality traits over time (Bleidorn et al., 2018, 2021). Yet we still lack evidence on within-personality during and after COVID-19, and, critically, we lack comparative analyses that contrast migrants with locals. Such evidence is policy-relevant: personality-linked adaptation may shape labor-market integration and career progression. We ground our research in the literature on migrants and personality traits to study differential pandemic-era changes in personality traits. Empirically, we analyze 57,705 psychometric assessments administered by a test owner/provider to individuals in Denmark, Germany, Sweden, and Norway between 2017 and 2022. Our findings explores changes in migrants' personality during the COVID-19 period, emphasizing the resilience of migrants in the workplace compared to non-migrants during challenging times.

12B Transnationalism and Diasporas

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Irasema Mora-Pablo*, University of Guanajuato, México

1401. Stories that speak: Migrant narratives as acts of linguistic citizenship

Irasema Mora-Pablo, University of Guanajuato, México

Rather than treating migrant life stories as illustrative case studies, this paper approaches three migration trajectories as analytical lenses through which to examine how migrants actively reshape linguistic hierarchies through narrative action. By narrating their experiences of mobility, language, and belonging, migrants do not simply recount their lives; they participate in the reconfiguration of the sociolinguistic order that structures those lives. Drawing on narrative inquiry and the concept of linguistic citizenship, the paper examines the migration trajectories of three individuals whose lives traverse multiple linguistic and geopolitical spaces between Latin America and the United States. Through in-depth narrative interviews and extended conversations, the study explores how participants recount their experiences of border crossing, language learning, and social positioning across institutional and everyday contexts. Rather than focusing on identity as a fixed outcome of migration, the analysis attends to how storytelling itself becomes a site where migrants mobilize multilingual repertoires, reinterpret dominant language ideologies, and claim legitimacy within unequal sociolinguistic regimes. The analysis foregrounds three interconnected dimensions of narrative action: the strategic deployment of multilingual resources in navigating institutional structures; the

discursive reframing of linguistic hierarchies that often position migrants as deficient speakers; and the ways in which storytelling enables migrants to assert authority over their linguistic biographies. In this sense, narrative is approached not merely as representation but as sociolinguistic practice through which migrants articulate forms of civic participation. By examining migrant stories as acts of linguistic citizenship, the paper contributes to emerging discussions in political sociolinguistics and migration studies that foreground agency in contexts of linguistic inequality. The findings suggest that migrant narratives do more than document mobility; they constitute interventions that challenge dominant language regimes and expand the boundaries of participation in transnational linguistic publics.

1335. The Arab taco in México City: Food migration and local adaptations

Paulette K. Schuster, Reichman University, Israel

Arab tacos (tacos árabe) arrived in Mexico, specifically in the state of Puebla, in the 1930s thanks to Lebanese immigration. They brought with them their culinary traditions, including vertical rotisserie meat. These new creations became an adaptation of shawarma. Instead of lamb which was expensive and hard to get, immigrants began using pork which was common in Mexico and serving it in pan árabe (a thick, soft, pita-like bread, a bit larger than the regular pitas and made with local wheat). Subsequently, the recipe evolved in Mexico City, where the Arab taco gave rise to the famous tacos al pastor around the 1960s, by adding local ingredients such as different chillies, onions, parsley and pineapple and served in corn tortillas. Arab Tacos differ from regular the Mexican adaptation of tacos al pastor since the meat is cooked on a vertical spit (known as a trompo in Spanish) and are seasoned with Middle Eastern–inspired spices (oregano, cumin, etc.) and usually topped with salsa de chipotle, not yogurt or tehina. Now, arab tacos are still consumed, made from lamb, or beef or pork depending in the area where they are consumed and still made with Middle Eastern spices mixed with Mexican flavors. However sauces have shifted from yogurt/tehina to chipotle-based salsas. Over time, this fusion became its own Mexican dish, not just “immigrant food.” Arab tacos are a perfect example of two-way fusion. This paper is based on research from a larger study on Syrian and Lebanese immigrants in Mexico City.

1178. Linguistic inclusion, media, and institutional exclusion: Discursive and structural dimensions of Haitian migration in México

Diana Mireille Ortiz Rojo, Northeastern Illinois University, USA

Drawing on raciolinguistic theory (Flores & Rosa, 2019) and critical approaches to linguistic inclusion (Charity Hudley et al., 2024), this paper examines how Haitian migration in Mexico is discursively and institutionally constructed through racialized, linguistic, and colonial regimes of visibility and exclusion. The study interrogates how media discourse, digital platforms, and institutional practices converge to produce migrant difference, often under the guise of neutrality, humanitarianism, or cultural

curiosity. The analysis is based on a comparative corpus of Mexican news headlines and media reports, alongside TikTok videos produced by and about Haitian migrants. Media headlines are examined as sites where racism operates through exotization, deficit framing, and the normalization of linguistic exclusion, frequently portraying Haitian migrants as passive objects of crisis, charity, or spectacle rather than as social and linguistic agents. Digital content circulating on TikTok reveals a more ambivalent terrain. While some videos enable migrants to articulate belonging, economic survival, and linguistic creativity through translanguaging practices, others reproduce racialized and gendered gazes. Preliminary analysis highlights recurring patterns of exoticization, including the circulation of videos that single out racial difference in educational settings and the framing of Haitian street vendors as cultural curiosities, as well as the hypersexualization of Haitian men. These practices expose forms of everyday racism that are rendered invisible precisely because they are framed as admiration, curiosity, or inclusion. Beyond media and digital discourse, the study foregrounds institutional failures that sustain linguistic and racial exclusion in everyday migrant governance. The absence of interpretation services, limited access to information in Haitian Creole, and the persistence of monolingual administrative formats function as forms of bureaucratic erasure, restricting migrants' access to services, mobility, and protection during transit and settlement in Mexico. Ongoing survey-based research with Haitian migrants and Mexican residents, informed by scholarship on language attitudes and inclusion (Kircher & Zipp, 2022), further explores attitudes toward linguistic diversity, social openness, and the feasibility of building genuinely multicultural communities. By situating media representation, digital practices, and institutional neglect within the same analytical frame, this research highlights how linguistic injustice operates across scales and calls for more inclusive approaches to migration governance.

1158. The nexus between remittances, education and health: A systematic review using the PRISMA method

Ikram Taiene & Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, University Mohammed V Rabat, Morocco

Remittances constitute a major source of financial support for households in developing countries, with potential implications for human capital outcomes, particularly in education and health. Despite their significance, the evidence on their effects remains heterogeneous and context-dependent, shaped by factors such as intra-household allocation, and the quality of local institutions. Following the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines, the existing literature on the relationship between remittances and human capital outcomes was systematically reviewed. A comprehensive search was conducted across major academic databases, including Scopus, Web of Science, and Google Scholar, to identify peer-reviewed articles published between 2010 and 2025. Keywords related to migration, remittances, education, and health were used to select studies relevant for analyzing the effects of remittances on educational attainment

and health outcomes. The methodology includes two complementary approaches: descriptive and thematic analysis. Descriptive analysis employs univariate statistics and frequency tables to summarize the characteristics of the reviewed studies. Thematic analysis uses lexical evaluation and word frequency techniques to identify recurring themes and concepts regarding remittances and their educational and health implications. By synthesizing the existing evidence, this study contributes to a more nuanced understanding of how remittances affect educational attainment and health outcomes, highlighting heterogeneous effects and contextual factors. It also identifies research gaps, particularly the limited use of comparable indicators across countries and the scarcity of studies examining education and health as combined variables. The findings provide guidance for future empirical research and propose policy directions aimed at leveraging remittances to strengthen human capital development.

12C Space, Place, and Environment IV

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Cecilia Brassier-Rodrigues*, Université Clermont Auvergne, France

1069. Building refugee inclusion through local partnerships: Lessons from an education pathway in France

Cecilia Brassier-Rodrigues, Université Clermont Auvergne, France

Education pathways are safe and regulated complementary pathways that enable refugees to access higher education in a third country, alongside traditional resettlement schemes. They aim to respond to situations of prolonged displacement by supporting refugee students' academic mobility, legal entry, and long-term inclusion, while strengthening their autonomy and future professional prospects. As such, education pathways contribute to easing pressure on first countries of asylum and expanding durable solutions for refugees through education. This paper examines the development of an education pathway at Université Clermont Auvergne (UCA), France, drawing on five years of experience and the reception of fourteen refugee students at Master's level since 2021. The UCA initiative emerged as a pilot project in partnership with the NGO Forum Réfugiés, prior to the launch of the national UNIV'R programme supported by UNHCR France and the Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie. It now forms part of a broader national and international framework promoting complementary pathways, alongside the engagement of key institutional actors such as UNHCR, the French Ministry of Higher Education and Research, and academic networks. The specificity of the UCA model lies in its strong territorial

anchoring. From the outset, the university deliberately framed the education pathway as a place-based project, relying on a dense network of local partners to address the multidimensional needs of refugee students. This partnership-based governance brings together institutional actors, civil society organisations, local authorities, foundations, and private-sector partners. It enables comprehensive support covering administrative procedures, daily life assistance, academic tutoring, language courses, psychological care, access to housing through solidarity-based shared accommodation, subsistence scholarships, and pathways to internships and employment. By coordinating these actors, the university acts as a central hub that connects protection, education, social inclusion, and labour market integration. Based on this case study, the contribution explores how education pathways, when embedded in local ecosystems, can reconfigure reception practices and inclusion mechanisms for refugees in destination countries. It addresses the following research question: « How does the education pathway, through a locally grounded partnership-based governance model, reshape the modalities of reception, inclusion, and protection of refugees? » The UCA experience provides insights into the potential of higher education institutions to act as key actors in multi-level migration governance and to contribute to sustainable, inclusive responses to forced displacement.

1130. Nomadic souls: Curating migration as a long-term community-based research process

Vera Gailis, Israel; *Sivan Regev*, Ben Gurion University of Negev, Israel

This paper presents Nomadic Souls, an ongoing (since 2024) curatorial and practice-based research project developed through a series of thematic exhibitions with migrant artists in Israel, in collaboration with the Nefashot Initiative, a cultural platform dedicated to raising awareness of mental health through art, culture, dialogue, and public events. The project examines migration not as a singular event or moment of arrival, but as a prolonged condition shaped by displacement, professional precarity, recurring crisis, and the continuous negotiation of belonging. The research unfolds in the context of intensified migration to Israel following the outbreak of the Russian–Ukrainian war in 2022, alongside an environment marked by ongoing conflict, instability, and heightened social stress. The central research question guiding Nomadic Souls is: how can long-term, community-based curatorial practice function as a research methodology for understanding migration as a prolonged lived condition, while simultaneously addressing the mental health dimensions of migratory experience and increasing the visibility and professional agency of migrant artists within the cultural field? Rather than treating exhibitions as isolated cultural events, the project conceptualizes them as interconnected research modules within a longitudinal process. To date, five exhibitions have been developed, each addressing

a specific dimension of migratory experience that intersects with mental health and well-being. These themes include community formation and social belonging, language and everyday communication in conditions of displacement, food as a cultural, emotional, and mnemonic infrastructure, and, most recently, geography, climate, and place as factors shaping prolonged migration. These dimensions are explored through artistic production and curatorial framing, positioning migrant artists not as illustrative cases of vulnerability, but as active producers of situated knowledge about migration and well-being. Methodologically, the project combines several qualitative and practice-based research tools. These include ongoing analysis of artworks produced within the exhibitions, qualitative conversations and interviews with participating artists, and structured surveys designed to map artistic trajectories, professional positioning, and forms of engagement over time. Community engagement—through public programs, discussions, guided encounters, and dialogue-based events—functions both as a research method and as a mechanism for data generation, enabling the observation of how migration- and mental health–related narratives circulate between artists, audiences, and institutions.
An additional dimension of the research concerns visibility as a measurable outcome. With each exhibition, the number and diversity of media outputs—ranging from local cultural platforms to national press—has increased. These media engagements enhance the professional visibility of migrant artists and broaden public discourse on migration and mental health within the cultural sphere. Media analysis is therefore treated as part of the research material, allowing the project to trace how artistic and curatorial practices shape public representations of migration beyond policy-driven, humanitarian, or clinical narratives. Operating outside therapeutic or medical frameworks, Nomadic Souls offers a cultural infrastructure for articulating, sharing, and publicly negotiating the mental health dimensions of migration. The paper argues that curating migration as a long-term research process enables insights that are often inaccessible through short-term studies or quantitative approaches. By integrating artistic production, community engagement, surveys, and media analysis, Nomadic Souls proposes a model for practice-driven migration research that bridges cultural practice, mental health awareness, public discourse, and academic inquiry.

1371. Industrialization, space and tribal migration: Understanding movement to eastern industrial city, India

Ajay Murmu & *Kunal Keshri*, International Institute for Population Sciences, India

Migration to industrial cities in post-independence India was closely linked to state-led development, labour demand, and regional transformation. Yet the migration experiences of tribal communities remain underexplored within urban and migration

studies, especially in relation to the historical processes that drew them into emerging industrial centres. This paper examines the factors that led to tribal migration to Durgapur, a major industrial city in eastern India developed during the Second Five-Year Plan (1956–1961). Conceived as a steel-based growth centre, Durgapur became one of India's flagship industrial townships and attracted diverse streams of migrants during its construction and expansion, including tribal populations from surrounding regions. The proposal identifies this as a core research objective and seeks to understand both the direct and indirect drivers of tribal migration into the city. The paper situates tribal migration within the broader political economy of industrialization, land transformation, and labour recruitment. It argues that tribal migration to Durgapur cannot be explained by a single economic motive; rather, it emerged through the intersection of industrial employment opportunities, displacement and land alienation, contractor-based labour recruitment, weak livelihood opportunities in places of origin, and the role of kinship and social networks in facilitating mobility. The historical growth of Durgapur Steel Plant and associated industrial development generated a strong demand for labour, particularly during the construction and immediate post-construction phases, when contractors mobilized workers from surrounding hinterlands using local connections. At the same time, industrial expansion reshaped the surrounding landscape and affected indigenous populations already living in or near these zones, producing complex migration trajectories that included both attraction and compulsion. Methodologically, the study adopts a qualitative and historically grounded approach for this objective. As outlined in the proposal, the analysis draws on semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions to reconstruct migration processes and identify the historical and social factors associated with tribal movement into Durgapur. These primary sources are complemented by secondary materials on Durgapur's industrial growth and migration history. The proposal specifically notes that this objective seeks to examine historical migration factors, social networks, and conditions at origin places in order to better understand why and how tribal households moved into the city. This paper expects to show that tribal migration to Durgapur was shaped by a combination of structural and relational forces. Structural factors include industrial job creation, uneven regional development, and land-related transformations associated with urban-industrial expansion. Relational factors include family networks, community ties, and information channels that reduced the risks of migration and enabled settlement in the city. By focusing on tribal migration in an industrial urban context, the study contributes to debates on space, place and migration by showing how industrial cities become sites where development policies, labour mobility, and indigenous experiences intersect. It also highlights the need to incorporate tribal histories into migration scholarship in India, where their urban migration remains insufficiently theorized despite its deep connection to industrial modernity and regional restructuring.

988. Not all doors lead to magic: From escapism to dislocation in literature

Shubhra Verma & *Ratika Kaushik*, NIIT University, India

This paper examines the evolution of the literary motif of doors in Lewis Carroll's Alice's Adventures in Wonderland (1865), C. S. Lewis's The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe (1950), and Mohsin Hamid's Exit West (2017), tracing how thresholds shift from whimsical entryways to fractured sites of rupture. Carroll's small door to Wonderland reflects Victorian fascination with childhood imagination, which is absurd yet safe, playful yet restorative. Lewis' work, written in the shadow of World War II, transforms the portal into a moral testing ground where sacrifice and redemption replace fantasy, providing clarity and consolation in an uncertain world. Hamid defies this convention: his doors are stark, abrupt, and irreversible, transporting migrants not to enchanted lands but to precarious geographies where loss, displacement, and grief linger without resolution. When analysed together, these texts demonstrate that doors are never fixed devices but rather cultural thresholds that absorb the anxieties of their historical contexts, whether it is Victorian curiosity, wartime morality, or contemporary displacement. This paper contends that the portal's persistence is rooted in its capacity to reflect changing social circumstances, transforming from a metaphor for imaginative escape to a symbol of displacement, urging readers to reevaluate the significance of crossing thresholds in both literature and lived experiences.

12D Migration, Integration, Adaptation

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Güven Şeker, Carleton University, Canada

1364. Migration and the social determinants of health: a collaborative project to understand and address the barriers to health and wellbeing in contexts of migration and conflict displacement

Ilaria Galasso & *Meaza Haddis Gebeyehu*, University College Dublin, Ireland

The social determinants of health (SDH) are the conditions of social instability or distress having negative consequences on people's health and causing health inequities. Migration and displacement are both consequences of the SDH and SDH in their own right (Castañeda et al. 2015): it allows to move away from situations of instability, uncertainty, uncomplete satisfaction, stress, and even unsafety, violence

and war. Yet, it exposes people to further distress and anxiety, possibly to further uncertainty and instability and even to discrimination, prejudice, violence. Against this backdrop, this paper presents the Research Ireland-funded project "Deprived Health", a participant-led, multi-case studies qualitative research combining philosophical analysis, empirical investigation and social commitment: it analyses migration as a legitimate response to the SDH, as well as an intrinsic parts of human nature and a fundamental opportunity to increase one's capabilities, understood as the actions that people can undertake if they so choose, and the kinds of person that people can be if they so choose (Sen 1979). It aims to explore and design strategies to mitigate (collaboratively with the migrants affected by them) the challenges to health and wellbeing intrinsic to the process of migration, or consequences of the social challenges that caused migration, or related to avoidable and unjust mechanisms such as discrimination and violence affecting migrants. We present the preliminary findings of two case studies that include ethnographic immersion and qualitative research with migrants and with local organizations supporting them: migrant people in condition of socioeconomic deprivation in Italy, and conflict-displaced women victim of gender-based violence in Ethiopia. Grounding ourselves on a literature review and on our preliminary results, we frame migrants' empowerment and health justice in contexts of migration and conflict-related displacement as relying on: (1) health literacy to avail of the healthcare and other support services in place; (2) structural commitment to provide support for neglected migrants' needs. We conclude by discussing the policy implications of our analysis.

1306. Migration, integration and access to mental health services

Alice Marchesi, University of Parma, Italy

International migration has become a structural component of contemporary European societies, reshaping social, economic and health systems. Although migrants often arrive with relatively good health conditions, research shows that this advantage tends to deteriorate over time due to precarious living and working conditions, social isolation, legal insecurity and barriers to welfare access. These structural vulnerabilities may contribute to the emergence of psychological distress and substance use, particularly among migrants experiencing processes of social marginalisation. This study explores the relationship between migration trajectories, social determinants of health and access to mental health and addiction services in the Emilia-Romagna region (Italy). The research adopts a qualitative design aimed at capturing both the lived experiences of migrants and the perspectives of professionals working in institutional and community-based services. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews conducted in multiple settings. The research involved: (1) foreign detainees with a migratory background held in prison and currently in contact with mental health or addiction services; (2) members of the prison healthcare team, including psychologists, psychiatrists, psychiatric rehabilitation technicians, educators

and service coordinators; (3) professionals working in community-based services such as drop-in centres, street outreach units and psychiatric residential facilities; and (4) migrant patients residing in psychiatric residential care. Interviews explored migration trajectories, experiences of marginality, substance use, contact with healthcare services and expectations for the future. Preliminary thematic analysis highlights several recurring patterns across the different actors and institutional contexts. Both migrants and healthcare professionals identify social determinants—such as homelessness, unstable employment and weak social networks—as key drivers of psychological vulnerability and involvement in deviant or risky behaviours. Substance use frequently emerges as a coping strategy to manage trauma, loneliness and the gap between migration expectations and actual living conditions. The findings also reveal important barriers to accessing health and social services. Language difficulties, limited knowledge of healthcare rights and administrative constraints related to legal status often hinder early access to care. In some cases, even institutional practices may unintentionally produce exclusion, for example when services are perceived as inaccessible, bureaucratic or punitive. Cultural differences in the perception of illness and addiction further influence help-seeking behaviours and the relationship with healthcare providers. A paradoxical dynamic also emerges: for many migrants experiencing severe marginalisation, prison represents the first structured point of contact with mental health and addiction services. At the same time, the transition from prison to the community appears to be a particularly critical phase. In this context, low-threshold services such as drop-in centres and street outreach units play a crucial role in facilitating continuity of care, supporting individuals in navigating welfare systems and re-establishing contact with health services after release. By focusing on the intersection between migration, integration and institutional responses, this study contributes to the sociological and public health debate on migrant mental health. The findings highlight the importance of strengthening integrated interventions between prison and community services and addressing the structural determinants that shape migrants' access to care and psychological well-being.

1016. Navigating cross-cultural adaptation: Resilience strategies of Chinese migrants in Ireland

Liwei Zhu, Technological University Dublin, Ireland

This paper presents the resilience strategies employed by Chinese migrants in Ireland as they navigate discriminatory experiences. It is a partial finding from a study regarding Chinese migrants in Ireland. Despite facing challenges such as language barriers and cultural differences, many migrants develop coping mechanisms that enhance their adaptation and integration into Irish society. This study employs a grounded theory approach, conducting 22 in-depth qualitative interviews with Chinese migrants recruited through snowball sampling. Data analysis followed the grounded theory processes of systematic coding, categorization, and memoing, with

findings rooted in participants' lived experiences. The participants in this study conveyed a generally positive view of Irish society; however, some of them also reported experiencing instances of discrimination. From their objective perception and reflection on possible causes of their personal experiences, the participants also exhibit perceived discrimination ambiguity; nonetheless, they develop five key strategies for coping with discrimination, including sensible awareness of discriminatory experience, adopting a self-protective attitude, achieving personal empowerment through career development, drawing strength from Chinese cultural perspectives and observation in China, and relying on personal Christianity faith. The findings indicate that these strategies effectively mitigate the impact of discrimination and enhances the understanding of how marginalized groups can leverage resilience in cross-cultural adaptation. It suggests a continuous reciprocal integration: Chinese migrants actively engage with Irish society, while the Irish government keeps on enhancing policies to support this integration, fostering social cohesion and promoting peaceful, inclusive societies for sustainable development.

1389. Migration Infrastructure Assessments in the Digital Age: From Theory to Application

Antara Valli Madavane, Poorvi Yerrapureddy, Rohan Pai, Nandini Jiva, Kavya Narayanan, Aapti Institute, India

Digital systems and infrastructures have transformed the nature of human mobility such that examining their impact is necessary to ensure migration discourse more accurately reflects current realities and the lived experiences of people on the move. Existing methods to assess migration corridors typically treat the digital as a side variable and rarely analyse them as shaped by diverse policy, community, and infrastructural factors with digital and technological facets. This paper proposes a migration infrastructure assessment (MIA) that captures multiple, interconnected pillars along three stages of a migration corridor from nascent to mature. It outlines indicators for the state and governance of digital infrastructures, as well as the accompanying policy environment and information landscape in a manner that centers community agency and makes otherwise invisible dependencies legible. Identifying and accounting for these linkages allows for a more comprehensive exploration of migration and migration technologies today, particularly in Global South routes under-represented in current research. Drawing on a comparative review of existing assessment tools and analysis from over six, primarily South-South, migration corridors, MIA acts as a normative framework that advocates for a shift from systems of control to care for people on the move. While not a research study in itself, it serves as a conceptual tool that can further other research and lays the foundation for more practice-oriented purposes. The analysis forms the intellectual underpinnings of a diagnostic tool that can be used by a variety of actors, including researchers, government officials, civil society and advocacy groups, and international

organisations to compare corridors, track change over time, and foreground human-centred metrics rather than narrow economic indicators. It thus benefits from being developed iteratively and collaboratively with other stakeholders in other contexts to examine its generalisability and limitations such that it may better inform suggestions to shift a corridor from one stage of maturity to the next. Indicators of maturity across the five pillars underscore the need for transparency and accountability mechanisms, decentralised and multi-stakeholder initiatives for welfare delivery and service provision, and the meaningful participation of people on the move in the design and decision-making behind digital migration infrastructures. It is essential to develop a more nuanced understanding of what is required to translate policy to practice and move from discriminatory ecosystems to progressive regulation and effective implementation. The paper argues that this requires an assessment that documents instances across migration corridors that may be critically extrapolated to offer recommendations in others, and presents a possible framework for the same.

15:00 – 15:30: Break

7 September 2026, Monday

15:30 – 17:00

13A Special Session: México - Two Sides of the Same Coin

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Karla Angélica Valenzuela Moreno*, Iberoamericana University, México

1490. Securitization and criminalization of migrants and defenders

Margarita Núñez Chaim, Iberoamericana University, México

This presentation analyzes how the fight against organized crime has become the discursive and legal framework that legitimizes the systematic criminalization of migrants and those who defend them in Mexico and Central America. Drawing on ethnographic research on Central American migrant women imprisoned on human trafficking charges at Mexico's southern border, and on the most recent reports by the Migration Affairs Program (PRAMI) at the Universidad Iberoamericana on the arbitrary deprivation of liberty of migrants and attacks against their defenders, the paper examines how migration securitization policies produce and reproduce a structural equation between migrating and committing a crime — one that is not grounded in empirical evidence, but in a migration control logic operating under the banner of the fight against organized crime. The paper argues that this paradox is not a flaw in institutional design, but a structural feature of contemporary punitive migration regimes, with direct implications for democracy, the rule of law, and international

cooperation on human rights. By criminalizing rather than protecting them, the State not only fails its mandate but becomes an active part of the illicit economy it claims to pursue.

1491. Entrapment and invisibilization of migrant transit in México: Territorial effects of migration securitization (2018–2026)

María Cristina Gómez Johnson, Iberoamericana University, México

This project analyzes how securitization and migration externalization policies have reshaped migrant transit in Mexico between 2018 and 2026. Drawing on a comparative study across Tapachula, Hermosillo–Nogales, and Mexico City, it examines dynamics of transit, waiting, and invisibilization. Through qualitative fieldwork, documentary analysis, and critical cartography, the project seeks to understand recent transformations in the Mexican migration regime across the country's northern, central, and southern regions.

1492. Migrant protection and consular diplomacy in the global south

Karla Angélica Valenzuela Moreno, Iberoamericana University, México

Consular diplomacy has been a concept used to explain the shifts of the consular function that have allowed consulates to use diplomatic tools and expand services for their diasporas. However, most studies focus on the consular diplomacy displayed by countries in the Global North, whose challenges differ widely from emigrant-sending countries, which have the responsibility to protect a considerable number of nationals with a precarious migration status and thus, are more susceptible to immigration policy changes. This exploratory paper suggests guidelines to incorporate countries from the Global South in the research agenda of consular diplomacy; it argues that the experience of these countries should be differentiated from countries in the Global North, which are mostly immigrant destinations. By providing examples of consular diplomacy practices in Mexico, India and the Philippines, it highlights the main dimensions for the study of consular diplomacy of Global South countries.

13B Gender, Family, and Care III

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Aditi Sharif*, University of Nevada, Reno, USA

1084. Beyond dichotomies: A study of prospective Bangladeshi international female students in the social sciences

Aditi Sharif, University of Nevada, Reno, USA

There is a growing trend among Bangladeshi students to pursue higher education abroad, and a significant number of them are female. Although such migration is often

regarded as voluntary, this study challenges the binary opposition between voluntary and forced migration through the lens of Lila Abu-Lughod's concept of situated agency.Drawing on 30 in-depth interviews with Bangladeshi prospective international female students in the Social Sciences, who are highly educated in the context of Bangladesh, this qualitative study shows their decisions to migrate are deeply embedded in the structural factors, such as job insecurity and gender inequality, and it deconstructs the simplistic division between voluntary and involuntary migration. Furthermore, the study's findings suggest that their decision can't be explained in terms of push and pull factors, as they are largely shaped by economic conditions, funding considerations, a glorified image of abroad, social media representation, familiarity, and personal networking. Therefore, this study aims to reconsider the relationship between structure and agency in understanding the gendered dynamics of international student migration.

1276. Everyday encounters in the kitchen: Refugee women, food practices, and urban life in Çanakkale

Merve Ayşe Köseoğlu, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Türkiye

What does it mean to engage with the city through everyday practices such as cooking and sharing meals? While migration debates often focus on integration policies and institutional forms of participation, refugee women's relationships with urban life frequently emerge in informal spaces shaped by gender. This paper examines kitchens as key sites where refugee women negotiate visibility, belonging, and agency through everyday practices. The paper draws on ongoing ethnographic sociological research conducted in Çanakkale, Turkey—a city historically shaped by multilayered mobility and migration experiences. Through in-depth interviews and participant observation with refugee women, the study investigates how kitchen spaces are experienced, produced, and made meaningful in daily life. The research conceptualizes kitchens not merely as domestic or cultural spaces, but as gendered sites intersecting care practices, power relations, and forms of labor, socially constructed within the city. Empirically, the paper focuses on women's practices of cooking, sharing meals, and spending time together in the kitchen. These practices carry cultural memory and create moments of familiarity and continuity within migration experiences often marked by uncertainty. Kitchens also become relational spaces where women encounter others, exchange knowledge and experience, and negotiate differences through embodied and repeated interactions. These encounters often require neither a common language nor formal mediation, unfolding instead through meal preparation, collaborative work, and shared daily rhythms. The analysis also draws on a refugee kitchen initiative conducted in collaboration with a local migrant association in Çanakkale. Bringing together women from different countries, this initiative has created a space for collective cooking and joint decision-making. Over time, the

kitchen has become a site where social networks are formed and women gain confidence to navigate urban life beyond the domestic sphere. These practices reveal how refugee women negotiate structural constraints through everyday tactics and make often-invisible forms of labor and presence more visible. By framing kitchens as gendered sites of encounter, this paper moves beyond integration-focused approaches in migration studies to show how urban belonging is produced over time through everyday, spatial, and embodied practices.

1328. Institutional resources and gendered coping: Refugee men in vocational programs in Türkiye

Zehra Allahverdi & *Tuba Duman*, Ankara Sosyal Bilimler Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Türkiye hosts the world's largest refugee population, with more than 3.6 million Syrians under temporary protection alongside significant numbers of refugees from Iraq and Afghanistan. Although refugee men have frequently appeared in migration research, they have only recently begun to be examined through explicitly gendered analytical frameworks that consider masculinity, coping strategies, and resource navigation. This paper emerges from our completed qualitative study on refugee women supported by the Turkish Red Crescent (Kızılay) and presents preliminary findings from a complementary study focusing on refugee men who experienced the same institutional support structure. The study emerged directly from fieldwork conducted for our previous research on refugee women receiving vocational education and social support from Kızılay. During that project, it became evident that male participants with similar institutional trajectories were extremely difficult to access. Refugee men frequently enter informal labor markets without participating in training programs, while access to vocational education and stable employment remains structurally limited. As a result, identifying refugee men who both completed vocational training and maintained employment proved rare. This paper analyzes qualitative interviews with three such participants who received Kızılay's vocational training and ongoing support. The analysis adopts Conservation of Resources (COR) Theory to examine how institutional resources interact with gendered coping strategies under conditions of structural precarity. Interviews were conducted in participants' preferred languages (Turkish and Arabic) by bilingual researchers. Preliminary findings indicate that structural barriers affecting refugee livelihoods, including costly work permits, inter-province mobility restrictions, exploitative labor conditions, wage theft, and rapidly rising housing costs, operate similarly across genders, confirming patterns identified in our earlier study of refugee women. However, the men's narratives reveal distinct coping dynamics. In contrast to the

women in our earlier study, whose coping strategies typically combined emotion-focused and problem-focused responses, the men in this study relied predominantly on problem-focused strategies, including repeated work permit applications, engagement in multiple jobs, and strategic relocation decisions. The findings also suggest differences in social network formation and family dynamics. Whereas women in our earlier study maintained broader community networks, the men relied on narrower support structures centered on kinship ties or workplace relations. In this context, Kızılay's institutional support appears to function not only as a pathway to employment but also as a critical resource that partially compensates for limited informal networks. By situating refugee men within the same institutional field as refugee women, this study highlights how structural constraints are shared across genders while coping strategies, social networks, and family dynamics operate through gendered pathways. Thus, the paper contributes to emerging scholarship on masculinities in migration and demonstrates the analytical value of examining institutional support programs as key resources shaping refugee resilience.

1368. Negotiating difference and belonging: Brazilian migrant women and transnational digital diasporas in Germany

Debora Coward Fogliatto, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Brazilian migration to Germany has expanded in recent decades, reflecting broader transformations in global mobility and transnational connectivity. Migratory experiences involve complex negotiations of belonging, identity, and social integration, shaped both by historical migration patterns and contemporary political and technological contexts. For Brazilian migrant women, these processes often intersect with gendered and racialized representations that influence how they are perceived and positioned within the host society. Brazilian migration to Germany is historically connected to earlier German migration to Brazil, particularly to the South and Southeast regions (Cruz et al., 2022). From the 1980s onward, Europe became a major destination for Brazilian emigrants. In 2023, official Brazilian data recorded approximately 170,400 Brazilians living in Germany, not including undocumented migrants. Migrants often experience what Sayad (1998) describes as a "double" life, navigating between the country of origin and the country of settlement. Nowadays, this condition is reinforced by the possibility of maintaining cultural ties and social networks with their home country, which may strengthen a sense of collective identity in the migratory context (Hall, 1999; Brightwell, 2010). Contemporary migration studies highlight the role of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in sustaining these transnational connections. The notion of the "web diaspora" captures how migrants navigate multiple belongings—"not being from here or there, but being able to be both here and there" (Escudero, 2017, p.17)—reflecting Castells' (1999) concept of the network society, in which digital communication reshapes social life

and forms of community. At the same time, migration unfolds within contexts marked by political tensions and restrictive policies. Across Europe, migrants are frequently at the centre of debates about borders, belonging, and national identity. Hall (2006) argues that diaspora is intrinsically linked to the construction of difference and exclusion, often based on the perception of an "Other." In this sense, both migrants and host societies may reproduce symbolic boundaries that shape identities through comparisons such as "we are not like them" (Margolis, 2008). Within the German context, these dynamics intersect with the country's historical relationship with migration. Scholars have examined how Germany's national formation and memory politics influence the reception of migrants (Schneider, 2018; Fröhlich, 2025), particularly amid recent narratives framing migration as a crisis. In this environment, immigrants are often categorized as Ausländer (foreigners), a label that reinforces perceptions of difference and social distance. The experiences of Brazilian women in this context are shaped both by external perceptions—often marked by stereotypes—and by the networks of belonging they construct to renegotiate meanings of nationality and gender. Piscitelli (2008) demonstrates that, in the Global North, even women considered white in Brazil may be perceived differently due to their Latin American origin, in processes of racialization and sexualization. Studies in Germany also show that Brazilian women frequently encounter barriers such as prejudice within social environments and difficulties in having academic credentials recognized, which often lead them into care work and other feminized sectors of the labor market. Within this context, digital platforms and social networks play an important role in sustaining transnational ties and enabling the formation of migrant communities. These spaces not only facilitate communication with Brazil but also function as arenas for the production and circulation of identity narratives. Brazilian women in Germany thus continuously renegotiate their cultural identities within relations of power shaped by intersections of gender, race, sexuality, and nationality.

13C Law, Policy, and Governance IX

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Chair: *Edina Lilla Meszaros*, University of Oradea, Romania

1064. Political corruption: A push factor for migration from Latin America

Angelica Remache Lopez, University of California, Berkeley, USA

Why do people flee countries during periods of economic growth and institutional stability? This paper argues that corruption, particularly petty and grand corruption, functions as a distinct "push factor" for migration from Latin America. While traditional models attribute emigration from the region to economic hardship or violence, corruption erodes citizens' trust in institutions and limits access to opportunities. Using individual-level data from ten waves of the Latin American Public Opinion Project (2004 - 2023) for Ecuador and semi structured interviews, I find that corruption increases the likelihood of intending to migrate. The findings suggest that corruption

operates through two mechanisms: (1) Economic Channel, and (2) Institutional Trust Channel.

1349. Survival artists: Anxiety, depression, and resilience among Ugandan LGBTQ activists in exile

Jacqueline Renee Egelfeld, The New School, USA; *Cecilia Strand*, Uppsala University, Sweden; *Alex Kisaka*, Sweden; *Panteá Farvid*, The New School, USA

The 2023 Ugandan Anti-Homosexuality Act (AHA) extended state-sanctioned persecution and precipitated a crisis of forced displacement among LGBTQ activists, many of whom fled to seek asylum further abroad. Exiled activists faced navigating trauma and loss alongside the psychological weight of dislocation and protracted exile. This study examines the mental health, resilience, and continued activism of Ugandan LGBTQ activists in exile, specifically examining how LGBTQ equality and tolerance in their new host country may affect their psychological well-being. Using a mixed-methods design, we interviewed and surveyed 24 Ugandan LGBTQ activists currently residing abroad. Anxiety and depression were measured using the Hopkins Symptom Checklist-25, with scores reported as item averages on a 1–4 scale. Destination countries were categorized using the Equaldex LGBT Equality Index, with scores above (e.g., Sweden, South Africa; n = 15) and below 50 (e.g., Kenya, Rwanda; n = 9) as higher- and lower-equality, respectively. Most participants reported being in exile for one to three years at the time of interview, with the full range spanning three months to four years. Mann-Whitney U tests revealed that depression scores were similarly and substantially elevated across both groups (Median = 2.27 vs. 2.37, p = 1.00), suggesting an enduring psychological toll regardless of destination. Critically, however, participants in lower-equality countries reported significantly higher anxiety than those in higher-equality countries (Median = 2.70 vs. 1.75), U = 28.00, p = 0.03, r = 0.556, a large effect, suggesting that destination context is a key factor. Ongoing legal uncertainty, socioeconomic precariousness, and physical danger compound the ubiquitous adversity of exile for those in lower-equality settings. Qualitative interviews illuminate the processes underpinning mental health status: a sense of all-encompassing loss, homesickness and social rupture, guilt over having made it out safely, safety concerns for those left behind, as well as fears related to daily life. Anxiety often presented as frequent panic attacks, intrusive flashbacks, and hypervigilance in public spaces, and was markedly more acute among those in lower-equality contexts. Nonetheless, nearly all participants expressed an undiminished commitment to LGBTQ advocacy—coordinating organizations, pooling resources, and teaching survival skills to new arrivees. What surfaces across these accounts is a portrait of survival as artistic craft: a finely honed capacity, forged through years of navigating hostility in Uganda, to adapt, withstand, and organize under conditions that would foreclose action for many. It is precisely this hard-won adaptability gained through activism inside Uganda that appears to have equipped activists to sustain advocacy even in exile. In that pronounced refusal to surrender, something more than

endurance emerges. Adversity-activated development, where the very conditions of exile became generative, strengthened organizing networks, political identities, and solidarities among displaced activists. Yet this growth neither erases nor justifies suffering. That anxiety levels differed based on destination context reveals that much of this burden is structurally sustained and therefore addressable. Receiving countries, and the international bodies that govern resettlement, must reckon with what it means to shelter people whose suffering is actively shaped by the protections they are—or are not—offered.

1070. Governing returns and protection: The EU's new enforcement-integration equilibrium in migration management

Edina Lilla Meszaros, University of Oradea, Romania

This paper examines the European Union's recent tightening of legislation regarding the repatriation of irregular migrants, the strengthening of expedited border procedures, and the enhancement of measures targeting the dismantling of migrant-smuggling networks, situating these reforms within the broader context of the evolution of EU migration and refugee governance. A key development is Regulation (EU) 2024/1349, which establishes a harmonised return border procedure intended to expedite decisions for individuals whose asylum applications are denied at the EU's external frontiers. This measure is an integral component of the 2024 Pact on Migration and Asylum, aiming to expedite asylum procedures, shorten appeal durations, and enhance the efficiency and credibility of the EU return system. At the same time, the European Union is working on stronger laws to fight migrant smuggling, which includes updating crime definitions, improving cooperation between countries, and providing more help to member states dealing with increased smuggling activities. These enforcement-focused reforms operate alongside the EU's dedication to safeguarding fundamental rights, expanding lawful migration channels, and assisting Member States in the integration of beneficiaries of protection. The resulting governance landscape embodies a complex balancing act: securing credible return policies while ensuring adherence to international protection standards and addressing demographic and labour market requirements. The analysis utilises comparative legal assessment, policy evaluation based on data from the European Commission and Parliament, and qualitative case studies. Case studies encompass Greece and Italy, where frontier return procedures are examined under significant influx conditions; The Canary Islands of Spain, where increasingly active smuggling routes converge with difficulties in reception and screening processes; Germany and the Netherlands, which have piloted integrated return counselling and reintegration support models; Hungary, where rigorous border enforcement and transit zone-based practices exemplify the tension between expedited procedures and the obligations to uphold fundamental rights; Sweden, exemplifying a Nordic model that integrates stringent return enforcement with well-established integration frameworks and a migration governance approach focused on the labour market. Together, these cases underscore the operational and normative tensions among swift enforcement, rights-

based protections, and sustainable migration management across various EU contexts.

1250. Institutional contexts and the formation of Muslim communities in postwar Japan

Suraiya Ali, Independent Researcher, USA

The presence of Muslim communities in Japan is often explained as a recent outcome of globalization and contemporary migration. This paper argues instead that the development of Muslim communal life in Japan must be understood through longer processes, such as a labor market segmentation and migration governance, that shaped migration patterns in the postwar period. Drawing on historical research of Muslim migration to Japan alongside theoretical work on migration and institutional development, this paper examines how Muslim communities emerged within the regulated immigration regimes and dual labor markets of postwar Japanese society. Scholars such as Michael Piore have emphasized that migration decisions are embedded within transnational migrant networks that link the social structures of sending countries with the segmented labor markets of host societies, rather than being solely determined by individual economic incentives. Similarly, work on institutional change by Paul Pierson and Kathleen Thelen highlights the importance of long temporal horizons and gradual institutional adaption in shaping social outcomes. Applying these insides to the Japanese content, this paper explores how Muslims migrants navigate labor markets, state institutions, and local social environments in postwar Japan. These interactions shape the gradual emergence of mosques, religious networks, and community organizations that sustain Islamic life in a society where Muslims remain a small minority. By situating Muslim migration to Japan within these institutional and historical processes, this paper contributes to discussions about the development of Islamic communities outside of Muslim-majority regions and highlights the importance of institutional context in shaping diasporic religious life.

13D Migration, Morality and Theory

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Eric M. Trinka,* Emory & Henry University, United States

994. The Return Journey: Contributions from Biblical Studies to Migration Studies

Eric M Trinka, Emory & Henry University, United States

This paper builds on an essay I published in 2025 in the journal Religions, in which I challenged biblical scholars working at the intersections of the Bible and migration to re-envision the interdisciplinary relationship between migration studies and biblical studies. For almost 40 years, biblical scholars have drawn heavily from migration and

refugee studies' wells of theory, ethnography, and analysis. My article challenged biblical scholars to explore how they might balance the interdisciplinary scales through reciprocal contributions to migration studies. The premise of this challenge is that, what may seem obvious to biblical scholars may not be so for scholars of migration; that is, few things in human history maintain as pervasive a presence in migrational undertakings as the Bible. This paper answers the call sounded by my earlier essay by presenting an overview of the ways biblical texts and cultures of mobility have influenced migrants' experiences, migration policy, and international humanitarian aid regimes to migration scholars at one of the world's largest congresses on migration. The paper also demonstrates how migration studies as a field has also been shaped by the afterlives and effects of the Bible's presence among migrants and sending/receiving communities. The aim of the paper is to spur further conversations between disciplines to build up the interdisciplinary toolkits that migration scholars and biblical scholars use to study historical and contemporary movements as well as cultural creations like religious texts that are often shaped by experiences of movement and displacement.

1440. Moralizing migration: What makes mobility acceptable?

Jeffrey H. Cohen, The Ohio State University, USA

A culture of migration framework conceptualizes mobility as a common and enduring social process, situating movers within households and social networks whose decisions shape outcomes at both origin and destination. Developed to highlight shared features of mobility and the relational context in which decisions are made. However, its emphasis on household values and social embeddedness can inadvertently privilege moral readings of migration, particularly by framing mobility through binaries of self-interest versus selflessness. In this presentation I use data from several different projects to argue that the moral evaluations commonly attached to migration practices derive less from movers' decisions than from ethical assumptions often embedded in religious beliefs. Religious dogma shapes morality and with it acceptable mobilities. I contend these assumptions can reflexively introduce biases that shape how migration is understood, evaluated, and governed by researchers, policymakers, movers and non-movers alike.

1455. The impact of American missionaries' migration to the Ottoman Empire on U.S.-Ottoman relations

Hacer Bahar, KU Leuven, Belgium

Shortly after the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) was established in 1810, Protestant American missionaries began migrating worldwide to spread the gospel. American missionary organizations became more organized and

expanded their global evangelistic efforts. Jerusalem, located within the Ottoman Empire, was one of the most important sites where missionaries sought to establish a presence. When the first American missionaries arrived in the Ottoman Empire, the empire was weakening amid conflicts and invasions. Western ideas were seen as a way to prevent territorial losses and protect the empire. Modernization occurred not only in the military, judicial, and political systems but also in education. The empire also granted rights to minorities through imperial charters in 1839 and 1856 to defend its integrity. As a result of these reforms, American missionaries, along with European powers, increased their influence and gained a more stable position within the empire. American missionaries founded a variety of educational institutions, from kindergartens to secondary schools. This paper argues that relations between the Ottoman Empire and America were influenced by the migration of American missionaries, facilitated by American educational institutions.

1392. Temporal violence: Waiting and the chronopolitics of migration governance

Ergun Cenk Kurt, University of Salamanca, Spain

Contemporary migration regimes are commonly analysed as spatial systems of border control and territorial exclusion. Yet these regimes also operate through temporal mechanisms that structure when migrants may move, wait, or receive protection. The role of time in migration governance remains comparatively under-theorised. This paper develops the concept of temporal violence to describe how migration regimes govern mobility through strategically imposed waiting, delayed decisions, and administrative uncertainty. In this sense, time functions as a regulatory mechanism through which migration regimes discipline mobility and structure migrants' access to legal recognition and social life. Rather than merely slowing mobility, these temporal mechanisms reorganise migrants' capacity to plan, sustain life, and imagine the future. The paper examines representations of asylum procedures and enforced waiting in contemporary migrant narratives, focusing on hearing scenes in The Boat People. These scenes reveal how bureaucratic procedures translate migration governance into lived temporal experience, situating migrants in conditions of prolonged uncertainty and suspended futurity. By foregrounding the temporal organisation of asylum procedures, the paper contributes to emerging debates on migration governance by demonstrating how time functions as a key technology of border control. The analysis suggests that contemporary borders operate not only through spatial exclusion but also through the management of migrants' temporal horizons.

1113. Migration communication in adverse situations: A multi-stakeholder analysis

Camelia Tigau, National Autonomous University of México, México

The incorporation of migration into the study and practice of international relations is contemporary with the popularisation of the internet in the 1990s, during an initial stage of globalisation known as the era of open borders (Andrijasevic and Walters, 2010). For this reason, we can draw a parallel between the inclusion of migration on the international agenda and the "internetization" of international communication (Pesando et al., 2021: 83), two phenomena that occurred simultaneously. In this paper, migration communication is analysed from the perspectives of media diplomacy and of a cross-cutting process of migration and diaspora diplomacy, in its official or alternative forms, which can serve the interests of varied actors involved in the migration process (migrants, states, employers, native populations, and security forces, among others). To summarise the debate, we can speak of migration communication directed at migrants, about migrants, or among the migrants themselves. In all cases, communication becomes a basic necessity that can protect the well-being of the involved individuals. This paper draws on the findings of the collective research project ¨Diaspora Communication and Diplomacy. Perspectives from Reception Contexts in the Americas, Europe, and Asia¨, with funding from the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), coordinated by the author between 2024-6.

13E Remittances and Development

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi*, University Mohammed V Rabat, Morocco

1169. The impact of remittances on economic growth in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries using the ARDL model

Ghita Zemmouri & *Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi,* University Mohammed V Rabat, Morocco

Workers Remittances represent an important source of financing for recipient countries to the extent that it exceeds sometimes foreign direct investment (FDI) flows (Sirkeci, Ratha, Cohen, 2012). International remittances flowing into developing economies has gained an increasing importance regarding the volume of these flows, their importance for the financial sector as well as their overall impact at the economic and social levels (Ismali Idrissi, Kawkaba, 2023). Their impact on the economies of recipient countries is notable, not least for their resilience in the face of global economic crises (Ratha, 2007), underlining their growing economic importance. However, the impact of remittances on economic growth remains a subject of academic debate. Numerous studies have explored this topic, revealing ambivalent

effects. This paper will examine the impact of remittances on economic growth in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries (SEMEC) (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey and West bank and Gaza) over the period 2000 to 2024. In most of these countries, remittances represent the largest foreign exchange earnings and represent an average of 8% of GDP. Based upon a review of theoretical and empirical literature, this paper uses an econometric analysis using the ARDL model from 2000 to 2024. This model will enable us to examine dynamic interactions between variables even when time series are non-stationary. In addition, the ARDL model can provide robust results despite short-term and long-term differences between countries in the region. Finally, this paper will seek to broaden understanding of the effects of remittances on economic growth by providing in-depth analysis and drawing underlying conclusions about their impact.

(1) Libya and Syria were excluded by the analysis, the first one with view to its status as migrant recipient country, the second one for the lack of Data.

1247. Indian migrant workers in the Gulf countries: The trend and pattern of remittances from the GCC countries to India

Nainika Kumari, Purnea University, India

The states that surround the Persian Gulf and are part of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have abundant natural gas and oil reserves. The OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) and the GCC were established as a result of the oil boom, and as a result, low-skilled workers from surrounding Asian nations, especially India, find employment in the member nations. The Gulf Cooperation Council, which includes Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, and Bahrain. The Arabian Peninsula is a suitable location for Indians due to its historical and geographical proximity to India; as a result, migrants from all over India now live and work in the Gulf nations. Because of a small indigenous workforce, the Gulf started its program of attracting foreign labour. The willingness of South Asian labourers to accept low-skilled, poorly compensated employment made Gulf countries especially interested in hiring more labourers from India and other South Asian nations. According to the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, the United Arab Emirates had the largest number of Indians living abroad in 2025, followed by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, and other nations, out of the 9 million Indians living in the GCC. Indian blue-collar workers make up a sizable share of the labour force in a number of Gulf nations, most notably Saudi Arabia. Approximately 70 percent of Indians are employed as drivers, domestic helpers, or labourers or technicians in the construction industry. Nonetheless, during the past ten years, there has been a growing trend of professional and highly skilled migration. This study examines the trends and reasons behind Indian workers' migration to the GCC nations. According to the Ministry of External Affairs,

there are more than 35 million Indians residing overseas, making India the country with the largest diaspora in the world. They include migrant workers, Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs), and Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), who are dispersed throughout 200 nations. Their involvement spans industries and contributes to the development of closer bilateral ties between India and their adoptive nations, making them a significant economic asset. The GCC nations constitute the biggest concentration of Indian migrant labourers, mostly employed in blue-collar occupations, which are led by the construction sector, which is followed by the hospitality, tourism, and healthcare sectors. A significant source of Indian remittances is Indian migrant workers. According to World Bank data, since 2000, India has ranked first in terms of remittances received. According to RBI data, remittances increased 14 percent from the previous year to a record $135.46 billion in 2024-2025. During the 2023-2024 fiscal year, $129.4 billion was sent to India by the Indian diaspora living abroad. Remittances account for around 3.4 percent of India's GDP. As a result of shifting migration patterns, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Maharashtra are the main recipient states in India. India's second-largest remittance source is the United Arab Emirates (UAE), whose share grew from 18 percent in 2020-21 to 19.2 percent in 2024-25. The trend and pattern of remittances to India during the last ten years are examined in this research.

1256. Migration, foreign remittances and socio-economic development in District Upper Dir, Pakistan: A qualitative analysis of household transformations and structural constraints

Muhammad Saeed, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Saudi Arabia

International remittances have become a critical lifeline for households in marginalized regions of Pakistan, yet their developmental impacts remain contested. This qualitative study examines how foreign remittances shape socio-economic development in District Upper Dir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa—a remittance-dependent region where over 60% of households receive international transfers. Drawing on 30 semi-structured household interviews and 10 key informant interviews, and employing thematic analysis informed by the New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) framework, livelihood strategies theory, and social remittances perspectives, this study reveals a paradoxical pattern: while remittances significantly improve household-level welfare outcomes, including educational access, healthcare utilization, and housing quality, they simultaneously reinforce pre-existing gender inequalities, create dependency dynamics, and fail to catalyze broader community-level development. Findings reveal that remittances operate as consumption-smoothing mechanisms rather than productive investments, with minimal

entrepreneurial activity and persistent governance distrust limiting collective infrastructure development. Gender analysis reveals that patriarchal norms mediate remittance allocation, with girls receiving substantially less educational investment and women exercising limited financial autonomy. This study contributes to migration-development debates by demonstrating how remittances' developmental potential is constrained by intersecting structural barriers, including weak governance, entrenched gender norms, and limited financial literacy, and argues for complementary policy interventions that address these institutional deficits to transform remittances from survival mechanisms into sustainable development catalysts.

END OF THE DAY 4

8 September 2026, Tuesday

11:30 – 13:00

14A Law, Policy, and Governance X

Join via MS Teams

Chair: Ülkü Sezgi Sözen, Hamburg University, Germany

1403. Crimmigration and migrant detention: Externalizing border controls

Filomena Pisconti, University of Bari, Italy

This article examines recent developments in migration governance through the analytical framework of crimmigration, a concept describing the increasing convergence between criminal law and immigration law. Over the past two decades, migration control in many Western legal systems has progressively incorporated punitive and security-oriented mechanisms traditionally associated with the criminal justice system. Contemporary migration governance is characterized by two complementary trajectories. The first operates within the territory of the state and involves the increasing criminalization of migration-related conduct and the expansion of detention-based enforcement mechanisms. The second operates beyond national borders and consists in the externalization of migration control through agreements with third countries and extraterritorial processing arrangements. Together, these dynamics reflect a broader shift toward securitized forms of migration governance. In the United States, for example, the internal dimension of crimmigration is particularly visible in the institutionalization of immigration detention and in the growing political

and legislative linkage between migration control and public safety concerns. The recent Laken Riley Act is a legislative proposal designed to expand the categories of undocumented migrants subject to mandatory detention when accused of certain criminal offenses. Although framed as a public safety measure, the proposal reflects a broader tendency to address migration governance through instruments drawn from criminal law. A parallel transformation can be observed in Europe, where migration policies have increasingly incorporated security-driven logics and new mechanisms of border management. In addition to the expansion of detention practices within national territories, European states have increasingly relied on strategies aimed at shifting migration management beyond their borders. A significant example of this approach is the Protocol between Italy and Albania, which provides for the establishment of migrant processing and detention facilities in Albania under Italian jurisdiction. Through this arrangement, migrants intercepted at sea may be transferred to facilities located outside Italian territory while remaining formally subject to Italian legal authority. From a legal perspective, these mechanisms raise complex issues concerning jurisdiction, accountability, and the effective protection of fundamental rights. The externalization of migration control generates hybrid legal spaces in which the applicability of domestic and international safeguards may become uncertain. When combined with detention-based approaches to migration governance, such policies contribute to the emergence of a system in which mobility control increasingly relies on both administrative and penal instruments. Adopting a comparative perspective, the article concludes that migrant detention and border externalization represent two complementary directions in the evolution of contemporary migration control. Together, they illustrate how the logic of crimmigration extends beyond the criminalization of migration status to encompass broader transformations in the spatial and institutional organization of migration governance, challenging traditional understandings of due process, territorial jurisdiction, and the protection of migrants' fundamental rights in democratic legal systems.

1156. Selective hospitality: Migration, citizenship and the limits of participation

Claire Felix, Institute of Social Sciences, University of Lisbon, Portugal

This paper formalises the analytical framework of Selective Hospitality developed through my PhD research on the political participation of asylum seekers and refugees (ASRs) in Athens. Building on findings from the 2024 Migration Conference about how ASRs navigate exclusionary regimes, the paper advances Selective Hospitality as a coherent analytical lens. While grounded in the Greek context, Selective Hospitality offers a portable analytical tool for examining how hierarchies of deservingness and

belonging shape inclusion and exclusion across Western liberal democracies. Drawing on an interdisciplinary approach spanning political science and anthropology, the framework combines genealogical, radical democratic, feminist, and postcolonial perspectives to analyse how dominant understandings of hospitality and citizenship are produced, maintained, and contested (Rancière, 1999; Mouffe, 2000; de l'Estoile, 2008; Lister, 2008). Crucially, the framework foregrounds the asymmetrical distribution of power across levels of governance. Although states and formal institutions retain the structural authority to legalise or criminalise presence, Selective Hospitality is enacted by a wider constellation of actors, such as municipalities, NGOs, and citizens. This research contends that disparities in citizenship and hospitality are mediated by a spectrum of intentions, ranging from deliberate exclusion to the unintentional, daily reinforcement of internalised state rationalities by local actors. Inclusion and exclusion remain inherently unstable, not only because they are situationally negotiated, but because practices of hospitality and claims to citizenship increasingly exceed national boundaries. Shaped by transnational norms, urban encounters, and solidaristic practices, these dynamics frequently challenge "the national order of things" (Malkki, 1995) and the question of who has "the right to have rights" (Arendt, 1949). By tracing how states selectively "allow" and "exclude" individuals and groups according to shifting perceptions of worth, utility, and identity, the framework conceptualises hospitality as a fluid, context-specific process negotiated in the shadow of sovereign power. Hospitality and citizenship thus emerge as contested sites through which belonging and political recognition are organised (Isin, 2008; Derrida, 2000). Methodologically, the doctoral research draws on eleven months of mixed methods fieldwork in Athens, combining quantitative surveys, qualitative interviews, and ethnographic engagement with ASRs and host members. This is complemented by critical policy analysis (Bacchi, 2009) and genealogical (Foucault, 1977) tracing of political exclusion, allowing Selective Hospitality to connect macro-level governance with micro-level lived experience in urban space.
The broader relevance of the framework is illustrated through its capacity to decode contemporary phenomena such as the current ICE raids in the United States. In this context, hospitality is abruptly revoked through racialised constructions of criminality attached to specific nationalities, but crucially, this performative violence also extends to citizens, destabilising legal protections while exposing the fragility of democratic guarantees. Selective Hospitality shows that democracy is a relational system of rights and recognition. When hospitality is withdrawn via racialised exclusion and coercion, the democratic deficit affects the entire polity. The framework highlights how denying rights to one group undermines protections for all, diagnosing the disjuncture in

modern democracies in which formal rights expand even as structural exclusions for citizens and 'non-citizens' increase (Holston, 2008).

1201. How exposure to anti-migration policies backfires: The electoral consequences of the Italian NGO sea rescue policy

Antonello Boccagna, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

Does exposure to migration flows increase support for far-right parties? While previous studies support this idea when analyzing emerging parties, few cases focus on far-right parties in governing positions. This question becomes particularly relevant in the Italian case, where radical right parties frame NGOs performing rescue operations in the Central Mediterranean as a pull factor of migration. For this reason, after the right-wing coalition led by Fratelli d'Italia won the elections in 2022, a new sea rescue policy was introduced at the beginning of 2023. The new protocol obliges NGO ships to direct to ports far from migration routes after they execute a rescue operation. According to the government's aims, the policy proved to be successful at making NGOs'operations logistically more complex. However, in contrast with the party's promise to introduce a naval blockade to stem immigration, the law's unintended consequence is that port cities far from migration routes have experienced an increase in migrant arrivals. The study concludes that arrivals to ports of cities affected by the new policy are only a consequence of the NGOs activities, based on an analysis of NGO operations and total migrants disembarkations. Similarly, through novel data on migrants relocation, I exclude the hypothesis that NGO arrivals work as a further contact channel between local population and migrants, but only as an exposure channel. Then, the paper investigates, through a difference-in-differences design, the dynamics of symbolic policymaking and electoral accountability in the context of migration crisis management across cities affected by the policy. The findings refine the common assumption that mere exposure to migration fuels radical right support by showing that these effects may reverse when these parties are in power.

1290. The "economics" of smuggling

Maria Dimou, Hellenic International University, Greece; *Mantanika Reggina*, International Hellenic University, Greece

Migrant smuggling has become a central component of contemporary migration dynamics, particularly along routes leading to Europe. While often examined primarily through security or humanitarian lenses, smuggling can also be understood as a complex economic system shaped by supply, demand, risk, and regulatory environments. This paper analyses the economics of migrant smuggling by examining how restrictive migration policies, border controls, and asylum procedures influence

the emergence and profitability of smuggling networks. The paper also explores the role of intermediaries, information networks, and local actors in shaping the organization of smuggling markets. Particular attention is given to the interaction between policy frameworks and smuggling dynamics, highlighting how policy interventions can unintentionally reshape rather than eliminate smuggling activities.

14B Göç, Bellek ve Temsil

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Selma Hancıoğlu Aytaç*, İstanbul Esenyurt Üniversitesi, Türkiye

1320. Rumeli'den Anadolu'ya göç: Kolektif bellek, nesiller arası aktarım ve travmanın telafisi üzerine bir analiz

Selma Hancıoğlu Aytaç, İstanbul Esenyurt Üniversitesi, Türkiye; *Muedin Kahveci*, Uluslararası Vizyon Üniversitesi, North Macedonia

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı, Rumeli'den Türkiye'ye yönelik gerçekleşen kitlesel göç hareketlerini psikososyal ve analitik bir perspektifle incelemektir. Mevcut literatürdeki travma, kayıp ve uyum güçlüğü odaklı yaklaşımların aksine, çalışma göç fenomenini bir "rücu" kavramı ekseninde yeniden kurgulamayı hedeflemektedir. Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışma; Maurice Halbwachs'ın kolektif bellek kuramı, Vamık Volkan'ın nesiller arası travma aktarımı ve C.G. Jung'un arketipsel yaklaşımını sentezleyen teorik bir derlemedir. Bu kuramsal çerçeve, farklı kuşaklardan Rumeli göçmenlerinin kimlik inşası ve psikolojik sağlamlık mekanizmalarını analiz etmek için kullanılmıştır. Bulgular: Elde edilen bulgular, tarihsel "Evlad-ı Fatihan" bilincinin, göçün tetiklediği ontolojik güvensizliğe karşı onarıcı bir işlev gördüğünü ortaya koymaktadır. Bu kültürel mirasın nesiller arası aktarım yoluyla bir "kültürel sermayeye" dönüştüğü; bireylere güçlü bir aidiyet duygusu ve psikolojik süreklilik kazandırdığı saptanmıştır. Sonuç: Çalışma, göçmen bireylerle yürütülen klinik çalışmalarda "rücu" anlatısının ve kültürel derinliğin yüksek bir terapötik potansiyele sahip olduğu sonucuna varmıştır. Mağduriyet odaklı anlatıların tarihsel süreklilik anlatılarıyla yer değiştirmesi, hem bireysel hem de kolektif iyileşme süreçlerinde psikolojik sağlamlığı artıran temel bir faktördür. Literatürde konuya ilişkin verilerin yetersizliği, Rumeli göçünün psikososyal yönden ele alan çalışmalara ihtiyaç olduğu ve özellikle göç'ü yaşamış tanıklarla yapılacak sözlü tarih çalışmalarının konuya ışık tutması açısından gereği ortaya çıkmıştır.

1408. Spordan politikaya göçmen karşıtlığının haberleştirilmesi: "Kolonileştirilen İngiltere" üzerine bir inceleme

Bahar Usta Baki, Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Günümüz toplumlarının -gelişmiş ya da gelişmekte olan- en tartışmalı konularından biri "göçmen" ve "göçmenlik" üzerinedir. Son yıllarda özellikle savaş sebebiyle yaşanan kitlesel göçlerin neticesinde toplumsal düzeyde öngörülen ya da öngörülemeyen birçok gelişmenin yaşanmakta olduğu söylenebilir. Bunlardan biri, toplumların karşı karşıya kaldığı hızlı ve ani değişimlerin yansımalarından biri olan "göçmen karşıtlığı"dır. Göçmen karşıtlığı, özellikle siyasi partilerin ajandasında sıklıkla yer bulmanın yanı sıra; sanat ve futbol gibi estetik, spor ve eğlence alanlarında da varlık gösterebilmektedir. Özellikle geniş kitlelere ulaşabilme ve onları etkileyebilme kapasitesinin yüksek olduğu kabul edilen futbol gibi alanlarda, aktörlerin -yönetici ya da oyuncu- söz konusu mesele karşısındaki tavır alışının toplum tarafından dikkate değer olduğu söylenebilmektedir. Bu dikkat, söz konusu aktörler tarafından üretilen göçmen karşıtlığının medya aracılığıyla hızlı ve etkili bir şekilde geniş kitlelere ulaşması ve dolaşıma sokularak yayılabilme kapasitesini işaret etmektedir. Bu noktada önemi ortaya çıkan bir diğer mesele ise, medyanın göçmen karşıtlığına yönelik tutumudur. Medya organlarının konuyu çerçeveleme biçimi ve sunuş yöntemi, kitlelere ulaşan iletinin niteliğini (kültürel, ekonomik vb.) ve yönünü (negatif/pozitif) belirlemesi açısından oldukça önemlidir. Dolayısıyla söz konusu göçmen karşıtlığının hangi aktörler tarafından üretildiği kadar önemli bir diğer mesele, medyanın bunu ileti olarak nasıl sunduğudur. Bu çalışma, bahsi geçen konuyu odağına alarak gazetelerin, Manchester United kulübü yöneticilerinden Jim Ratcliffe'in göçmenlere yönelik sözlerini sunuş biçimine odaklanmaktadır. Çalışmanın amaçlarından biri, İngiltere'de yayın yapan yüksek tirajlı gazetelerin Ratcliffe'in "göçmen karşıtı" beyanını haber inşası, temsil stratejileri ve sunuş biçimi bağlamında anlamlandırmaktır. Gazeteler haberi aktarırken hangi ideolojik, kültürel ve politik referansları sistematik bir şekilde kullanmaktadır? İkincisi, gazetelerin haber inşası ve sunuş biçimi arasındaki farklılık ya da süreklilikleri ortaya koymaktır. Haberin aktarımında üretilen anlam örüntüleri birbirleriyle hangi bağlamlarda kesişmekte ya da ayrışmaktadır? Çalışma bu sorulara cevap aramaktadır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden içerik analizi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Çalışma, İngiltere kaynaklı ve en çok ziyaretçi sayısına sahip on gazetenin internet sayfaları üzerinden yapılacaktır. Gazetelerin dijital versiyonunun seçilmesinin nedenlerinden biri daha çok okuyucuya ulaşabiliyor olması iken; bir diğeri internet gazeteciliğinin basılı gazeteye oranla daha çok içerik üretme kapasitesine sahip olmasıdır. Böylece çalışmanın amaçları doğrultusunda daha zengin bir zemin oluşturacağı düşünülmektedir. Resmî ve gayriresmî ölçüm sistemleri kullanılarak oluşturulan listeye göre; BBC, The Guardian, Mirror, The Sun, The Independent, Daily Mail, Daily Express, The Telegraph, The Times & Sunday Times ve Manchester Evening News gibi gazetelerin internet sayfaları çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Haberlerin seçiminde amaçlı örneklem benimsenmektedir. Analiz birimi ise kelime ve cümlelerdir. Haberler,

Ratcliffe'in göçmen karşıtı açıklamalarının medyada gündem oluşturduğu 11 Şubat 2026 tarihinden itibaren bir aylık süre ile sınırlandırılmaktadır. Bu çerçevede değerlendirildiğinde söz konusu haber sitelerinde Ratcliffe'in göçmen karşıtı ifadelerinin, haber inşası ve sunuş biçimi bakımından farklılıklar gösterdiği söylenebilmektedir. En önemli farklılıkların, liberal ve muhafazakâr çerçevede dışa vurulduğu anlaşılmaktadır.

1339. Medyada göçmen inşası: Farklı siyasal söylemlerin karşılaştırmalı analizi

Beyza Candar, TED Üniversitesi, Türkiye; *Burcu Alıcı*, TED Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Bu çalışma, ana akım Türk medyasında göçmenlerin temsilini, tirajı en yüksek zıt ideolojilere sahip iki Türk gazetesinde (Sözcü ve Yeni Akit) (biri genel olarak muhalefet odaklı, diğeri hükümet yanlısı) Afgan, İranlı ve Iraklı göçmenlerin haber içeriklerine odaklanmıştır. Medya söylemleri, özellikle Türkiye gibi büyük ölçekli göç hareketleri yaşayan ülkelerde, göç ve göçmenlere ilişkin kamuoyu algısını şekillendirmede çok önemli bir rol üstlenmektedir. 2011'de başlayan Suriye iç savaşından bu yana Türkiye, mülteciler ve göçmenler için önde gelen ev sahibi ülkelerden biri haline gelmiştir. Suriyeli mültecilerin temsilini araştıran akademik olarak fazla çalışmalar olsa da, Afganlar, İranlılar ve Iraklılar gibi diğer göçmen gruplarının medyadaki temsiline daha az odaklanılmıştır. Bu çalışma, belirtilen grupların 2013 ve 2024 yılları arasında Türk medyasında nasıl temsil edildiğini ortaya koyarak bu boşluğu doldurmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Araştırma, özellikle Stuart Hall tarafından tartışılan medya metinlerindeki söylem ve ideoloji kavramına ve Teun A. van Dijk tarafından geliştirilen eleştirel söylem analizi çerçevesine dayanarak, göçmenlerin medya temsilleri ve medyanın gücü üzerine teorik tartışmalara dayanmaktadır. Önceki çalışmalar, göçmenlerin en çok tehdit, yasadışılık veya mağduriyet söylemleri ile temsil edildiğini göstermiştir fakat bu çalışmaların araştırma kapsamı sadece belirli kısa zaman dilimlerini içermektedir. Türk medya çalışmalarında nadiren ayrı ayrı incelenen Afgan, İranlı ve Iraklı göçmen gruplarına da odaklanan bu araştırma, Türk medyasında göçmen temsilinin, hem zaman aralığı olarak hem de Suriyeli göçmenlerle birlikte daha incelikli bir şekilde anlaşılmasına katkıda bulunmaktadır. Metodolojik olarak, çalışma, içerik analizi ve eleştirel söylem analizini içeren nitel bir araştırma tasarımını benimsemektedir. 2013 ve 2024 yılları arasında yayınlanan haber yazıları, Sözcü ve Yeni Akit'in sadece dijital arşivlerinden "Afgan", "İranlı" ve "Iraklı göçmen/mülteci" gibi anahtar kelimeler kullanılarak toplanmıştır. Toplamda 138 haber elde edilmiş ve sistematik olarak tablolara kodlanmıştır. Bu tablolar veri seti, yayın tarihi, yazar, gazete kaynağı,

referans verilen göçmen grubu ve baskın söylem kategorileri gibi bilgileri içermektedir. Çalışmada herhangi bir araştırmacı yanlılığı olmaması için ikili kontrol yapılmıştır ve ayrıca haber içerikleri ile haber görselleri de analiz edilmiştir. Çalışma, Van Dijk'in söylem stratejilerini kullanarak dilin ideolojik anlamları nasıl oluşturduğunu ve göçmenlerin medya söylemlerinde nasıl konumlandırıldığını ortaya koymaktadır. Bulgular, Afgan göçmenlerin her iki gazetede de en sık temsil edilen grup olduğunu ve analiz edilen haberlerin çoğunluğunu oluşturduğunu göstermektedir. Ayrıca, 2021'den sonraki göç haberlerinde önemli bir artış olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Her iki gazetede de, "sayı oyunu" (ölçeği veya tehdidi vurgulamak için istatistiklerin kullanımı), olumsuz ötekileştirme, mağduriyet, yasadışılık ve dramatizasyon gibi çeşitli baskın söylem stratejileri gözlemlenmiştir. İki gazete ideolojik olarak farklı olsa da göçmenlerin temsilleri benzerlikler göstermiştir. Göçmenler, anlatılar insani yönleri vurgulasa bile, sıklıkla büyük gruplar, potansiyel güvenlik endişeleri veya sosyal yükler olarak çerçevelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, genellikle bulgular, iki gazetenin farklı ideolojiler benimsemesine rağmen, ana akım Türk medyasındaki göçmen temsilinin dışlayıcı ve genelleştirilmiş söylemler etrafında birleşme eğiliminde olduğunu göstermiştir. Göçmenleri farklı deneyimlere sahip bireyler olarak sunmak yerine, medya söylemi genellikle onları kriz, yasadışılık veya sosyal gerilimle ilişkilendirilen kolektif aktörler olarak kurgulamıştır. Bu çalışma, ana akım medyadaki söylemsel pratiklerin sosyal sınırları nasıl güçlendirebileceğini ve Türkiye'deki göçmenlere ilişkin kamuoyu algısını nasıl şekillendirebileceğini vurgulayarak göç ve medya çalışmalarına katkıda bulunmaktadır.

1266. Göçmenlere Karşı Ne Nefret Ne Kabul: Sessiz Çoğunluğun Sosyal Psikolojisi

Betül Dilara Şeker, Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Türkiye

Çalışma, göçmenlere yönelik toplumsal tutumları yalnızca "aktif nefret" (göçmen karşıtlığı) veya "kabul" (hak savunuculuğu) gibi dikotomik uç noktalar üzerinden okuyan mevcut yaklaşımların ötesine geçerek, toplumun en büyük kesimini oluşturan "sessiz çoğunluğun" sergilediği kayıtsızlık, kaçınma ve pasif dışlama davranışlarının sosyo-psikolojik kökenlerini analiz etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Alanyazında önyargı ve ayrımcılık çalışmaları genellikle düşmanlık gibi aktif tutumlara odaklanırken, bu çalışma dışlanmanın en yaygın ve sinsi biçimi olan normatif sessizliğe mercek tutmaktadır. Yöntem olarak, geleneksel nicel veya nitel bir saha araştırması yerine sosyo-psikolojik kuramların ve güncel literatürün eleştirel bir gözle sentezlendiği kavramsal inceleme tasarımı benimsenmiştir. Bu doğrultuda çalışma Latané ve Darley'in (1970) Seyirci Etkisi, Opotow'un (1990) Ahlaki Mesafe ve Noelle-Neumann'ın (1974) Suskunluk Sarmalı kuramlarını göç bağlamında bütünleştiren dört aşamalı bir teorik model

önermektedir. Analiz sonuçları, sessiz çoğunluğun eylemsizliğinin masum bir tarafsızlık hali olmadığını; aksine sorumluluğun kalabalığa dağıtılması, göçmenlerin ahlaki koruma çemberinin dışında bırakılması, toplumsal uyum baskısı ve gruplar arası temastan kaçınma stratejileri yoluyla eşitsizliği yeniden üreten aktif bir psikolojik bariyer olduğunu göstermektedir. Hannah Arendt'in kötülüğün sıradanlığı kavramsallaştırmasından yola çıkan çalışma, göçmen karşıtlığının yalnızca marjinal grupların radikal eylemleriyle değil, merkezin uyumlu sessizliği ve zımni onayıyla meşrulaştırıldığını savunmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, uyum politikalarında radikal bir hedef kitle değişikliğine gidilmesi gerektiği vurgulanmakta; mağdur göçmenlere veya sadece aktif ırkçılara odaklanan mevcut müdahalelerin ötesine geçilerek, sessiz çoğunluğu eylemsizlikten çıkaracak seyirci müdahale programlarının ve ortak eyleme dayalı temas projelerinin tasarlanması önerilmektedir.

1267. Göçmen Karşıtlığının Psiko-Politik Bir Modeli Olarak Belirsizlikten Tehdide, Tehditten Dışlamaya

Betül Dilara Şeker, Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Türkiye

İçinde bulunduğumuz yüzyılda ekonomik krizlerin ve küresel salgınların yarattığı yapısal belirsizlik iklimi, bireylerin ontolojik güvenliğini sarsan güçlü bir stresör halini almıştır. Bu çalışmanın temel amacı, modern risk toplumlarında giderek artan makro belirsizlik hissinin göçmen karşıtlığına ve sosyal dışlamaya dönüşüm sürecini sosyal psikolojinin temel kuramları ışığında bütüncül bir ""Psiko-Politik Model"" çerçevesinde incelemektir. Yöntemsel olarak nicel/nitel veri toplama teknikleri yerine, Zygmunt Bauman'ın Akışkan Modernite ve Ulrich Beck'in Risk Toplumu gibi sosyolojik tespitlerini sosyal psikolojik bulgularla harmanlayan, güncel literatürün (özellikle COVID-19 ve kriz dönemleri araştırmalarının) eleştirel analizine dayalı kavramsal bir alan yazın sentezi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada, Michael Hogg'un Belirsizlik-Kimlik Kuramı ile Stephan ve Stephan'ın Entegre Tehdit Kuramı ilk kez sentezlenerek alanyazında çoğunlukla kopuk ele alınan belirsizlik (bilişsel durum) ve tehdit algısı (duygusal tepki) kavramları ""Belirsizlikten Tehdide, Tehditten Dışlamaya"" uzanan tek bir nedensel zincirde birleştirilmiştir. Önerilen modele göre yüksek belirsizlik anlarında bireylerin bilişsel kapanma ihtiyacı artmakta, dünyayı öngörülebilir kılmak adına homojen ve katı ""biz"" tanımlarına sığınılmaktadır. Göçmenler, yerleşik sınırları muğlaklaştıran bir belirsizlik kaynağı olarak algılandığında, yapısal kaygı (geleceksizlik) göçmenler üzerinden gerçekçi (ekonomik) ve sembolik (kültürel) bir tehdide dönüştürülerek somutlaştırılmaktadır. Bulgular, göçmenleri dışlamanın yalnızca ekonomik rekabetin bir sonucu olmadığını, asıl olarak sarsılan kontrol hissini ve grup kimliğini yeniden tesis etmeye yönelik patolojik ancak işlevsel bir baş etme mekanizması olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Sonuç olarak çalışma, göçmen karşıtlığını kalıcı olarak azaltmanın

yolunun sadece bilgi kampanyalarıyla tehdit algısını kırmaya çalışmak olmadığını bunun yerine toplumdaki genel belirsizlik anksiyetesini yönetecek, şeffaf ve güven veren makro istikrar politikalarının hayata geçirilmesi gerektiğini vurgulamaktadır.

14C Integration, Identity, and Belonging V

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Sifat Tasfia*, University of Padova, Italy

1437. Humanitarian aid in context of the Rohingya refugees: Shortcomings exposed

Sifat Tasfia, University of Padova, Italy

International humanitarian aid to the Rohingya refugees hosted in Bangladesh is a cornerstone to addressing the crisis, which is a 'textbook example of ethnic cleansing' according to the UNHCR. Over 1 million Rohingyas arrived in Bangladesh in 2017 in order to escape persecution at their homes in the Rakhine state of Myanmar. Almost a decade later at present, the situation seems to be a protracted refugee crisis, which has revealed a number of shortcomings of the humanitarian aid regime, predominantly led by western institutions. This qualitative study collects primary data from field visits in Teknaf subdistrict (upazila) which hosts six refugee camps and secondary data from literature review of existing articles and news covering the crisis. Through ethnographic analysis, the findings that come out are presented in three key arguments: i) failure to understand the socioeconomic context of the recipients; ii) commodification of suffering; iii) the White Savior Industrial-Complex. Distribution of items that the Rohingyas were not previously accustomed to using, has created disorientation and led the Rohingyas to sell those very items in the local market in order to have cash money to be able to buy what they need. Besides, the aid agencies market suffering to the donors in order to secure aid for their own profit, while oversimplifying or distorting the crisis and/or lacking critical thinking in their narrative. Lastly, Teju Cole's 'White Savior Industrial-Complex' (2012) is superimposed on the Rohingya crisis, showcasing how the western humanitarian agencies reproduce colonial dynamics in the form of power, privilege and hierarchy, while silencing local voices. Especially, the Trump administration's fund cuts of major aid agencies such as the USAID, have threatened the fate of over a million Rohingya refugees. The paper concludes with the need for: more diverse, non-Western representation in the aid agencies and coordination of these agencies with the local actors, among other recommendations.

1394. From 'Desh' to nation: Post-partition realities and the reconstitution of belonging in South Asia

Sutapa Das, Banaras Hindu University, India

This paper critically examines the multifaceted and historically contingent experiences of Bengali refugees who were displaced in the aftermath of the Partition of India. It focuses particularly on refugees originating from economically marginalized agrarian communities, including the Namasudras and other lower-caste groups, whose trajectories of displacement, rehabilitation, and marginalization have remained relatively underrepresented within mainstream narratives of Partition. Drawing upon oral testimonies, life histories, and ethnographic engagements with refugees who once inhabited camps such as Mana, the study foregrounds everyday lived experiences in order to reconstruct the emotional and social landscapes of displacement. Through this methodological approach, the paper interrogates the conceptual and affective potency of “Desh” (homeland), not merely as a geographical location but as a deeply symbolic site of belonging, rupture, and longing. For many refugees, the idea of Desh becomes a powerful mnemonic anchor through which memories of loss, trauma, and nostalgia are continually negotiated, thereby profoundly shaping individual and collective identities as well as their ongoing search for new forms of belonging in post-Partition India. The article further explores the paradoxical nature of memory in refugee narratives. While recollections of the lost homeland often offer emotional solace and continuity with the past, they simultaneously reopen wounds of displacement, dispossession, and violence. These memories circulate within refugee communities as both sources of cultural resilience and reminders of historical trauma. By examining how memory is articulated, transmitted, and reinterpreted across generations, the study highlights the complex interplay between remembrance, identity formation, and the politics of belonging among displaced populations.

In addition, the paper investigates the socio-spatial dynamics of refugee camps such as Mana, which were initially envisioned by the state as temporary sites of relief and rehabilitation. Over time, however, many of these camps evolved into spaces of prolonged marginalization. Characterized by chronic overcrowding, infrastructural inadequacy, limited access to resources, and socio-economic precarity, these settlements produced conditions of sustained vulnerability for their inhabitants. The spatial isolation and administrative regulation of camp life further intensified feelings of alienation and uncertainty among refugees, particularly among the aging generation who continue to bear the psychological and material consequences of

displacement. These structural constraints were compounded by inadequate institutional recognition and limited societal integration, which collectively reinforced the marginal position of refugee communities within the broader socio-political landscape. Despite these formidable challenges, the narratives examined in this study also reveal remarkable forms of resilience, adaptability, and collective agency. Refugees actively negotiated the constraints imposed upon them by forging networks of solidarity, sustaining cultural practices, and reconstructing livelihoods within the confines of camp environments. Through everyday acts of survival, memory preservation, and community formation, they transformed these liminal spaces into sites of social life and identity reconstruction. By centering these marginalized voices and lived experiences, this inquiry contributes to broader theoretical debates concerning displacement, memory, and postcolonial nation-building in South Asia. It challenges dominant national historiographies that have often privileged elite perspectives while marginalizing or silencing the experiences of lower-caste refugee populations. In doing so, the paper underscores the necessity of incorporating refugee memories into historical scholarship, not merely as personal recollections but as critical archives.

1006. Reimagining liveable spaces: Gender-specific adversities among displaced women in Lebanon and Uganda

Helen Harrison, University of Gloucestershire, UK; *Jasmin Lilian Diab*, Lebanese American University, Lebanon

This study explores the key challenges and gender-specific adversities faced by forcibly displaced women in reimagining liveable spaces following war-induced displacement. Focusing on refugee women in Lebanon and in Uganda, the research builds on a grounded theory that posits women's perceptions of liveable space are shaped by the interplay of wellbeing, community, temporariness, and individual subjective experiences. The study investigates how women, in the aftermath of trauma caused by gender-based violence and conflict, conceptualize and redefine "liveable space" within their respective sociopolitical contexts. The research addresses the question: What are the key challenges and gender-specific adversities involved in reimagining liveable space following forcible displacement, and how do these experiences compare between Syrian and Palestinian refugee women in Lebanon and South Sudanese refugee and Acholi internally-displaced women in Uganda? Through a comparative analysis, the study examines the unique and overlapping challenges these women face, including the impact of displacement, gender-specific adversities, and the sociopolitical conditions of their host environments. By testing the modifiability and applicability of the grounded

theory across two distinct contexts, the research contributes to a deeper understanding of how displacement experiences influence the reimagining of liveable spaces among forcibly displaced refugee women.

1423. Spatial concentration and local clusters of immigrants in Italy

Michela C. Pellicani, University of Bari, Italy; Roberto A. Palumbo, ISTAT, Italy; Valeria Marzocca, ISTAT, Italy

Objectives: A large body of research in migration studies and economic geography has emphasised how migrant settlement patterns are shaped by labour-market opportunities, social networks and processes of spatial concentration or segregation (e.g. Douglas S. Massey; Nancy A. Denton). Within this framework, understanding how immigrant groups distribute across space provides key insights into processes of labour-market incorporation, social integration and territorial inequality. This paper investigates the territorial distribution of immigrants in Italy by examining the socio-demographic characteristics of foreign-born populations in order to identify distinct settlement patterns and spatial clustering across provinces. Data and Methods: The analysis relies on microdata from the Italian Labour Force Survey conducted by Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (Istat), which enables the construction of detailed socio-demographic, labour-market and territorial indicators for the main migrant origins present in Italy. The study focuses on individuals aged 15–74 and includes both employed and non-employed persons. The population considered comprises all individuals born abroad, regardless of citizenship status. Territorial concentration is first assessed through a set of spatial indicators commonly used in studies of spatial inequality and segregation. For each origin group, a Gini Concentration Index is computed to measure the degree of inequality in the territorial distribution of immigrant groups across Italian provinces. An adjusted location quotient is then used to identify provinces where specific origin groups are over- or under-represented relative to the national distribution. Spatial dependence is examined through the global Moran's Index, calculated using the relative frequency of each origin within the foreign-born population at the provincial level. For origin groups displaying statistically significant spatial autocorrelation, Local Indicators of Spatial Association (LISA) are applied to identify local clusters and spatial hotspots. To synthesise the large set of socio-demographic, labour-market and territorial indicators, a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is conducted on 37 variables. The first six components capture the main dimensions of variation across origin groups, including demographic structure, migration stability, labour-market participation, sectoral specialisation, family composition and territorial concentration. These components are subsequently used in a hierarchical clustering procedure based on Ward's method to group origins with similar socio-economic and spatial profiles. Results: The analysis identifies five distinct

clusters of migrant origins characterised by different combinations of demographic structure, labour-market integration and spatial concentration patterns. Some clusters are associated with relatively young age structures and migration profiles strongly oriented towards labour-market participation, reflecting forms of labour-driven migration typical of Southern European economies. Other clusters display longer settlement histories, higher average ages and greater occupational specialisation. Spatial indicators further reveal substantial variation in territorial concentration and regional settlement patterns across origin groups. Overall, the findings highlight the marked heterogeneity of foreign-born populations in Italy and underscore the importance of considering both spatial and socio-economic dimensions when analysing migrant settlement patterns. By integrating spatial statistics with multivariate analysis, the study contributes to the literature on migrant spatial incorporation and ethnic concentration, offering new empirical evidence on the territorial organisation of immigrant populations in Italy.

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14D Space, Place, and Environment V

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Zaynab Benabdallah*, IBS Manchester, UK & Morocco

1033. Climate induced displacement of migrants due to natural disaster in Bangladesh: An assessment

Afzalur Rahman, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh

This paper explores the risk of climate induced displacement both internally and externally in Bangladesh in the years to come. Bangladesh is one of the densely over populated nations of the world. It is also situation in the greater delta region besides the Bay of Bengal which later connects with Indian oceans. The research problem stated here is the recent 2025 earthquake of 5.4 m in Dhaka the capital of Bangladesh. As a result, the government declared the shutdown of the schools, colleges and universities in the capital to mitigate the further damage due to the earthquakes. This study is an attempt to unpack the possibilities of natural disaster like earthquakes in Bangladesh's capital and other city like Chattogram in future and try to put some way forward for the people who have already displaced due to the natural disaster in Bangladesh. In the discourse of internally displaced persons (IDPs) there are scanty of discourse to see the environmental migrants in different perspectives.

1087. Climate change, agricultural crises, and migrations in Africa

Zaynab Benabdallah, IBS Manchester, Morocco; *Chekrouni Djamila*, Morocco

Africa, faced with complex migration dynamics, is increasingly impacted by climate change. This study analyzes the effects of this phenomenon on migration flows between 2000 and 2021, using a fixed-effects model with climate and demographic data. From a demographic perspective, rapid population growth, particularly in rural areas, combined with droughts and floods, places increasing pressure on natural resources. This results in heightened migration, often towards cities or more stable regions, fostering urbanization but also creating challenges for infrastructure and public services. Economically, climate migration has mixed effects: while it may help fill labor shortages in cities, it also increases pressure on local resources, slowing down innovation and long-term economic growth. Climate change poses a major threat to agriculture in Africa, causing droughts, floods, and heatwaves that reduce crop yields and affect food security (IPCC, 2021). By 2050, Africa could lose up to 30% of its agricultural production, which would increase the vulnerability of its populations (IPCC, 2014). Climate-related agricultural crises are driving a rise in both internal and international migration. The UN predicts that by 2050, 200 million people may be forced to migrate. As of 2023, 35 million internally displaced people were already recorded in Africa, many of them due to climate disasters (IDMC, 2023). Countries such as Ivory Coast, Ghana, and Morocco, where droughts and land degradation make tensions worse, are clear examples of this trend.

These migrations are also influenced by socio-economic and political factors. In 2020, 70% of forced migrations in Africa were linked to climate change (IDMC, 2020). Displaced people face significant challenges in the areas where they settle, making their situation even more difficult. This situation raises an important question: how do climate-related agricultural crises affect migration in Africa? Review of Theoretical and Empirical Literature: Climate change, agricultural crises, and human migration form a complex system with deep consequences for vulnerable regions. Droughts, floods, and heatwaves severely disrupt agricultural systems, mainly affecting rural populations. This threatens food security and generates both internal and international migration.

Climate migration is often a response to unsustainable living conditions, particularly when crop yields are affected by excessive heat or prolonged drought. For example, Barrett et al. (2010) observed that declining yields in Mali and Ethiopia led to both internal and international migration flows. Access to water is also critical: water scarcity directly impacts agriculture. In Kenya and Senegal, this shortage exacerbates tensions and pushes rural populations to migrate to areas with more resources or to

urban centers. Ringler et al. (2013) highlight that reduced water for irrigation intensifies these migration patterns. The growing demographic pressure increases competition for natural resources, exacerbating ""migration stress."" Cohen et al. (2006) show that land scarcity and declining productivity push rural families to migrate. Empirical studies confirm these trends: in Burkina Faso and Chad, the frequency of droughts and floods has contributed to rural exodus (Boko et al., 2007). In India, water crises have also led to both internal and international migrations (Migration and Environment Research Institute, 2017). These migrations are often the result of a gradual erosion of living conditions, with climate change amplifying pre-existing problems.

1317. Conducting research with climate migrant women in the perinatal period: Methodological and ethical reflections

Giti Khalaj, Laval University, Canada

Climate change is increasingly recognized as a driver of migration, yet the health experiences of climate migrant women remain underexplored, particularly during the perinatal period. Situated within a framework of climate and social justice, this qualitative study examines how immigrant women displaced by climate-related events experience adaptation and access to perinatal healthcare in Quebec. Drawing on semi-structured interviews with climate migrant women, this research explores three interrelated dimensions: (1) their lived experiences of adapting to a new social and healthcare environment, (2) their perceptions of access to perinatal health services and the potential effects on their physical and emotional health, and (3) their views on what constitutes effective and equitable health interventions. As climate change increasingly drives migration, understanding the health experiences of climate migrant women—particularly during the perinatal period—requires ethically grounded and culturally sensitive research methods. This presentation focuses on the preparatory phase and methodological reflections from ongoing qualitative fieldwork with climate migrant women in Quebec. It addresses challenges related to accessing and interviewing people in a position of vulnerability, including ethical considerations, trust-building strategies, language and cultural barriers, and the adaptation of interview guides to capture complex lived experiences without causing harm. By sharing insights on the interview process rather than empirical results, this communication contributes to broader discussions on how to conduct justice-oriented research that respects and centers the voices of climate migrants. By centering the voices of climate migrant women, this study contributes to emerging debates on climate migration and health justice. It argues that perinatal healthcare must move beyond access-based frameworks to address structural inequities and recognize the compounded vulnerabilities associated with climate displacement. The findings could

inform the co-development of culturally and socially responsive health resources to better support climate migrant women in their adaptation processes.

1218. Linguistic integration of foreign populations: Territorial contexts, mechanisms, and policies

Michela C. Pellicani, University of Bari, Italy

Contemporary migration dynamics, which cannot be reduced to temporary or purely economic movements, pose with renewed urgency the question of the integration of foreign populations within host societies, not only in terms of socio-economic insertion but also with regard to symbolic participation and relational involvement in the shared social space (Castles et al., 2014, pp. 25–27). Within this framework, language, as a central instrument of social communication, emerges as one of the primary vectors of social inclusion and recognition. Proficiency in the language of the host society conditions access to institutional resources, employment, relational networks, and forms of everyday citizenship, while simultaneously fostering the construction of a shared sense of belonging (Bourdieu, 1982, pp. 37–39; Extra & Yagmur, 2004, pp. 19–21). Consequently, policies and practices of linguistic integration cannot be conceived merely as technical instruments; rather, they should be understood as structuring devices of social cohesion that are essential for reducing inequalities and stabilising contemporary pluricultural societies, in line with the three pillars of the Council of Europe: human rights, democracy, and the rule of law. This paper presents selected findings from an original field survey conducted in the Italian region of Apulia, which generated primary data not available in any other database or scientific publication. The data go beyond a purely demographic description and shed light on the mechanisms through which public policies seek to frame and orient processes of integration. More specifically, the analysis focuses on a region in South-Eastern Italy (Apulia) that has, for several years, combined its traditional role as a transit zone and 'hinge region' with that of a territory of settlement (Pellicani & Spiga, 2007). The information used to describe the regional migratory landscape is drawn from data produced by Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT). With regard to assessing the integration potential of different territories, it is necessary to identify a set of indicators measuring the structural conditions that either facilitate or hinder integration processes. Such indicators should be derived from reliable and up-to-date official statistics and be comparable across territories (Pellicani et al., 2014). However, these indicators are rarely available and are often only very partial. Complementary research integrating qualitative data can nonetheless provide a more comprehensive understanding of integration dynamics. This is particularly relevant for the study of linguistic integration among foreign populations in Italy, given the absence of official nationwide quantifications of literacy levels in Italian among

foreign residents. The field survey, based on a comprehensive questionnaire, yielded a substantial amount of original information. This paper presents and analyses a selection of results specifically concerning linguistic competences, interactions with micro-, meso-, and macro-social environments, relationships with communities of origin, and senses of belonging, all of which are functional for assessing the level of linguistic integration among foreign participants in the FAMI Puglia Integrante project. The surveyed population consists of 353 adult foreign nationals (223 men and 130 women). All participants hold regular legal status and attend Italian as a second language (L2) courses (alpha, A1, A2, B1, and B2 levels) within the framework of the FAMI programme across the regional territory. While the data should be interpreted with statistical caution, they are particularly fruitful for analysing training needs, dynamics of social inclusion, and forms of active participation within the frameworks of migration policy.

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14E Health, Wellbeing, and Migration VI

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Chair: *Lisa Parvin*, University of Oxford, England

1229. Institutional Harm Tendencies Toward Valued and Devalued Minority Groups in Spain: The Role of Discrimination Awareness

Erika Estefanía Vázquez-Flores, Lucía López-Rodríguez, *Marisol Navas*, University of Almeria, Spain

Psychosocial research shows that stereotypes are organized around two core dimensions, warmth and competence, which shape social perception (Fiske et al., 2002). The BIAS Map (Cuddy et al., 2007) links these dimensions to behavioral tendencies toward social groups. More recent studies divide warmth into morality and sociability (Brambilla & Leach, 2014; Leach et al., 2007), highlighting morality as a particularly central component in shaping attitudes and judgments (e.g., Brambilla et al., 2019; López-Rodríguez et al., 2013). Additionally, recognizing discrimination against certain groups can motivate dominant-group members to support social change (Vázquez et al., 2020). In Spain, research has identified both valued and devalued minority groups (e.g., Vázquez-Flores et al., 2025). High-status immigrants, such as British immigrants, are typically perceived as valued, whereas low-status immigrants, such as Moroccan immigrants (e.g., López-Rodríguez et al., 2014), are

viewed as devalued. The Roma community, although a national ethnic minority, is also consistently characterized as devalued within Spanish society (Urbiola et al., 2021). The present study aimed to examine stereotypical perceptions of morality, sociability, and competence; awareness of discrimination; and active and passive institutional harm toward two devalued groups (Roma community and Moroccan immigrants) and one valued group (British immigrants). Furthermore, the study explored whether stereotypical perceptions were indirectly associated with institutional harm through awareness of discrimination. A correlational study was conducted with 843 Spanish participants (61.7% women; Mage = 32.67 years), who evaluated one of the three target groups (Roma community, n = 271; Moroccan immigrants, n = 291; British immigrants, n = 281). A multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was performed to compare perceptions across groups. Results showed that the valued group (British immigrants) was perceived as more moral and more competent than the devalued groups. Roma community was perceived as less moral and less competent than Moroccan and British immigrants. Regarding behavioral tendencies, active and passive institutional harm were less intense toward Roma community, whereas passive institutional harm was higher toward British immigrants. Importantly, mediation analyses revealed distinct patterns. For devalued groups, higher perceived morality was indirectly associated with lower active and passive institutional harm through greater awareness of discrimination. In other words, when devalued groups were perceived as moral, participants were more likely to recognize the discrimination they faced, which in turn was linked to reduced harmful intentions. Conversely, for the valued group, higher perceived morality was associated with lower awareness of discrimination and, consequently, greater active institutional harm. These findings highlight that the relationships between stereotypes and other psychological constructs do not follow a single, uniform pattern. Instead, they appear to depend on the specific social group being evaluated (Vázquez-Flores et al., 2024). The results underscore the distinct role of morality compared to sociability and competence in shaping perceptions of minority groups. They also emphasize the importance of recognizing discrimination as a mechanism that relates to both active and passive forms of institutional harm toward devalued minorities.

1341. A systematic literature review of the mechanisms of intergenerational trauma transmission and its effects on the mental health of refugee children living in low- and middle-income countries

Lisa Parvin, *Kellerine Quah*, *Felix Bieberstein*, *Gracia Fellmeth*, *Nicole Votruba*, University of Oxford, England

Introduction: Refugee children's mental health is influenced by their parents' mental health (Flanagan, Travers et al. 2020), which is often affected by the parents' past trauma in relation to the forced migration (Sim, Bowes et al. 2018). However, research predominantly has focused on resettled refugees in high-income countries (Flanagan, Travers et al. 2020), creating a gap in understanding how parents' trauma and mental health influence refugee children's mental health in low- and middle-income country (LMIC) contexts (Flanagan, Travers et al. 2020). Hence, this systematic literature review aims to explore the mechanisms of intergenerational trauma transmission and its effects on mental health among children (0–18 years) of forcibly displaced parents in LMICs. Methods: The review followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines (Page, McKenzie et al. 2021-03-29) and used keywords (e.g., refugees, asylum seekers, children, parents, depression, anxiety, intergenerational) with Boolean operators to search across ten electronic databases: Ovid Medline, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Global Health, PTSDpubs, Global Index Medicus, Web of Science, CINAHL, Cochrane Trials, and ProQuest. Additional references were identified through citation checking and eight relevant organizational websites, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Rayyan tool (Ouzzani, Hammady et al. 2016) was used for removing duplicates and screening titles and abstracts, and Microsoft Excel for data extraction. Studies on migrants, immigrants, internally displaced populations, refugees in high-income countries, and review articles were excluded. Study quality was assessed using the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) checklists, with key findings synthesized through a narrative analysis. A second reviewer verified 20% of each stage, with a third reviewer resolving disagreements. Results: 12,050 references were identified across ten databases, and 6,323 underwent title and abstract screening after deduplication. Following a full-text review of 139 records, 22 articles underwent quality assessment and data extraction. No additional references were found on the websites of the eight relevant organizations. This review found that most studies are cross-sectional in design and focus on the correlational aspect of parental and children's mental health, and only three studies used qualitative data to explore how parental trauma and mental health influence refugee children's mental health. Various outcomes were assessed in children, including anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and internalizing and externalizing problems. Parenting styles and parental psychopathology were frequently explored as potential mechanisms underlying intergenerational trauma transmission. Most articles lack clarity regarding the duration of displacement, the nature of traumatic events experienced by participants, and whether children personally underwent forced migration or were born in the host countries. Conclusions: The findings contribute to the field of refugee mental health

by deepening our understanding of how trauma is transmitted across generations in LMIC contexts. Interventions to prevent and mitigate trauma transmission at the family level are urgently needed. The review also informs researchers, service providers, and host-country settlement programs in developing inclusive policies and implementing intergenerational trauma-informed initiatives.

1110. From the balance of nature to legal transformation towards energy policies: Migration dynamics in Yırca village

Bengisu Mert, Galatasaray University, Türkiye; *Zeynep Üskül Engin*, Galatasaray Üniversitesi, Türkiye; *Dolunay Çörek Akyıldız*, Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye

Türkiye is one of the leading countries in olive production. As a result of the rise in neoliberal policies, energy policies have come to the front, and as a result, some olive trees have been cut down. Consequently, some villagers engaged in olive production have been directly affected by these policies. The transformation in production relations has a serious impact on the daily life practices of the local population. Furthermore, state-led interventions in natural areas can force villagers to migrate, and those who lose their livelihoods struggle to make a living in other regions. With prioritization of neoliberal policies, the legal status of olive groves in Türkiye has undergone transformation, and frequent legal changes have prioritized energy production. It is also generally accepted that energy production, considered to be in the public interest, will create new job opportunities and become an attractive destination for migration. This assumption is open to question. The transformation in legal regulations concerning olive groves and olive production in Türkiye should be examined to determine how it has affected the motivation of villagers to remain on their land. This study is based on research conducted 10 years ago in the village of Yırca in Türkiye. The cutting down of 6,000 olive trees to build a thermal power plant in Yırca led to conflict between villagers and state forces, causing a transformation in the villagers' livelihoods and leading to migration from the village. The aim is to re-examine the transformation experienced in Yırca Village 10 years later and to focus on the dynamics of migration. The study will investigate whether villagers migrated from the region, and if so, the factors that led to this migration, and why and how those who chose to stay resisted migration. The study will be based on literature review and semi-structured interviews with the residents of Yırca Village. The study will examine how the construction of the thermal power plant, in the context of neoliberal policies, has affected the migration dynamics of the villagers.

10:30 – 11:00: Break

8 September 2026, Tuesday

13:30 – 15:00

15A Health, Wellbeing, and Migration VII

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Sadaf Mahmood*, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan

1451. Leveraging digital animation in service improvement: A digital innovation co-created with ethnic minoritised perinatal women to tackle vaccine hesitancy

Elizabeth Mueke Kiilu, University of Bradford, UK; *Melanie Haith-Cooper*, University of Bradford, UK; *Shabana Shafiq*, Bradford Institute for Health Research, UK; *Syka Iqbal*, University of Bradford, UK; *Kirsty Crossley*, Bradford Institute for Health Research, UK; *Jorge Zepeda*, City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council, UK

Background/aim: Vaccine hesitancy, defined as the delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccines despite their availability [1], among ethnically diverse pregnant and postnatal women in the UK remains a significant contributor to health inequalities, particularly within migrant and minoritised communities where structural barriers, cultural factors, and mistrust in healthcare systems intersect [2]. Uptake of maternal vaccines is consistently lower among these populations, contributing to preventable maternal and infant health risks [3]. Existing literature attributes these disparities to misinformation, language barriers, and lack of culturally appropriate health communication [1,4]. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness, cultural sensitivity, and perceived impact of a co-produced digital animation, DAISI (Digital Animation in Service Improvement), in addressing vaccine hesitancy using the Capability, Opportunity, Motivation Behaviour COM-B model [5]. Methods: A qualitative study was conducted with pregnant and postnatal women recruited through community groups and maternity networks in West Yorkshire, UK, a region characterised by ethnic diversity and migration. Participants were from diverse ethnic backgrounds, including Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Somali, Indian, Black African, and African Caribbean communities. Participants viewed the DAISI animation prior to data collection. Data were generated through semi-structured focus group discussions guided by COM-B domains, exploring vaccine knowledge, cultural relevance, and

decision-making processes. Sessions lasted approximately 45 to 60 minutes, were audio recorded, and transcribed verbatim. Data were analysed using a Rapid Analysis Procedure, supported by thematic analysis [6], combining deductive coding based on COM-B constructs with inductive identification of emergent themes. Ethical approval was obtained from the University of Bradford Humanities, Social and Health Sciences Research Ethics Panel, and all participants provided informed consent. Results: Findings mapped onto the COM-B model indicate that the digital animation (DAISI) enhanced capability, opportunity, and motivation to support vaccine uptake. In terms of capability, participants recalled clear, memorable messages delivered through engaging visuals and simple language, including vaccine safety in pregnancy, benefits for mother and child, and addressing misinformation. The animation's visual format improved understanding of how vaccines work and supported recall across varying literacy levels. Opportunity was strengthened through culturally and religiously sensitive content, with inclusive imagery and representation increasing acceptability among diverse and migrant populations. The digital format was seen as accessible, shareable, and adaptable (e.g. translation), though participants suggested wider dissemination via social media. Motivation was strengthened through increased confidence, reassurance, and intention to vaccinate, supported by peer discussions that fostered trust and shared learning. Community-based delivery was viewed positively, though participants recommended complementary digital approaches to improve reach. Overall, the animation was perceived as acceptable, informative, and influential in supporting positive vaccination decisions. Conclusions: DAISI is a culturally sensitive, co-produced digital intervention that enhances key behavioural determinants-capability, opportunity, and motivation-supporting vaccine uptake among ethnically diverse perinatal women, including migrants. By addressing knowledge gaps, misinformation, cultural and religious concerns, and accessibility barriers, DAISI provides a scalable, inclusive approach to informed decision-making. Embedding such interventions within community networks and maternity care pathways can promote equitable health communication and reduce disparities in vaccine coverage.

1504. Immigration enforcement and preventative healthcare avoidance: A quasi-experimental analysis of outpatient and OBGYN utilization among U.S. Hispanic adults, 2009-2020

Sailee Charlu, University of California, Irvine, USA; *Alex Marsella*, Berry College, USA

Preventative healthcare utilization among U.S. Hispanic adults face compounding structural barriers, yet the causal contribution of federal immigration enforcement to

healthcare-seeking avoidance remains underidentified in the literature. This study provides quasi-experimental estimates of the effect of the January 2017 enforcement escalation on two forms of preventative care utilization- general outpatient visits and OBGYN visits- among Hispanic adults aged 18-56, using an event-study difference-in-differences (DiD) design applied to nationally representative data from the Medical Expenditure Panel Survey (MEPS) spanning 2010-2020. The analytical sample compares changes in annual visit rates for Hispanic adults against non-Hispanic adults across eleven survey years, with 2016 designated as the reference year immediately preceding the enforcement escalation. The Autor (2003) event-study framework estimates year-specific treatment effects through interactions between a Hispanic ethnicity indicator and year fixed effects, with individual-level demographic controls and year fixed effects absorbing confounding trends common to all respondents. Pre-treatment event-study coefficients for general outpatients visits cluster near zero with no systemic trend, providing strong support for the parallel trends assumption and grounding causal attribution of post-2017 divergence. Post-treatment estimates turn negative in 2017 and grow monotonically through 2019, with confidence intervals for 2018 and 2019 lying entirely below zero. This progressively growing pattern is consistent with a sustained behavioral response to a durable enforcement climate rather than a transient shock. The 2020 estimate shows partial reversal, most plausibly attributable to COVID-19 driven disruptions to routine care across the full population rather than genuine enforcement-effect attenuation. For OBGYN visits, post-treatment declines are deeper in magnitude, more statistically precise, and persist through the full post-treatment window including 2020. This differential persistence is consistent with the theoretical prediction that reproductive care, characterized by iterative clinical contact, documentation-intensive processes, and sustained hospital system engagement, amplifies the general chilling mechanism by presenting a heightened institutional risk calculus for enforcement-exposed individuals. A single pre-treatment anomaly in 2014 introduces uncertainty into causal attribution for OBGYN outcomes, and findings for that outcome are interpreted with appropriate epistemic caution. These findings are methodologically stronger than the cross-sectional, qualitative, and single-event quasi-experimental evidence that dominates the existing literature, and advance three contributions: formal pre-trend validation absent from prior work, simultaneous examination of two theoretically distinct care types within a single design, and a nationally representative ten-year estimation horizon. Collectively, the results position immigration enforcement as a structural determinant of healthcare access whose downstream effects on preventative utilization, and by extension maternal health outcomes and chronic disease trajectories, demand integration into health equity policy frameworks.

1404. Connected migration: Migrants in Lithuania seeking support online

Vaiva Pašakinskienė, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania; *Vilmantė Kumpikaitė-Valiūnienė*, Kaunas University of Technology, Lithuania

While international migrants' numbers are growing every year and have already reached around 304 million worldwide (UN DESA, 2024), various discussions are taking place towards migrants' integration and the improvement of the support provided. Immigration in Lithuania can be considered a relatively new phenomenon. Therefore, understanding migrant support and adjustment challenges can be considered crucial for policymakers and receiving organisations (Kumpikaitė-Valiūnienė et al., 2024). According to the data of the Migration Department in Lithuania, more than half of the foreigners staying in Lithuania are working (Migration Yearbook, 2024). While a declining permanent population is recognised as a threat in Lithuania (Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, 2018), migrant employees could be considered as a solution and additional means of support should be considered. Entering into an unfamiliar culture tends to generate psychological discomfort for the newcomers. In addition to this, obtaining a visa, renting a house, contracting utilities and resolving immigration issues, as well as paying taxes, can be named as a few structural challenges often faced by migrants (Borell de Araujo et al., 2014). Therefore, many migrants tend to seek social support in order to adapt to a new environment. Social support often comes from social networks (Cindiloglu & Polatci, 2018) and can be defined as an exchange of resources. Considering social interactions nowadays are often facilitated by virtual means, people tend to seek social support through virtual platforms (Canhilal, Canboy & Bakici, 2022). The research aims to reveal the social support needs of migrants in Lithuania by analysing interactions in an online forum and determining the dominant types of emotional, informational and instrumental support sought in the digital environment. One social media forum dedicated to foreigners in Lithuania was chosen to analyse the types of support migrants pursue online in Lithuania. 6 months of data were analysed from the perspective of emotional, instrumental and informational social support (Caligiuri & Lazarova, 2002) in order to reveal the main online social support interests of migrants in Lithuania. The data of the research revealed a high demand for instrumental and informational support, hinting at the limitations of support provided on the national and organisational levels. The study suggests further research perspectives on the implementation of support provided in order to ensure the well-being and successful integration of migrants in Lithuania.

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1315. Migration, moral reasoning, and strategy acceptability: Perceptions of sexual-orientation asylum claims among Pakistani youth

Waqas Ahmed, Huazhong University of Science & Technology, China; *Chengbin Liu*, Huazhong University of Science & Technology, China; *Sadaf Mahmood*, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan

Background: Research on sexual-orientation and gender identity (SOGI) asylum claims has largely focused on credibility assessments in host countries. Limited attention has been given to how narratives related to such claims circulate and influence migration perceptions within sending societies. In Pakistan, public discourse and social media discussions sometimes portray sexual-orientation asylum as a potential pathway to residence abroad, yet the societal implications of these narratives remain underexplored. Objective: This study examined how exposure to migration success narratives related to sexual-orientation asylum claims influences migration aspirations, moral reasoning, and perceptions of acceptable migration strategies among Pakistani youth. Methods: A quantitative survey design was employed using a

vignette-based instrument presenting a fictional scenario involving a migrant ("Ali") who reportedly obtained residence in Europe through a sexual-orientation asylum claim. Data were collected from Pakistani youth through an online questionnaire measuring structural migration barriers, exposure to migration success narratives, moral disengagement, social learning, and perceived acceptability of unconventional migration strategies. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was used to examine relationships among the latent constructs. Results: The findings indicated that perceived structural migration barriers and exposure to migration success narratives significantly predicted higher levels of social learning and moral disengagement. These mechanisms were positively associated with the perceived acceptability of unconventional migration strategies and with the intention to tolerate or recommend such strategies. In addition, higher perceived acceptability was associated with the perception that these strategies are becoming increasingly normalized within society. Conclusion: The study demonstrates that migration narratives circulating within sending societies can influence moral reasoning and perceptions of acceptable migration strategies. By focusing on Pakistan as a sending-country context, the research provides empirical insight into how migration discourse may contribute to the diffusion of migration norms and broader societal perceptions related to asylum claims.

15B Gender, Family, and Care IV

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Liat Yakhnich*, Beit Berl College, Israel

1079. Uprooting and resilience: Women's experiences of war displacement

Liat Yakhnich, Beit Berl College, Israel; *Adi Binhas*, Beit Berl College, Israel

This phenomenological study aimed to explore the experiences of Israeli women who were displaced from their communities because of the Israel-Hamas/Hezbollah war. Unlike most displacement and refugee studies, we focused on women from Western culture. Understanding their experiences may illuminate new, understudied aspects of women's displacement worldwide. The data was gathered through semi-structured in-depth interviews with 15 women who were evacuated from northern Israel and analyzed in accordance with the phenomenological data analysis approach. The participants' experiences were organized into three major themes: vulnerability, reemergence, and a spiral movement between them. Experiences of vulnerability and reemergence were presented across personal, family, work, and environment

domains. The results were conceptualized in terms of the resilience cycle and anchoring. We suggest the women moved from the deterioration phase to the growth phase of the resilience cycle, with bidirectional movement between stages. A key factor directing movement between stages was the presence or absence of anchors in the woman's life. Implications for practice and policy, such as reinforcing relevant anchors in the women's lives, recognizing the complex nature of the resilience process, and developing comprehensive long-term assistance for displaced women, are discussed.

1435. Digital belonging: Online peer support for South African parents in transnational families

Sulette Ferreira, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

The emigration of adult children has significant psychosocial implications not only for those who migrate, but also for family members who remain in the country of origin. Within migration scholarship, however, considerably greater attention has been devoted to migrant adaptation, transnational identity, and integration processes than to the lived experiences of parents left behind. In the South African context, where emigration has become a notable feature of family life, many parents face prolonged geographical separation, altered family roles, constrained physical contact, and the emotional ambiguities associated with transnational family relationships. This paper examines the role of an online Facebook peer-support community in mediating these experiences for South African parents whose adult children have emigrated. The paper draws on qualitative and quantitative engagement with a Facebook group established specifically for parents affected by the emigration of their children and grandchildren. Conceptually, the study is informed by Pauline Boss's theory of ambiguous loss, which provides a framework for understanding the emotional complexity of relationships characterised by physical absence and ongoing psychological presence. In the context of emigration, parents often experience a form of chronic, unresolved loss: their children remain central to their emotional lives, yet everyday family participation is disrupted by distance, time differences, immigration systems, and the practical limitations of transnational contact. These dynamics are often compounded when grandchildren are born abroad, when visits become more difficult, and as parents age. Importantly, the Facebook group is not only a site of spontaneous peer interaction, but also a structured, research-informed space facilitated by the presenter, whose sustained scholarly and practice-based engagement has focused on the emotional experiences of parents left behind. Through regular posts, reflective prompts, and the sharing of relevant research-based material, the group creates opportunities for members not only to narrate their experiences, but also to engage with conceptual frameworks, coping perspectives, and practical insights relevant to transnational

family life. Within the online group, members share narratives relating to loneliness, grief, pride, uncertainty, disrupted rituals, long-distance grandparenting, airport farewells, and the tension between supporting a child's opportunities abroad and mourning their absence at home. These narratives suggest that the emotional impact of emigration is not a discrete event but an ongoing relational condition requiring repeated adaptation. The Facebook group therefore functions as a digital space in which members can articulate experiences that are frequently minimised or misunderstood in broader social discourse. Four interrelated functions of the group are identified. First, the group facilitates validation and normalisation by providing a forum in which parents' emotional responses to emigration are recognised as legitimate. Second, it promotes a sense of collective belonging and relational continuity through shared storytelling, family rituals, and mutual recognition of common experiences. Third, it offers accessible and immediate support, especially for older adults who may be reluctant to pursue formal therapeutic intervention or who lack access to psychosocial resources. Fourth, it enables members to engage with research-informed ways of understanding and coping with separation, thereby fostering reflection, resilience, and more adaptive responses to transnational family life. Digital peer-support communities should be understood as significant components of the emotional infrastructure of transnational family life. By foregrounding the voices of parents left behind, this study contributes to discussions on transnational families, ambiguous loss, and digitally mediated social support for transnationals.

1439. Between absence and aspiration: Children navigating parents' migration in Romanian transnational family contexts

Gabriela Guiu, National School of Political and Administrative Studies, Romania; *Georgiana Udrea*, National School of Political and Administrative Studies, Romania

Parental labour migration has reshaped family life across Eastern Europe, creating transnational family arrangements in which children remain in the country of origin while one or both parents work abroad. Much of the existing literature has focused on the potential vulnerabilities associated with parental absence, often portraying children primarily as passive recipients of its negative psychological and educational consequences. Building on recent scholarship on children's agency and transnational family practices, this study explores how children themselves interpret and respond to these circumstances, with particular attention to their educational aspirations and strategies. Drawing on qualitative interviews with 41 children from Romanian transnational families, the paper examines how educational trajectories are

negotiated in contexts marked by geographic separation from parents. The analysis investigates the ways in which parental migration influences school performance and aspirations, while also highlighting the strategies through which children exercise agency in navigating these challenges. The findings indicate that many children interpret migration not only as a source of disruption but also as part of a broader family project aimed at improving future opportunities. In this context, education becomes a central arena through which children express responsibility, gratitude, and commitment to their parents' sacrifices. The study also highlights the importance of sustained communication across borders. Digital communication technologies enable regular interaction between children and migrant parents, helping maintain emotional bonds and reinforcing parental expectations related to schooling. Through these interactions, children receive encouragement, guidance, and emotional support that contribute to maintaining their educational motivation. Overall, the findings suggest that children in Romanian transnational families actively construct coping strategies that enable them to adapt to parental migration while pursuing their educational goals. Rather than viewing themselves solely through a lens of vulnerability, many demonstrate resilience, self-discipline, and a strong sense of responsibility toward their families' transnational projects. By foregrounding children's voices, this study contributes to a more nuanced understanding of educational experiences in transnational family contexts and highlights the importance of recognizing children as active participants in shaping their own trajectories.

1249. Does marriage to a native citizen improve labor market outcomes for immigrants?

Vaibhav Ojha, Boston College, USA

Marriage to a native citizen is often viewed as a marker of immigrant integration, but whether such marriages translate into measurable labor market gains remains unclear. This paper examines whether intermarriage with a native-born spouse improves employment outcomes for immigrants in the United States. I use harmonized microdata from the 2000 U.S. Census and the American Community Survey (ACS) spanning 2001--2022, focusing on prime-age married immigrants residing in metropolitan areas. A central challenge is that immigrants who marry natives may differ systematically from those who do not. To address this selection problem, I exploit variation in immigrant gender ratios across metropolitan marriage markets as a source of plausibly exogenous variation in the likelihood of marrying a native-born partner. Intuitively, when the local share of immigrant women is relatively high, immigrant men appear less likely to intermarry. The analysis asks whether this shift in marriage patterns is associated with differences in employment probabilities. The results provide suggestive evidence on whether intermarriage serves as a channel of

economic assimilation and point to several possible mechanisms, including access to native networks, improved geographic mobility, and naturalization.

15C Integration, Identity, and Belonging VI

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Chair: *Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi*, University Mohammed V Rabat, Morocco

1287. Understanding socio-economic integration of refugees in Morocco: Evidence from Rabat–Salé–Kénitra region

Boutaina Ismaili Idrissi, University Mohammed V Rabat, Morocco

Over the past decade, Morocco has experienced a profound transformation in its migration landscape, gradually evolving from a country historically characterized by emigration and transit migration into a territory increasingly associated with long-term settlement. This transition has generated new political, institutional, and socio-economic challenges related to hosting and integrating migrants and refugees. Against this backdrop, Morocco adopted the National Immigration and Asylum Strategy (Stratégie Nationale d'Immigration et d'Asile – SNIA) in 2014, an ambitious policy framework designed to facilitate the social and economic integration of migrants through improved access to employment, education, healthcare, and housing. This paper examines the socio-economic integration of refugees in Morocco, focusing specifically on the Rabat–Salé–Kénitra region. Combining theoretical approaches, institutional analysis, and empirical fieldwork, the research seeks to identify the gap between the policy objectives embedded in the SNIA and the realities experienced by refugees in their everyday lives. The results reveal persistent structural barriers to integration, including bureaucratic constraints, legal insecurity surrounding refugee status, and forms of discrimination that affect refugees' access to business, employment, housing, and essential public services. The research also highlights the critical role played by civil society organizations in mitigating these challenges by facilitating access to services and providing various support. By examining the interactions between public institutions and non-profit organisations, the paper contributes to broader academic and policy debates on refugee integration in emerging destination countries and proposes policy recommendations aimed at strengthening coordination mechanisms and improving the legal framework governing asylum in Morocco.

1245. Perceived religious atmospheres and migrant integration: A dual-perspective model based on public religious projection and reciprocal recognition

Bekir Uçar, Ministry of Agriculture, Türkiye

Migration and integration research has largely focused on structural indicators such as employment, education, language acquisition, and institutional policies. While these approaches illuminate the economic and institutional dimensions of integration, they pay far less attention to how individuals perceive the public atmosphere of the societies in which they live. Yet the visibility of religion in the public sphere can shape experiences of belonging, trust, freedom of expression, and social acceptance. Existing scholarship has mostly examined public religion through secularism, state–religion relations, multiculturalism, and recognition politics. However, it has developed only limited tools for measuring how public religious visibility is perceived by different social actors and how it becomes a perceived public atmosphere. Thus, while the literature extensively discusses religion's public visibility, it only rarely measures how that visibility is translated into an experienced social environment. This study addresses this gap by proposing the Public Religious Projection and Reciprocal Recognition (PRP-RR)model. Public Religious Projection refers to the perceptual and normative atmosphere generated by the public visibility of religion. The model focuses not on visibility itself, but on how it is experienced and interpreted by individuals. The model conceptualizes the public religious environment through five dimensions: discursive representation (visibility of religion in public discourse), institutional visibility and contact (encounters with religion in public institutions), social norms and historical texture (religious references embedded in everyday norms), perceived religious atmosphere and freedom of expression (the religious climate felt in public life), and public religious symbolism (religious symbols in public spaces). A major innovation of the model is its dual-perspective measurement approach, which evaluates the same public religious environment from the perspectives of both migrants and host society members. Differences between these two perceptions are treated as an analytical variable. Its second component, reciprocal recognition, is positioned as a contextual moderator explaining when public religious visibility is experienced as inclusive or exclusive. The model assumes that where recognition is high, migrants' and host society members' perceptions of the public religious atmosphere will converge more strongly; where recognition is weak, perceptual differences will widen. In this way, the model challenges the assumption of a "shared public perception" that often underlies integration policies and enables integration to be assessed not only through institutional indicators but also through experiences of

trust, recognition, and belonging. This study introduces the scale architecture derived from the model as a new conceptual and methodological tool for migration research. Designed as a five-dimensional Likert-type structure, it offers a framework that can be empirically tested across different social contexts. By rendering the invisible normative fabric of the public sphere analytically measurable, the model provides a complementary, relational perspective to institutional indicators of social cohesion and contributes to a better understanding of the cultural and perceptual dimensions of migrant integration in diverse societies.

1373. Residential integration of descendants of tribal migrants in an Indian industrial city

Ajay Murmu, International Institute for Population Sciences, India; *Kunal Keshri*, International Institute for Population Sciences, India

Migration-led industrial urbanization has transformed many Indian cities into socially diverse spaces, yet the integration of marginalized migrant communities remains uneven. Durgapur, one of eastern India's major industrial cities, has long attracted tribal migrants from neighbouring regions, especially during and after the development of its steel-based industrial economy. Over time, many of these migrant families have settled permanently, and their children and grandchildren now constitute an important but understudied urban population. This paper examines the residential integration of descendants of tribal migrants in Durgapur by focusing on their housing conditions, neighbourhood location, and access to basic urban services. The study is situated within debates on migrant integration that view residence not merely as shelter, but as a key site through which inequality, belonging, and exclusion are produced. In the Indian context, tribal populations in cities often face barriers related to affordable housing, discrimination, poor infrastructure, and concentration in segregated localities. Such patterns affect their everyday experience of integration into the wider urban system. This research asks: what factors shape the residential location of descendants of tribal migrants in Durgapur, and to what extent do their housing and neighbourhood conditions reflect integration or continued marginalization? Methodologically, the study adopts a mixed-methods design. It combines structured household survey data with in-depth interviews, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions. In addition, GIS-based techniques, including geocoded settlement mapping, neighbourhood analysis, and land use/land cover assessment, will be used to identify clusters of tribal settlement and patterns of residential segregation across the city. This approach makes it possible to connect household-level housing characteristics—such as housing type, ownership,

overcrowding, access to services, housing density, and access to amenities—with broader spatial processes of urban inclusion and exclusion. By shifting attention from first-generation migration to the descendants of tribal migrants, the paper makes two contributions. First, it extends integration research beyond conventional concerns with employment or cultural adaptation to emphasize the centrality of residential space in shaping urban incorporation. Second, it contributes to migration scholarship from the Global South by showing how industrial urbanization, tribal identity, and neighbourhood formation interact to produce differentiated forms of integration within the same city. The paper argues that residential integration is not a uniform process; rather, it is mediated by historical settlement trajectories, social networks, and unequal access to urban infrastructure. In doing so, it offers a grounded perspective on how migration, place, and inequality intersect in contemporary urban India.

1459. Refugee Inflows and the Well-Being of Host Populations: Causal Evidence from Africa

Seydou Ahmed Sidiya Toure, University of Pau and Pays de l'Adour, France, *Mazhar Mughal*, Eklore-ed School of Management, France, *Rashid Javed*, Northumbria University, UK, *Oussama Ben Atta*, Université Jean Monnet Saint-Étienne, CNRS, Université Lyon 2, France

This paper examines how hosting refugees affects the subjective well-being of host populations in 37 African countries from 1999 to 2022. Combining Afrobarometer microdata with UNHCR refugee statistics, we estimate the causal impact of refugee inflows using a gravity based instrumental variable approach. We found that hosting refugees significantly improves the well-being of host populations, with effects comparable in magnitude to those of employment or education. The effect is positive in West, East, and Southern Africa but negative in North Africa and insignificant in Central Africa. At the individual level, men, urban residents, the unemployed, and uneducated individuals benefit the most.

15D Labour, Employment, and Economy IV

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Mohammed Abdullahi*, University of Warwick, UK

1233. Professional integration of migrants and support initiatives: A critical analysis to improve practice

Joana Lobo Guimarães, University of Porto, Portugal; *Tiago Neves*,

University of Porto, Portugal; *João Caramelo*, University of Porto, Portugal; *Vanessa Mendes*, TESE - ONG, Portugal

The labour market integration process is a critical factor in migrants' integration into host societies (Ager & Strang, 2008; Mozetič, 2022; Oliveira, 2023; De Haas et al., 2020). The role of social economy organisations that aim to mediate and support this professional integration is very relevant (Mozetič, 2022, Dahlberg et al., 2022, Carde et al., 2017). However, migrants are a group facing great inequalities, job insecurity and overqualification (Brobeerg et al, 2024; De Haas, 2023; Oliveira, 2023). Simultaneously, support initiatives present several weaknesses and problems (Nekby, 2008; Dahlberg, et. Al, 2022; Gubrium & Leirvik, 2022). This study analyses professional trajectories of migrants in Portugal and their impact on the reconfiguration of their professional identities. Further, it seeks to understand to what extent social economy initiatives reinforce or counteract precariousness. Grounded in literature on the centrality of work in the processes of shaping professional identities, both in the sense of belonging and the possibility of social and civic participation (Dubar, 1997; Gonçalves and Coimbra, 2007), we conducted a qualitative study based on semi-structured interviews with migrant participants and technical teams from five Portuguese social economy initiatives supporting the professional integration of migrants. Thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2006) shows that these paths are marked by precariousness, overqualification, and distancing from previous professional areas, which favours the internalisation of devalued identities and the erasure of accumulated professional capital. Regarding the support provided by the initiatives, despite a clear adherence to principles of personalisation, humanism, and respect for individual trajectories, practices are intermittent, oriented toward rapid insertion into specific sectors of the secondary labour market, and marked by a predominantly instrumental logic, which paradoxically ends up fueling the reproduction of the dynamics of precariousness that they seek to counteract. By emphasising the limitations of support initiatives that facilitate professional integration and their impact on the restructuring of professional identities and career trajectories, this study fosters a more critical examination of contemporary forms of integration through work and the challenges and implications of intervention in this domain. In this way, it makes important contributions to the qualification of practice, namely: i) providing technicians with analytical tools on the symbolic impacts of their interventions; ii) proposing methodologies that counteract instrumental logic; and iii) identifying more integrated and sustainable evaluation methods and criteria.

1298. Migrant domestic work and the social reproduction of urban life: Brazilian women under irregular migration status in Lisbon

Ana Luiza Miranda, NOVA University of Lisbon, Portugal

Across Europe, migration governance increasingly relies on restrictive legal frameworks that produce precarious forms of migrant existence. Portugal, often portrayed as a welcoming destination due to its historical and linguistic ties with Brazil, presents a paradoxical context in which migrant women frequently encounter legal uncertainty, labour exploitation, and limited access to social protection. Within this context, informal domestic labour performed by migrant women has become an important yet largely invisible component of the reproduction of everyday life in urban households. Drawing on ongoing ethnographic research with Brazilian migrant domestic workers in Lisbon, based on participant observation, in-depth interviews, and life histories, this paper examines how irregular migration status shapes migrants' labour opportunities and social conditions. Rather than viewing irregular status solely as a legal issue, the analysis shows how migration policies and labour markets interact to produce precarious forms of employment concentrated in domestic and care work. At the same time, migrant domestic workers' experiences cannot be reduced to exploitation alone. Within conditions of legal uncertainty and informal labour, migrant women develop networks of care, mutual support, and solidarity that help sustain their livelihoods and everyday lives in the city. By examining the intersection of migration status, labour markets, and care work, this paper argues that migrant domestic labour plays a central role in sustaining the social reproduction of urban life. The findings contribute to broader debates on migration, informal labour, gendered work, and the changing organisation of care in contemporary European societies.

1208. Mapping the academic field: Research on digital migration discourses in Spain and the Canary Islands during the COVID-19 period

Abraham Ruano Ventura, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

This contribution maps academic research on digital discourses surrounding irregular maritime migration in Spain, with particular attention to the Canary Islands during the COVID-19 period. It examines how scholars have conceptualised and studied digital migration discourses across disciplines. It identifies dominant theoretical frameworks, methodological approaches and digital platforms analysed, as well as patterns in geographical and disciplinary focus. The analysis shows that existing research has concentrated on themes such as racism, securitisation, misinformation and crisis framing, while highlighting important gaps, including limited attention to migrant perspectives, longitudinal dynamics and less visible digital environments. By providing

a structured overview of this body of scholarship, the contribution engages with debates on how knowledge about migration is produced and points to future research directions on digital communication and border politics in peripheral European contexts.

1261. Why do doctors leave? Rethinking brain drain through the migration decision making of Nigerian doctors in the UK

Mohammed Abdullahi, University of Warwick, UK

The migration of highly skilled healthcare professionals from low and middle income countries to high income countries continues to reshape global health labour markets. Nigeria has become one of the largest sources of internationally trained doctors working in the United Kingdom, raising concerns about workforce sustainability in Nigeria and the broader governance of global health worker mobility. This paper examines why Nigerian doctors leave and how their migration journeys challenge conventional understandings of brain drain. The study draws on a mixed methods research design combining survey data, semi structured interviews, and policy analysis involving Nigerian doctors in the UK, Nigerian doctors in Nigeria, medical students, and policymakers. This approach enables an examination of how structural conditions, professional aspirations, and personal considerations interact in shaping migration decisions and future mobility plans. The findings show that migration is driven by a combination of systemic constraints within Nigeria's healthcare system, including inadequate infrastructure, limited career progression, poor working conditions, and economic instability. At the same time, the UK offers strong pull factors such as structured career pathways, access to advanced medical technologies, improved remuneration, and internationally recognised training. Although some doctors express emotional, cultural, and familial motivations to return to Nigeria, persistent institutional and economic challenges continue to discourage return migration. The paper argues that the migration of Nigerian doctors should not be understood solely as brain drain but rather as part of a broader process of transnational professional mobility. Nigerian doctors abroad increasingly contribute to their home country through remittances, knowledge transfer, and medical missions. These dynamics highlight the potential for brain circulation if supported by coordinated migration governance, diaspora engagement strategies, and ethical recruitment policies.

15E Transnacionalismo y desafíos de la movilidad humana

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *José Salvador Cueto Calderón*, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Mexico

1513. El trumpismo y la instrumentalización política del resentimiento social antiestablishment: xenofobia y construcción del enemigo migrante

Ismael García Castro & *María José Grisel Enríquez Cabral*, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Mexico

El presente trabajo analiza los mecanismos políticos e ideológicos que han contribuido a la construcción histórica del migrante como enemigo y a la consolidación del mito de la invasión. Desde los orígenes de Estados Unidos, estas narrativas han sido utilizadas para movilizar a sectores conservadores, nacionalistas y supremacistas, mediante la producción de temores colectivos y la identificación de amenazas externas. En la actualidad, diversos autores sostienen que el ascenso de Donald Trump y la consolidación del trumpismo no pueden comprenderse únicamente como el resultado de una coyuntura electoral, sino como la capacidad de articular políticamente el resentimiento social, el desencanto con el establishment y la nostalgia por un orden tradicional idealizado. En este sentido, su triunfo expresó el descontento de sectores que perciben una pérdida de estatus e identidad, alimentada por narrativas de posverdad que presentan a la migración como una amenaza. A partir de un enfoque hermenéutico, este trabajo examina la maquinaria discursiva y política de la exclusión, poniendo especial énfasis en los procesos de estigmatización, desarraigo y deshumanización que afectan a las comunidades migrantes radicadas en Estados Unidos.

1514. Dinámica salarial entre inmigrantes y nativos

Jessica Ordóñez Cuenca, Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja, Ecuador

La integración laboral de los migrantes constituye un objetivo prioritario de política pública, dado su impacto directo en la cohesión social y la reducción de la pobreza. Las brechas salariales evidencian la falta integración laboral de los inmigrantes y fallos estructurales en las políticas migratorias. Este estudio identifica las variables que determinan dichos diferenciales de ingreso y se fundamenta en una paradoja estructural: los trabajadores inmigrantes exhiben en promedio más años de educación que los nativos, pero, perciben remuneraciones más bajas. La muestra corresponde a los inmigrantes que forman parte de la población ocupada en el sector privado de la economía, en comparación con los trabajadores nativos. Los microdatos corresponden a la Encuesta de Empleo, Desempleo y Subempleo del Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos entre 2018-2025. La estrategia empírica parte de la descomposición salarial estándar de Oaxaca-Blinder. Mediante regresiones por

Mínimos Cuadrados Ordinarios. Para evitar los sesgos del análisis en la media, el estudio se extiende hacia una descomposición contrafactual basada en regresiones cuantílicas según la metodología de Machado y Mata (2005), lo cual permite identificar la desigualdad salarial en diferentes percentiles de la estructura de ingresos. Los resultados confirman la existencia de una penalización laboral asociada a la condición migratoria, que se manifiesta en un escenario donde los inmigrantes, provenientes de países en desarrollo, tienen niveles de escolaridad superior al de los trabajadores locales. La principal contribución es la identificación de esta penalización a lo largo de la distribución salarial, la cual se incrementa ligeramente en los percentiles más altos.

1515. Migración de tránsito latinoamericana en México: Redes sociales y estrategias como contradispositivos frente a la biopolítica migratoria mexicana

Julio César Félix Chávez & *José Salvador Cueto Calderón*, Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, Mexico

La migración de tránsito latinoamericana que atraviesa México por la Ruta del Pacífico se desenvuelve bajo un entramado de dispositivos de control condicionados por la externalización de la frontera estadounidense y la securitización de la movilidad, que se traducen en políticas de contención en territorio mexicano. Leído desde la biopolítica foucaultiana y la necropolítica de Mbembe, este aparato administra la vida y la muerte de las poblaciones en tránsito mediante el desgaste, la inmovilización forzada y la exposición sistemática a la violencia. Frente a ello, las personas migrantes despliegan contradispositivos: redes sociales de apoyo y estrategias cotidianas que reconfiguran rutas, recursos y vínculos para sortear el control. El trabajo, de corte cualitativo y etnográfico, analiza estas prácticas como expresión de resistencia y resiliencia, sin perder de vista las condiciones estructurales que las constriñen. Se propone comprender la tensión entre los dispositivos de contención y las respuestas que emergen desde abajo y de los propios migrantes.

15:00 – 15:30: Break

8 September 2026, Tuesday

15:30 – 17:00

16A Law, Policy, and Governance XI

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Sadaf Mahmood*, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan

1319. Ripples of conflict: Global instability and the reshaping of Australia's migration governance

Sherene Ozyurek, Victoria University, Australia

With international conflicts increasingly shaping domestic political narratives, Australia's migration landscape has become more reactive to events occurring far beyond its borders. This paper examines Australia's response to several significant overseas crises in recent years, including the most recent conflict in the Middle East, and considers how these global developments have influenced national debates on migration, security, and social cohesion. In particular, it focuses on the wave of legal and informal reforms introduced in response to these events, highlighting the growing ambiguity surrounding the meaning, scope, and stability of the right to reside within a host country. For migrants, both recent arrivals and long settled residents, shifts in public sentiment and political discourse can generate profound uncertainty. Heightened scrutiny, rapid changes to migration law, and the politicisation of international crises can erode trust and undermine social cohesion. However, the consequences of reactive policymaking extend beyond migrant communities where host societies may also face long term negative implications of policies that may outlast the crises that prompted them. This paper examines Australia's public, political, and legislative responses to international crisis and the consequences of reactive legal reform. By situating current developments within the wider context of Australia's migration history, the analysis illustrates how global instability interacts with local unease, influencing both legal and policy direction and community perceptions. Ultimately, the paper argues that understanding these dynamics is essential for navigating an increasingly complex migration landscape and for fostering a more stable, equitable approach to legislative reform in migration for both migrants and local communities.

1511. The cost of unresolved status: Why the failure of resolution impacts social cohesion

Petra Playfair & *Amir El-Roubaei*, PLAYFAIR® Visa and Migration Services, Australia

This paper examines the social, financial and human costs of unresolved refugee status within Australia's migration system. Persistent delays and inefficiencies in Refugee Status Determination (RSD) have created a growing cohort of individuals trapped in prolonged legal uncertainty. Rather than resolving this uncertainty through timely and effective decision-making, successive governments have increasingly relied on deterrence measures, particularly lack of resourcing, resulting in delay of processing and offshore processing, as a mechanism for containing its consequences. Prolonged

uncertainty produces harms beyond the absence of legal status. Extended periods of liminality can exacerbate social and economic marginalisation, and crimmigration in a small subset of cases. Public discourse often isolates these outcomes from their structural causes, using them to justify punitive responses while overlooking the role of prolonged uncertainty in producing the very conditions it seeks to control. Yet deterrence from seeking protection does not eliminate the costs of unresolved status; it merely relocates responsibility while imposing significant financial burdens on the Australian state. Offshore processing costs hundreds of millions of dollars annually and millions per person, far exceeding the comparatively modest expense of community-based alternatives. Reducing both expenditure and human harm requires addressing the source of the problem: the failure to provide timely, efficient, and durable RSD outcomes. Deterrence modelling persists not because it effectively resolves displacement, but because it demonstrates to Australian society the importance of state control over borders, reflecting a broader trend in migration governance that prioritises the performance of border control over genuine resolution.

1384. Humanitarian data protection and institutional immunity in data-driven refugee governance

Poorvi Yerrapureddy, Aapti Institute, India

International humanitarian aid is increasingly organised through large-scale digital systems. UNHCR holds biometric, health, and movement data of ~30 million refugees, under detailed internal policies mirroring international human rights standards on privacy and data protection. These practices, situated within a legal architecture of institutional immunity, significantly constrain the scope for independent scrutiny. The paper explores what protection signifies when vulnerable populations are subject to intensive data practices with limited avenues to contest them, whilst refugee data is becoming infrastructural input for border technologies and emerging artificial intelligence systems. This tension was evident in the Rohingya response, where biometric data collected in camps in Bangladesh for humanitarian purposes was subsequently transmitted, via state channels, to Myanmarese authorities. This data was þentangled with apparatuses implicated in persecution and surveillance. Human Rights Watch and others document that many refugees were meaningfully not informed that their information could be shared in this way. When this breach emerged, institutional immunity implied lack of external forum to examine the decision, and no mechanism to mandate policy change or secure remedy for the refugees now exposed to renewed risk. This illustrates this paper's central claim, highlighting a deeper design problem of how immunity created to protect humanitarian independence has become a structural vulnerability for refugees. Scholarship and policy work on privacy and data protection are extensive. Yet

attention isn't paid to how humanitarian assumptions of urgency, vulnerability and operating under exceptions reshape the risks to refugee data in a landscape where harms are increasingly computational and enduring. Coalescing international law with a socio-technical analysis of digital systems, the article situates humanitarian data governance within evolving doctrines on organisational immunity and alternative remedies. It considers emerging arrangements as evidence that operational independence and external oversight of data practices aren't conceptually incompatible. Parallely, it traces integration of refugee data into biometric infrastructures and machine-learning pipelines to depict how, once incorporated into training datasets and model parameters, data-driven harms acquire practical irreversibility rendering rights to erasure or correction largely illusory. Grounded in doctrinal desk research, an analysis of institutional policies and guidance documents alongside conversations with practitioners and civil society actors, the article examines humanitarian data protection as a relational and structural process rather than a procedural checklist. It argues that current arrangements lack credible mechanisms through which refugees can contest data uses or seek redressal for harm. This absence is frequently rationalised through appeals to emergency, resource constraints, and perceived fragility of humanitarian operations. It is essential to reframe data protection in humanitarian and migration contexts from a box-ticking legal exercise to an inherently political and ethical practice. Recalibrated accountability arrangements could mitigate downstream consequences including surveillance-enabled refoulement, exclusion from assistance, and long-term stigmatisation of communities. The paper argues that the credibility of protection in the computational era depends on institutional designs that render them enforceable more than on stated principles. Against this backdrop, the analysis foregrounds power-balancing measures such as community oversight, meaningful grievance pathways, and forms of local data stewardship as necessary complements to internal compliance architectures.

1484. Heatwaves and climate migration: A case study of Pakistan

Sadaf Mahmood, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan

Heatwaves caused by climate change are increasing throughout Pakistan, becoming a major environmental stress factor with massive consequences in terms of internal migration (especially rural-urban migration). The paper uses a secondary data-based discussion of the relationships between heatwaves, peri-urban vulnerability, and migration processes based predominantly on the policy discussion in Pakistan. The extreme heat events are increasing day by day, where temperatures often rise to 45-49 degrees centigrade, including in South Punjab. It worsens the livelihood insecurities, especially in rural areas that rely on agriculture as a means of livelihood, hence driving urban-rural migration trends. Nevertheless, the article states that migration is not always associated with better resilience. Rather, a significant

percentage of migrants live in peri-urban areas - transitional markets that are typified by informal housing, insufficient infrastructure, and weak governance frameworks. These regions, like South Punjab, can be characterized as the most climate-vulnerable region in Punjab, where people have multifaceted hazards because of poor access to water, healthcare, cooling, and sanitation. The paper also highlights that Pakistan has socially disparate and extremely uneven heat vulnerability. The poor housing materials (e.g., tin roofs, concrete blocks), which are not ventilated and are made of rural migrants who are exposed to high temperatures, result in increased exposure to extreme heat in the populations who live in the informal settlements. The given research paper adds to the accumulated literature on climate-related migration by pointing to the impact of heatwaves on space vulnerabilities and migration patterns in Pakistan. It highlights the importance of policy frameworks capable of bridging rural, peri-urban, and urban boundaries to promote equitable climate resilience. Placing these insights into the context of the overall aim of the S2Cool project of sustainable cooling and social inclusion, this paper will highlight the need to realize that peri-urban space is a key area of climate hazard and responsive action. It demands a gender-responsive, differentiated, and inclusive approach to heatwave readiness that incorporates community participation, passive cooling, and improved urban planning.

Acknowledgements:
The UK Government funds this research through the Project: APP47457, titled “Super-efficient Sustainable Cooling Solution for All Applications (S2Cool)” under the Ayrton Challenge Programme of the UK Research and Innovation (UKRI).

16B Integration, Identity, and Belonging VII

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Milica Maričić*, University of Belgrade, Serbia

1015. Exploring the impact of social and environmental factors on rural population and migrations: Evidence from Serbia

Milica Maričić & *Natalija Mirić*, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Rural migration represents one of the most visible social responses to environmental and economic change. This study seeks to explore the extent to which such migration is shaped by climate change, particularly through its impacts on agriculture. Climate change, most notably the increasing frequency and severity of droughts, has profound implications for agricultural productivity, leading to a reduction in arable land and a declining share of the population that can sustain a livelihood. These processes raise important questions about the degree to which environmental stressors contribute to the depopulation of rural areas, and whether climate-induced agricultural decline can be understood as one of the key drivers motivating rural outmigration. As a case study, the Republic of Serbia and its Vojvodina region were observed. Serbia’s northernmost region was chosen for two main reasons. First, it is the country’s agricultural heartland and second, it is a predominantly flat and lowland region with minimal topographical

variation, guaranteeing consistent exposure to climate conditions. The units of observation were 45 districts, while the collected data were for the period 2002-2022, depending on the availability. The proposed model has four components (Rural population and migration, Social factor, Agricultural aspect, and Climate factors) and explores direct impacts of three groups of factors on Rural population and Migration, but also analyses the indirect effects of Climate factors through Agricultural aspect. To assess the proposed model, structural equation modelling (SEM) was employed. The results indicate that the Social factor and Climate factors impact Rural population and migration, while the same does not account for the impact of Agricultural aspect. Climate factors proved to have a statistically significant impact on Agricultural factors. The detected mechanism indicates that if the social factor declines, the rural population will decrease, and the migration balance will increase. Also, if the temperature rises, the rural population is expected to decrease. The three groups of factors have a solid explanatory power of around 25% of variability. On the other side, Climate factors managed to explain just 9% of the variability of the agricultural aspect. The proposed and evaluated model signals that the causal mechanism between population and migration on one side, and environmental factors on the other side, although weak, exists. It is hoped that this paper and model will act as an impetus for further research on the topic, not just in Serbia, but also regionally and Europe-wide.
Acknowledgment: This research was supported by the Science Fund of the Republic of Serbia, Grant no. 7358, Population dynamics under environmental challenges in Serbia – POPENVIROS.

1496. Administrative organization models for migrant reception facilities: Evaluating the compatibility of operational goal-setting with the new regulatory framework of the pact on migration and asylum

Georgia Tsanosidou & *Ioannis Paliokas*, Democritus University of Thrace, Greece

This study examines the transformation of the Greek reception system for applicants of international protection, focusing on the transition from traditional accommodation facilities to the model of Closed Controlled Access Centres (CCACs) in light of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum. The analysis demonstrates that the introduction of regulatory tools, such as the Asylum and Migration Management Regulation (AMMR) and screening procedures, imposes a centralized administrative approach that prioritizes speed and control. A focal point of the research is the application of the legal fiction of non-entry, which legitimizes the restriction of movement within the CCACs while enhancing the use of surveillance technologies and the involvement of

the private sector through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to ensure operational functionality. Despite this institutional fortification, a significant gap is identified between legal compliance and operational reality, as overcrowding, shortages of specialized personnel, and the difficult management of vulnerable groups undermine the quality of reception conditions. Furthermore, the study highlights the system's heavy reliance on European funds like AMIF and BMVI, which raises critical questions regarding the long-term financial sustainability of these structures. In conclusion, while the new model achieves greater standardization and administrative efficiency, the strict adherence to border control and the acceleration of returns creates an environment of increased discipline where the protection of fundamental rights is often called into question, necessitating a more human-centric and holistic revision of reception policies.

1449. "It's not oneself, but one's children that matter" – Family migration strategies of Ukrainian refugees

Andrea Preissová Krejčí, Slezská univerzita v Opavě, Czech Republic; *Jana Kočí*, Slezská univerzita v Opavě, Czech Republic

With the war in Ukraine and the arrival of tens of thousands of child refugees in the Czech Republic, social issues in education have become a daily concern. This article focuses on the challenges of forced migration and its impact on children, particularly their mental health and school adaptation. Research indicates that refugee children face post-traumatic stress, anxiety, and integration difficulties, while also demonstrating remarkable resilience. Based on 15 in-depth interviews with immigrant mothers, we describe the adaptation process of their children in Czech schools, their educational strategies, social interactions between Czech and Ukrainian students, and the influence of family aspirations on migration decisions. The trauma of war and forced displacement significantly affects children's emotional, social, and cognitive development. Refugee mothers prioritized their children’s safety above all else. A lack of support from schools and external institutions can lead to social isolation and failed integration, whereas children’s overall well-being plays a crucial role in stabilizing life in exile for them and their families.

1399. A community based integration model - chances and challenges: Field notes from a communal qualification program in the city of Ludwigshafen

Anıl Al Rebholz, İstanbul Gelişim University, Türkiye

This paper is based on the field work which has been conducted in the framework of the qualification program of the city Ludwigshafen am Rhein in Germany. The

Educational program of which I have been a member were titled “Diversity of Cultures - Integration Guides as Bridge Builders. An Initiative for Shaping Integration with Language and Cultural Mediators of the City of Ludwigshafen”, and took place between September 2025 to February 2026. It has comprised of 18 migrants of different ethnic background who are, as “Bridge Builders”, supposed to serve as contact persons in Integration of the migrants, and should work together with various institutions and counseling centers in Ludwigshafen in oder to mediate between different linguistic and cultural systems of the migrants and the majority society upon the completion of the certification. As the so called community interpreters, the participants of the program have been educated to get qualified as Bridge Builders in the different fields of education, social services, culture, and health care. The qualification program take place since the last 15 years regularly and have been conducted by the The Integration Department of the City of Ludwigshafen, in Cooperation with the Ludwigshafen Adult Education Center. The paper aims to present together with a descriptive content analysis of the qualification program, the notes from the field as a participant observer as well as the biographical analysis of the life stories of the migrants and the preliminary results of these analyses which are to be conducted in the spring and summer of this year. The biographical interviews are planned to be conducted with 6 male and 6 female participants of the program aged 22 to 56 of Syrian, Afgan, Arabic, Bosnian, Turkish and Kurdish migration background. Within the theoretical framework of the community-based approaches to integration the paper intends to discuss also the chances and challenges of “employment” of the migrants as the agents of the the integration filling the gaps of integration policies of the communal institutions and administrations posing questions such as: To what an extent such a model can be successful? How are strengths and weaknesses of such a model to be evaluated from the perspective of social work on integration? Which demographic, structural, political and institutional constraints lead communal administrations and integration bureaus of the cities to undertake such attempts for the integration of migrant population?

16C Migración Internacional

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Jose Salvador Cueto Calderon*, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

1487. Hacia modelos integrales de atención a la migración desde las universidades

Diana Tamara Martínez Ruíz & *Francisco Hernández Galván*,
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

En el contexto contemporáneo, caracterizado por la intensificación de los flujos migratorios y la creciente diversificación de sus causas, las universidades han comenzado a consolidarse como actores relevantes en la construcción de respuestas institucionales dirigidas a personas en contextos de movilidad. Más allá de sus funciones tradicionales de formación y producción de conocimiento, estas instituciones han desarrollado estrategias que articulan servicios de atención, investigación aplicada y mecanismos de vinculación social. Este desplazamiento de funciones, sin embargo, no está exento de tensiones, pues abre interrogantes sobre los alcances reales de la intervención universitaria frente a problemáticas estructurales como la migración, históricamente vinculadas a la acción estatal y a marcos normativos complejos. El presente análisis propone una lectura crítica de dichas estrategias, enfatizando tanto sus potencialidades como sus limitaciones. En particular, se examinan iniciativas recientes que integran componentes de salud mental, orientación jurídica, formación académica y sistematización del conocimiento, configurando modelos de atención más integrales a partir de la plataforma UNAM ACCIÓN MIGRANTE, lanzada en febrero de 2025, la cual funciona como un ecosistema digital de información, redes y servicios para personas en contextos de movilidad; donde las experiencias evidencian avances significativos en la comprensión multidimensional de la movilidad humana y en la generación de respuestas institucionales más sensibles a las condiciones de vulnerabilidad de las personas migrantes. No obstante, también ponen de relieve desafíos persistentes relacionados con la sostenibilidad de los programas, su capacidad de cobertura y su incidencia efectiva en contextos atravesados por desigualdades estructurales y políticas restrictivas.

1489. Experiencias emocionales y estrategias de cuidado en contextos de migración internacional

Alejandra Ceja Fernández & *Diana Tamara Martínez Ruíz*, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Este trabajo analiza el papel de las emociones en la experiencia migratoria de familias de estatus migratorio mixto, con énfasis en mujeres. La migración no solo implica movilidad geográfica, sino una reconfiguración de la vida familiar, especialmente en contextos donde la separación es prolongada e incierta. Desde un enfoque transnacional y sociocultural, las emociones se entienden como procesos socialmente construidos, atravesados por desigualdades estructurales, el género y las condiciones legales. El estudio tiene como base un diseño cualitativo que incluye entrevistas a

profundidad y un taller comunitario en localidades de Michoacán con alta migración, lo que permite recuperar tanto experiencias individuales como significados compartidos. Los resultados muestran una presencia constante de preocupación, miedo e incertidumbre asociadas al riesgo de deportación, la vigilancia y la distancia. Estas emociones se expresan en prácticas concretas, como la regulación de la conducta de familiares a distancia; al tiempo que coexisten con emociones como esperanza, amor y la expectativa de mejorar las condiciones de vida. Esta combinación no es contradictoria, sino parte de cómo las familias sostienen el proyecto migratorio. Las emociones funcionan como un recurso para organizar el cuidado y mantener vínculos, pero también implican un desgaste asociado a la incertidumbre prolongada. Los hallazgos cuestionan los enfoques que priorizan dimensiones económicas o legales, y muestran que sin considerar la dimensión emocional, la comprensión de la migración trasnacional familiar queda incompleta.

1155. El transnacionalismo cruel en Norteamérica

María Cristina Hall, UNAM, México

En esta conferencia, propondré el concepto teórico de "transnacionalismo cruel" para entender las dinámicas de migración en América del Norte, en especial entre México y Estados Unidos. A pesar de su relevancia, el modelo transnacional que proponen Portes et al. (1999), según el cual existe una "comunidad transnacional que une a grupos inmigrantes en los países avanzados con sus respectivos pueblos y naciones emisores" es demasiado optimista para las y los migrantes de hoy en día, que se enfrentan a una condición de deportabilidad en expansión, como lo describe De Genova (2016). Expulsados del sur global por violencia, cambio climático y pobreza, y atraídos por salarios nueve veces mayores en Estados Unidos (Aragonés & Salgado 2019) así como por un mercado pantagruélico, el viaje hacia el norte transcurre en condiciones cada vez más precarias. Mientras que las fronteras se sellan con armas y tecnologías sofisticadas, las y los migrantes han sido empujados a rutas desérticas peligrosas. Entre México y Estados Unidos, pasan por el cruce fronterizo más mortífero del mundo, según la OIM (2023). Una vez en Estados Unidos, los migrantes se mantienen indocumentados para permitir su explotación. Finalmente, el transnacionalismo cruel encuentra su manifestación más álgida en la deportación, la cual deja a las personas en un entramado complejo de comunidad y familia transfroterizada, pero sin acceso libre a él. Para muchos la modernidad cruel que describe Jean Franco (2013) para Latinoamérica se vuelve inescapable: mientras, para algunos, las fronteras fuerzan la permanencia en una región conocida por el genocidio y la tortura, para otros, la deportación es la que los devuelve a ello. En este sentido, la migración en Norteamérica actualmente opera bajo el transnacionalismo cruel.

1034. Niños/niñas y adolescentes migrantes no acompañados en Latinoamérica y el Caribe

Rodrigo Vásquez De Kartzow, *Alicia Ojeda Encina* & *Katherine Valeska Vecka Muñoz*, Universidad de Chile, Chile

La migración es un fenómeno creciente y cambiante en todo el mundo, principalmente entre África y Europa y, más recientemente, en países de América Latina y el Caribe (ALC). Alrededor del 15% de la población migrante en todo el mundo son niños/niñas o adolescentes (NNA). Cada vez es más frecuente que un número creciente de estos menores viajen sin la supervisión y protección de sus padres o de un tutor responsable. Se estima que 1 de cada 5 migrantes en ALC es un niño/niña o adolescente menor de 18 años. En ALC, 4 de cada 5 niños/niñas y adolescentes migrantes viven en 3 países: Estados Unidos, México y Canadá, pero en otros países de ALC ocurre el mismo fenómeno, quizás en una proporción menor pero igualmente preocupante. Muchos de estos menores son detenidos y confinados en "hogares" hasta que sus familiares en el país anfitrión están presentes para cuidar del menor, lo que frecuentemente no sucede porque lo más probable es que ese familiar tenga una situación migratoria irregular en el país anfitrión y por lo tanto con riesgo de expulsión. El solo hecho de ser migrante irregular implica un alto grado de vulnerabilidad, el cual se incrementa cuando son niños, niñas y adolescentes y más aún cuando no van acompañados en este peligroso viaje. Los Estados de ALC deben hacerse cargo de este fenómeno asegurando el bienestar biopsicosocial de los menores. Se realiza una revisión de la literatura en cuestión y se realiza una propuesta de atención sanitaria a niños y adolescentes migrantes no acompañados.

16D Labour, Employment, and Economy IV

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Ruchi Singh*, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India

1117. Between segregation and integration: Social network and cultural participation of intermarried Chinese and Japanese immigrants in México

Yu Huang, Nagoya University, Japan

Intermarriage has become increasingly common in Mexico, with the registered intermarriage rate rising from 2.65% in 2010 to 4.5% in 2020 (INEGI, 2010; 2020). Despite this trend, limited attention has been paid to the integration experiences of intermarried migrants in Mexico, particularly those from culturally distant backgrounds such as China and Japan. Intermarriage is often regarded as the ultimate

step of integration, signaling the decrease of distance with the host society. However, recent scholarship questions such a direct linkage, as intermarriage may coexist with segregated social networks, or intermarried migrants themselves may also face challenges in the integration process. Against this background, this study examines the integration experiences of intermarried Chinese and Japanese migrants in Mexico, focusing on their friendship formation and cultural participation in everyday life, as well as the reasons and challenges behind these experiences. To fulfill the objectives, eighty-two in-depth interviews were conducted with Chinese and Japanese immigrants in Mexico in 2023 and 2024. Among the participants, 70% are Chinese, 30% are Japanese. 25% are with Mexican partners, 30% are with Chinese or Japanese partners, 40% are single, and the other 5% are with partners of other nationalities. Half of them have stayed in Mexico longer than 3 years. Data collected were analyzed using a thematic analysis approach, with NVivo software. This study reveals that intermarried Chinese and Japanese migrants continue to maintain co-ethnic–dominant friendship networks. Co-ethnic relationships are typically deeper and more substantial, as they offer more emotional support through safe talks in their mother language. Informational and institutional support—often accessed through spouses or companies—further reduces the perceived need to expand Mexican social networks. Such a tendency toward social segregation is consistent with other migrants who are single or in endogenous relationships. At the same time, intermarriage does shape cultural practices. Compared with other groups, intermarried migrants are more likely to incorporate Mexican food into their daily diet and to practice the customs of both home holidays and Mexican holidays more deeply. Common ways of holiday celebration include decorating the house, participating in public events, and eating traditional food. Such practices are driven by family obligation to consider the needs of other family members and the desire to pass on cultural legacies and identity. Besides, despite their relatively high Spanish proficiency, they reported more communication problems, particularly when communicating with their in-laws and interacting with teachers at the school. It seems that as they establish their lives and families in Mexico, the language requirement becomes more stringent, as they gain greater exposure to different domains of Mexican society. By exploring the friendship networks and cultural participation of intermarried Chinese and Japanese migrants in Mexico, this study challenges the linear association between intermarriage and integration, emphasizing the importance of examining which specific boundaries are crossed and which remain in post-migration lives. Further research will examine how other factors, such as the length of their settlement, affect their integration process.

1183. Illegal trade by Chinese migrants: Economic risks and challenges for Russia-China relations

Olga Zalesskaia, Blagoveshchensk State Pedagogical University, Russia

Illegal trade by Chinese migrants in Russia represents a significant aspect of contemporary international migration, combining labor mobility, entrepreneurship, and shadow economic flows. According to expert estimates, 200–500 thousand migrants from the PRC, about half of whom work illegally, dominate wholesale and retail trade, particularly in the Far East and Eastern Siberia. In 2025, the increase in entries intensified this activity, where migrants disguise labor as tourism or use fake documents to evade taxes, customs duties, and patents. The purpose of the report is to analyze illegal trade as a source of economic risks and challenges for Russia-China relations. Methods include statistical analysis of FSB/MVD data, deportation cases, remittance estimates, and comparison of legal/shadow practices. Hypothesis: unregulated migrant trade exacerbates relationship asymmetry—price dumping displaces local entrepreneurs, counterfeit goods and "gray customs clearance" damage the budget, while weak control heightens social tensions. The author comes to the conclusion, that trade fuels migration flows, creating disparities. Risks include smuggling, bribery, and xenophobia. Unlike legal migrants, illegals undercut prices by 30–50%, distorting regional development. Recommendations: bilateral agreements to combat illegal migration, trade quotas, FSB/MVD digital tracking, and joint raids. The study is relevant, illuminating the intersection of international migration, economic development, remittances, and policy within the strategic partnership between Russia and China.

1469. A qualitative study of climate change impacts on platform workers in Mumbai

Ruchi Singh, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India; *Akhileshwar Upadhyay*, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, India

In India, gig workers make up a rapidly expanding segment of the labour market. They work short-term, flexible "gigs," frequently through digital platforms like Swiggy, Zomato, Uber, and Ola. They are usually regarded as independent contractors and do not fall under the conventional employer-employee relationship, which limits their access to basic labour rights. According to a Niti Ayog report, there were 77 lakhs gig workers in 2020-2021. In accordance with the report the gig economy is predicted to grow to 2.35 crore by 2029-2030.This paper examines the impacts of climate change on platform-based gig workers in Mumbai, focusing primarily on how extreme weather conditions impact their health, income, and how they engage with their everyday work practices. As climate change intensifies urban environmental risks evident from rising

temperatures, unpredictable rainfall, floods, and poor air quality, workers involved in jobs that require them to be outdoors and mobile experience heightened exposure to such risks. Gig workers in delivery and ride-hailing services represent a rapidly growing yet structurally vulnerable segment of this workforce in Mumbai. A large number of these workers are migrants from rural areas who have come for better livelihood because agrarian distress has affected their livelihoods back home. This establishes a critical linkage between climate change, migration, and the informalisation of urban labour. The study draws on qualitative data generated through semi-structured interviews with gig workers across the Mumbai Metropolitan Region, capturing diverse experiences across age, migration status, and type of platform work. The findings show that climate-induced weather events significantly impact how platform workers engage with their work. Extreme heat conditions reduce workers' physical endurance, impair concentration, and increase the likelihood of fatigue-related errors, while heavy rainfall and flooding disrupt mobility, damage vehicles, and heighten accident risks. These disruptions translate directly into income instability, as delays, cancellations, and reduced working hours affect daily earnings in a system where income is closely tied to completed tasks. The research further reveals that algorithm management systems play a critical role in mediating climate exposure. Incentive structures, surge pricing, and performance metrics encourage workers to remain active during hazardous conditions, effectively embedding environmental risk within the labour process. Workers frequently navigate a trade-off between personal safety and economic necessity, often prioritising income due to the absence of social protection mechanisms. For migrant workers, these vulnerabilities are compounded by precarious housing conditions, limited access to healthcare, and weak social support networks, which constrain their ability to withdraw from work during extreme weather. In response, workers develop a range of adaptive strategies. These include adjusting work timings, seeking temporary shelter in informal urban spaces, investing in protective equipment such as raincoats and hydration supplies. However, these strategies remain individualised and self-financed, underscoring the limited role of platforms and public institutions in mitigating climate-related risks. Looking at these findings in the context of frameworks of precarity, climate justice, and just transition, the paper highlights how climate change operates as a multiplier of existing inequalities rooted in labour informality, migration, and algorithmic governance. The study argues for the urgent need to integrate gig workers, particularly migrants, into urban climate resilience planning and labour policy frameworks. It calls for institutional interventions, including hazard pay, provision of protective infrastructure, and greater regulatory accountability of digital platforms, to ensure more equitable and climate-sensitive urban labour systems.

1174. Institutional gaps and social exclusion: Practical insights from foreign resident support in Japan

Masayoshi Yamazaki, Nagoya Foreigners Symbiotic Support Association, Japan

This presentation is based on practical experience rather than theoretical analysis. In Japan, both foreign residents and people with disabilities often face similar forms of social exclusion, not because of individual circumstances, but due to institutional gaps between administrative systems. Drawing on my professional experience as an administrative scrivener and community practitioner, this paper explores how these gaps emerge in everyday support settings. Through case-based observations from foreign resident support activities, this study highlights common challenges such as fragmented welfare systems, unclear administrative responsibility, and the burden placed on families and informal supporters. These issues are not unique to migration but are shared across minority groups whose needs do not fit neatly into existing policy frameworks. The presentation aims to demonstrate how practical, small-scale institutional coordination and procedural clarification can reduce exclusion without large-scale policy reform. By focusing on practice-based insights, this contribution seeks to bridge the gap between policy discussions and lived experience, and to encourage dialogue between practitioners, policymakers, and researchers concerned with migration, disability, and social inclusion.

17:00 – 17:30: Break

8 September 2026, Tuesday

17:30 – 19:00

17A Law, Policy, and Governance XII

Join via MS Teams

Chair: *Ana Vila-Freyer*, Universidad de Guanajuato, México

1412. International (in)security and vulnerability: A return to Hobbes's conception of equality

Marcelo Brandão Ceccarelli, University of Campinas, Brazil; *Luis Renato Vedovato*, University of Campinas, Brazil

This text seeks to recover the origins of the notion of equality among men in the Hobbesian state of nature, to demonstrate how it is useful for understanding the

current state of affairs in which relations between nation-states in a world between wars find themselves—a state that points to the failure of multilateralism and the breakdown of the basic premises of international law. Hobbesian thought points to a fundamental contradiction in human behavior: that despite their apparent physical or mental differences, their vulnerability in the face of death is the same. Transposed from the state of nature to international relations, fear can serve both to legitimize acts of power and to underpin the logical-rational construction of law in the quest to resolve conflicts between and within nation-states: “For as regards physical strength, the weakest has enough strength to kill the strongest, either through secret plotting or by joining forces with others who are in the same danger as himself.” (Hobbes). (In)security and vulnerabilities become inseparable elements in this clash of worldviews. Based on this critical dichotomy of Hobbesian thought, we seek, through a literature review and a theoretical approach, to revisit conceptions regarding relations between states and to indicate how they conceive of conflict resolutions between states and various international organizations, as well as their assumptions regarding the very conception of history, and thus, the legitimacy of action. In this sense, we will show that conceptions of history matter in political action and in the construction of a certain type of global governance. In this vein, we will present conceptions of justice and law as concepts in dispute regarding the legitimacy of state action (Koselleck), the issue of decisionism (Schmitt) as a source of institutional insecurity, as well as organization through law as a possibility for achieving peace (Kelsen). The aforementioned exposition and bibliographic review of the texts by the authors mentioned seeks to show that historical developments and contemporary debates are not far removed from the predominant readings of the 20th century based on a critical reading of Hobbes, and that different worldviews can influence the organization of international relations and the role of law in conflict resolution and in mitigating the vulnerabilities that currently affect different populations, particularly those suffered by migrant populations in the geography of war. The text argues that overcoming a conception of power as the legitimizing rationale for the national state’s actions in the international sphere is necessary to establish an international security framework under the aegis of law, in contrast to what occurs in the Hobbesian state of nature.

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1452. Is migration a sign of success for families? A case study in south Guanajuato

Ana Vila-Freyer, Universidad de Guanajuato, México

Is migration a sign of success for families? This presentation will explore how the impact of migration on the lives and wellbeing of returned migrants is perceived by them. A survey of 345 elders, of whom only 78 were returned migrants, in four municipalities in south Guanajuato was conducted to explore whether migration improves their lives and if their offspring's migration signifies success for them and their families.The results are controversial. While migrants report increased material wellbeing during their journeys abroad, they also report high levels of stress and a lack of liberty. Migration is often viewed as a personal loss, with associated challenges such as marriage, reduced personal liberty and familial division. The success of their families is closely linked to factors such as higher salaries, improved housing conditions and enhanced quality of life. Independence and education are closely linked to legal migration and citizenship.The majority of returned migrants are of the opinion that dedication and perseverance in both countries.

1144. The body is the unit: Migrant commodification through deportation, detention, and transnational carceral exchange

Jon Nealon, University at Albany, SUNY, USA

This article develops a theory of migrant body commodification to analyze contemporary U.S. immigration enforcement as a mode of governing through the differential valuation of bodies excluded from citizenship. Extending scholarship on illegality, deportability, and racial capitalism, it argues that migrants' physical bodies function as the primary units through which states extract political, economic, diplomatic, and symbolic value via spatial manipulation. The article examines three cases: Texas Governor Greg Abbott's interstate busing program, Florida Governor Ron DeSantis's spectacle migrant flights, and the Trump administration's transnational detention and exchange arrangement with El Salvador's CECOT prison. Across these cases, migrant bodies are rendered legally fungible, spatially mobile, and politically instrumental in ways foreclosed to citizens. The analysis reveals a shared governmental rationality in which citizenship operates not only as a regime of rights, but as a technology that authorizes the commodification of noncitizen bodies as governable resources.

1289. Psychosocial predictors of cultural adoption in the majority population: The role of intergroup contact and diversity ideologies

Paola Raipán Gómez, *Anna Maria Meneghini*, *Marisol Navas*,

University of Almeria, Spain; *Federica de Cordova*, University of Verona, Italy; *María Sánchez Castelló* & *Lucía López Rodríguez*, University of Almeria, Spain

In the context of contemporary societies characterized by increasing cultural diversity, acculturation research has traditionally focused on the processes experienced by migrant minorities, thereby consolidating a partial perspective that perpetuates the mistaken assumption that cultural change affects only migrants and cultural minorities (Dinh & Bond, 2008). However, growing attention has recently been directed toward understanding the cultural and psychological changes experienced by members of the majority population as a result of contact with migrants or ethnic minority groups, a phenomenon conceptualized as majority acculturation (Kunst et al., 2021). From this perspective, the acculturation process is a bidirectional process, in which both minorities and majorities may be transformed across different domains of everyday life (Berry, 2006; Dandy et al., 2023; Haugen & Kunst, 2017). The present study examines the majority acculturation through the adoption by majority group members of cultural elements from migrant groups. The main objective is to understand the psychosocial predictors of cultural adoption in an Italian sample, distinguishing between the real plane (general cultural adoption) and the ideal plane (general preference for cultural adoption), in accordance with the Relative Acculturation Extended Model (RAEM; Navas et al., 2004, 2005; Navas & Rojas, 2010). The sample consisted of 145 native Italian adults (62.1% women), aged between 18 and 85 years ($M = 36.88$; $SD = 17.05$). Measures included quantity, frequency, and quality of contact with migrants, multiculturalism, intercultural sensitivity, symbolic and realistic threat, and political orientation. Multiple linear regression analyses were conducted, with all predictor variables entered simultaneously into the models. The results revealed differential patterns depending on the plane analyzed. In the case of general cultural adoption (real plane), the model was significant and explained 27% of the variance, with only contact quantity with migrants emerging as a significant predictor when all other variables were controlled for. This finding suggests that direct exposure to intergroup contact constitutes a central mechanism for the effective incorporation of cultural elements, in line with the contact hypothesis (Allport, 1954) and subsequent work (Pettigrew & Tropp, 2006) emphasizing the role of intergroup contact in reducing prejudice. In contrast, for general preference for cultural adoption (ideal plane), the model explained 58% of the variance. In this case, multiculturalism and intercultural sensitivity emerged as significant predictors, whereas contact variables were no longer significant. This finding indicates that ideological and value-based orientations toward diversity play a fundamental role in shaping favorable attitudes toward cultural adoption (Lefringhausen & Marshall, 2016; Plaut et al., 2009; Whitley & Webster,

2018). Overall, the findings suggest that effective cultural adoption and preference for cultural adoption are driven by distinct psychosocial mechanisms. While behavioral adoption appears to be primarily associated with exposure to the minority culture through intergroup contact, attitudinal preference is linked to ideological and value-based orientations toward diversity. These results contribute to the theoretical development of majority acculturation and underscore the importance of distinguishing between behavioral and attitudinal dimensions in the study of intergroup relations within contemporary European contexts.

17B Integration, Identity, and Belonging VIII

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Chair: *Camila Escudero*, Universidade Metodista de São Paulo, Brazil

1244. Migration and far-right activism on digital platforms: A study of emotions in the case of Brazilians abroad

Camila Escudero, Universidade Metodista de São Paulo, Brazil; *Denise Cogo*, Escola Superior de Propaganda e Marketing, Brazil; *Lucas Arantes Zanetti*, Escola Superior de Propaganda e Marketing, Brazil

Among the multiple uses and appropriations of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) by international migrants, the marked presence of far-right activism on digital social media platforms stands out. In general, such actions, although often uncoordinated, have the potential to influence public debates and shape the image of transnational migration by giving visibility to arguments, narratives, and expressions constructed by the subjects involved based on their own experiences of displacement. This strategy mobilizes political repertoires around emotions capable of structuring identity conflicts and, ultimately, gaining supporters. In this context, this study aims to identify the main emotions that shape anti-migration discourses produced by migrants themselves on digital social networks, aligned with far-right political ideals. More specifically, we seek to examine: 1) the main themes associated with the far right mobilized by these migrant subjects; and 2) the emotions embedded in the construction of the narratives produced. Using a qualitative and exploratory approach, we conducted a two-stage study grounded in the literature on sociocultural mediations (Martín-Barbero, 1991), digital platforms (Escosteguy and Carrijo, 2024), transnational migrations (Basch, Blanc-Szanton and Schiller, 1992), and the political far right (Demuru, 2024). In the first stage, observation and thematic analysis of content collected from 21 profiles of migrants residing in Brazil and Brazilians living abroad on Instagram, TikTok, YouTube, X, and Telegram were carried out between March and November 2025. In this phase, seven themes appropriated by these individuals were

identified: anti-communism, religion, gender and sexuality, anti-immigration, ultranationalism, militarization, and gun advocacy (Cogo et al., Unpublished manuscript). In the second stage, focusing on a selection of two profiles of Brazilian migrants living in the United States – the country with the largest Brazilian population outside Brazil, estimated at 2 million people (MRE, 2024) – we applied an analysis of emotions based on the framework proposed by Hauber and Maia (2022). According to the authors, in the field of communication and politics there has been growing interest in the study of emotions, particularly after the recent wave of far-right populist leaders, giving rise to multiple analytical approaches. Among them is the so-called "constructionist approach", which considers "emotions as quick and transitory responses to certain situations and contexts" (Hauber and Maia, 2022: 154). The results pointed to an analysis of emotions involving: 1) polarity (positive, negative, and neutral); 2) strength (good, bad, and indifferent); 3) feelings (anger, fear, happiness, sadness, etc.); and 4) arguments (based on facts and information or on personal feelings and opinions). This work is part of a larger research project entitled "Migrant activism on digital platforms in support of far-right and anti-immigration agendas", which has been conducted since 2025 by an international team of volunteer researchers based in Brazil, Spain and the Netherlands, under the leadership of Professor Denise Cogo (ESPM, Brazil), whit funded by Fapesp and CNPq.

1043. Venezuelan migration to Trinidad and Tobago: A threat analysis

Raghunath Mahabir, University of the Southern Caribbean, Trinidad and Tobago

The country of Venezuela which is a close neighbor of Trinidad and Tobago continues to confront a major crisis that has unleashed multiple forms of sociopolitical violence against its citizens and has created a plethora of problems and threats including poverty, insecurity, and human rights violations. This ongoing socioeconomic crisis began around 2013 and has become progressively worse. Hyperinflation, escalating starvation, disease, crime and mortality rates are commonplace resulting in massive migration from the country. About seven million persons have left Venezuela over the last ten years seeking better lives and safety. About one hundred thousand of these migrants are in Trinidad and Tobago. Outward migration caused by this situation has been linked to numerous new challenges to Venezuelan migrants in Trinidad and Tobago. This paper sought to understand the experiences of these migrants. A cross-sectional qualitative project was conducted to discuss the threat environment for these migrants analysing resettlement threat factors for health, security and general well being through semi-structured interviews(forty).The analysis focused on

understanding the experiences of Venezuelan migrants during the period 2014-2024 and was conducted during the period March1-April 30 2025 The research revealed threats related to health, safety, education, employment and general well being of Venezuelan migrants that have informed migration policies, and human rights efforts for Trinidad and Tobago.

1029. Do international remittances affect the multidimensional energy poverty of indigenous households in México?

Genaro Guadalupe Cruz-Salas, El Colegio de México, México; *Edwin van Gameren*, El Colegio de México, México; *Jorge Mora-Rivera*, Tecnológico de Monterrey, México

This study examines the role of international remittances as a mechanism for mitigating multidimensional energy poverty among Indigenous households in Mexico. Using the Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares (ENIGH) 2022 data, we construct a Multidimensional Energy Poverty Index (MEPI) and employ two empirical strategies that address the endogeneity of remittances: (a) an instrumental-variables two-stage least squares (2SLS) model; and (b) a generalised ordered logit model with a control-function residual to capture heterogeneity across levels of energy deprivation. The findings suggest that international remittances significantly reduce the MEPI among Indigenous households. Moreover, these monetary inflows lower the probability that Indigenous households face conditions of severe energy poverty. Factors such as access to piped water and sewerage, together with higher educational attainment of the household head, amplify these reductions, whereas marginalisation and rural residence exacerbate them. Results are robust across both specifications and support the view that remittances function as private insurance and, simultaneously, as a lever for upward mobility. In this regard, it is essential to design public policies that strengthen formal remittance channels, alongside investments in energy infrastructure in communities with a high presence of Indigenous populations.

1498. Paradoxical Pathways: Migration into Fragile and Conflict States Conflict insecurity

Mausumi Mahapatro, Selah Dean, Chloe Johnson, Ebenezer Appiah, Regis University, USA

The scholarship on international migration to fragile and conflict states is sparse. This paper draws from global migration statistics and case studies to explore the phenomenon of migration to countries deemed as active conflict zones, focusing in particular on migration from Bangladesh to Lebanon and Afghanistan during periods of conflict. Although Gulf countries figure prominently with respect to labor migration

from Bangladesh, specific migration pathways like that of bilateral migration from Bangladesh to Lebanon and Afghanistan necessitate further examination in order to understand the structural conditions that have historically pulled migrants into these corridors of conflict. In fact, Bangladeshi migrants are currently reported to be the second largest migrant group in Lebanon. This study employs a difference in difference empirical estimation using annual bilateral migration data to assess the specific role that conflict plays in influencing levels of migration. A paradox of conflict induced migration is uncovered in specific contexts, that, though smaller in magnitude, presents a migration anomaly that foregrounds the importance of macrostructural factors in shaping migration pathways. We begin with a review of the literature; although limited to a few studies, these studies provide important accounts of migrant experiences in a range of conflict states. We then present the methodology for the difference in difference estimation followed by preliminary findings and some initial insights about this migration paradox.

17C Inmigración y diásporas

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Chair: *Karina Raquel Zúñiga Delgado*, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

1216. La inmigración como eje articulador del resurgimiento nacionalista: La producción de la política alteridad

Laura Natalia Rodríguez Ariano, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, México

La presente investigación, se examina la relación estructural entre los flujos de migración forzada y el resurgimiento de nacionalismos excluyentes en el siglo XXI, con particular atención a Estados Unidos y a la Unión Europea. Se sostiene que la migración, lejos de constituir únicamente un fenómeno demográfico, ha sido instrumentalizada como eje articulador en la configuración de identidades nacionales reactivas y en la consolidación de discursos populistas de extrema derecha.

El marco teórico concibe el nacionalismo como un movimiento orientado a la afirmación de autonomía, soberanía e identidad colectiva, que establece una frontera simbólica entre los «originarios» y los «inmigrantes no deseables». Desde esta perspectiva, la nación opera como una comunidad política imaginada cuya cohesión descansa, en buena medida, en la delimitación de la alteridad. La migración forzada aporta el significante de otredad que posibilita dicha cohesión: la exclusión del migrante contribuye a definir quién pertenece

a la comunidad nacional por oposición a quien es construido como externo. En este proceso, los partidos de ultraderecha recurren a lo que Laclau denomina una «gramática de articulación hegemónica» mediante la cual demandas sociales heterogéneas se condensan en un antagonismo central: un «nosotros», el pueblo, frente a un «ellos» , el extranjero, presentado como obstáculo para el bienestar nacional.

Este giro nacionalista encuentra condiciones propicias en el descontento social asociado al desgaste del modelo neoliberal y a las crisis económicas de 2008 y 2020. La precarización del trabajo y la erosión de la confianza en las instituciones tradicionales han favorecido la adhesión a proyectos políticos que exaltan la homogeneidad cultural y la idea de pureza identitaria. En este contexto, la migración forzada es simplificada y presentada como causa de la precariedad salarial, el aumento de la criminalidad y la supuesta pérdida de identidad nacional, pese a que la evidencia empírica indica que constituye, más bien, una manifestación de desigualdades estructurales de alcance global.

Un elemento decisivo ha sido la securitización de la migración tras los atentados del 11 de septiembre de 2001, que vinculó el desplazamiento humano con el terrorismo y la amenaza a la seguridad nacional. Este encuadre ha permitido a los Estados privilegiar la lógica de la soberanía y el control fronterizo por encima de los compromisos derivados del Derecho Internacional y de los estándares de derechos humanos, normalizando prácticas de criminalización del migrante en situación irregular. Diversas fuentes señalan que, mientras el número de personas refugiadas aumentó de manera significativa entre 2012 y 2022, alcanzando cifras históricas, los discursos supremacistas y xenófobos se han incorporado progresivamente al debate público y, en algunos casos, a la agenda institucional.

En suma, el actual auge nacionalista se nutre de la migración forzada como dispositivo de canalización del malestar social. En tanto persistan crisis sistémicas de carácter económico, político y civilizatorio, es previsible que las formaciones de ultraderecha continúen capitalizando la inconformidad mediante la normalización de la xenofobia y la aporofobia, privilegiando una concepción restrictiva de la seguridad nacional por encima de la protección de la vida humana y soslayando los aportes económicos, sociales y culturales de las poblaciones migrantes en las sociedades de destino.

1129. Incidencia política transnacional y organizaciones migrantes: El caso del COLEFOM en la agenda pública mexicana

Karina Raquel Zúñiga Delgado & *Rodolfo García Zamora*, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, México

En las últimas dos décadas, las organizaciones de migrantes mexicanos en el exterior han ampliado su papel más allá del envío de remesas y del apoyo comunitario, posicionándose como actores relevantes en los procesos de incidencia en política pública. En este marco, la presente ponencia analiza el caso del Colectivo de Federaciones y Organizaciones Mexicanas Migrantes (COLEFOM) como un agente transnacional de acción colectiva e incidencia política, que articula demandas de la diáspora mexicana frente al Estado mexicano en un contexto de crisis migratoria, cambios institucionales y tensiones en la gobernanza migratoria, con especial énfasis en su participación en la agenda de normatividad y política electoral.

A partir de un estudio de caso cualitativo, sustentado en análisis documental, revisión hemerográfica y seguimiento sistemático de comunicados, posicionamientos y propuestas públicas, se examinan las principales agendas de incidencia del COLEFOM, entre las que destacan: la defensa de los derechos humanos de las personas migrantes, la atención a migrantes retornados y deportados, la exigencia de políticas de protección consular, la crítica a los enfoques de contención migratoria y la construcción de propuestas orientadas a una gobernanza migratoria más incluyente y con enfoque transnacional. Asimismo, la ponencia analiza las estrategias de interlocución institucional y presión política desplegadas por el COLEFOM, así como los resultados diferenciados de su incidencia, identificando avances formales, límites estructurales y brechas persistentes entre las propuestas formuladas por la organización y su traducción efectiva en decisiones de política pública.

De manera específica, el trabajo profundiza en dos momentos clave de incidencia en materia electoral. En primer lugar, se analiza la participación del COLEFOM en el proceso de 2021, cuando, a través de acciones de articulación y presión política, las organizaciones migrantes lograron que las personas migrantes mexicanas fueran reconocidas dentro del marco normativo como grupos que, al igual que las minorías étnicas y otros colectivos históricamente excluidos, requieren mecanismos de representación en los poderes legislativos. Este reconocimiento constituye un hito en la ampliación de los derechos políticos de la diáspora mexicana.

El segundo momento se analiza en el marco del proceso de reforma electoral 2025–2026, impulsado por el gobierno federal. En este periodo, el COLEFOM desempeñó un papel central en la organización de foros de discusión en Estados Unidos, que permitieron canalizar propuestas directamente desde las comunidades migrantes hacia los mecanismos formales de consulta. Los

resultados de estos foros formaron parte de las 234 propuestas que el Instituto Nacional Electoral (INE) entregó a la presidenta Claudia Sheinbaum. La ponencia sostiene que el COLEFOM se configura como un actor colectivo estratégico en la relación Estado–diáspora, cuya acción evidencia tanto el potencial transformador de la incidencia migrante organizada como las restricciones que imponen los marcos institucionales existentes. El estudio contribuye a los debates sobre transnacionalismo político, incidencia de la sociedad civil migrante y gobernanza migratoria, aportando evidencia empírica desde el caso mexicano.

1402. Inmigración y diásporas culturales: Dos colectivos estrechamente vinculados

M. Isabel Garrido Gómez, Universidad de Alcalá, Spain

Partimos de la premisa de que una diáspora, sinónimo de sembrar o dispersar, se refiere a un gran grupo de personas que comparten un origen cultural y regional, pero viven lejos de su tierra natal. Por lo tanto, se trata de personas que se identifican con un país, pero residen fuera de él. A nuestros efectos, consideraremos la diáspora cultural, es decir, la dispersión de una comunidad, lengua o cultura que antes se concentraba en un solo lugar. En consecuencia, las diásporas pueden entenderse como grupos vulnerables.
De este modo, su integración puede considerarse dentro de un Estados social de Derecho mediante, en alto grado, la actuación de los derechos sociales que constituyen derechos subjetivos, representando un programa de distribución de bienes mediante un equilibrio entre los intereses públicos, colectivos y privados. Esto da lugar a una estructura singular con un mecanismo especial mediante el cual el Estado debe proporcionar asistencia y servicios, y crear, fortalecer y promover las condiciones que permitan a los individuos y grupos satisfacer sus necesidades. Así, sus obligaciones también se relacionan con los requisitos para el ejercicio de la libertad positiva.
El punto de partida principal es que los individuos son sujetos morales dotados de dignidad. Se defiende la idea de que todos tenemos capacidad real de elección y que todos orientamos nuestra existencia hacia determinados fines en la vida. Las normas jurídicas deben reconocer y proteger a los grupos vulnerables, asumiéndolos y valorándolos positivamente, dentro del límite del respeto a su dignidad humana inherente y sus derechos inviolables. En resumen, lo más adecuado es que la integración social de la diferencia en el caso de una diáspora cultural vinculada a la inmigración se lleve a cabo mediante su reconocimiento y aceptación como principio jurídico-político. La sociedad abierta implica una constante apertura al cambio, permitiendo la

comparación con otras formas de actuar o pensar que puedan enriquecer y mejorar las nuestras.

1456. Securitización y atrapamiento migratorio: la reconfiguración de la migración de tránsito en México ante el segundo mandato de Donald Trump

Pablo Israel Cañar Tenenpaguay and *Nayeli Burgueño Angulo*,
Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa, México

El retorno de Donald Trump a la Casa Blanca en enero de 2025 marcó un punto de inflexión en la gestión migratoria regional. La radicalización de las políticas migratorias expresada en el cierre de vías legales de ingreso, la eliminación del asilo y parole humanitario, la designación de cárteles como organizaciones terroristas y la puesta en marcha de acciones de remoción y deportaciones al interior de los Estados Unidos, transformaron la dinámica migratoria en México, país que pasó de ser un lugar de tránsito, a un espacio de contención y atrapamiento migratorio sistémico. En este contexto, la presente propuesta analiza cómo dicha reconfiguración opera tanto en el plano macro-estructural de las políticas migratorias como en la subjetividad y agencia de los migrantes atrapados en territorio mexicano. El estudio se articula teóricamente desde tres conceptos centrales: la securitización (Waever, 2002), entendida como el proceso mediante el cual la migración es construida discursivamente como amenaza a la seguridad nacional; la externalización de la frontera (Zapata-Barrero y Zaragoza-Cristiani, 2008), como mecanismo mediante el cual Estados Unidos proyecta sus controles sobre territorio mexicano; y el atrapamiento migratorio (Odgers-Ortiz, 2024), definido como la condición de migrantes forzados a detenerse en un lugar no elegido, con trayectorias suspendidas por un período incierto. Este marco dialoga con la noción de expulsiones de Sassen (2015) y la tensión estructura-agencia (Sewell, 1992; Morawska, 2001). De acuerdo con el Custom Border Portecction (2025) las detenciones en la frontera México-Estados Unidos cayeron entre un 88% y 92% en el primer semestre de 2025, mientras el tránsito por el Darién se redujo un 98%. Lejos de significar el fin de la migración, estas cifras evidencian su invisibilización. En esta coyuntura dos fenómenos emergen, como resultado de esta reconfiguración, por un lado, una migración inversa o retorno forzado-voluntario, por otro lado, un asentamiento en México, donde la intención de permanecer en el país pasó del 24% a finales de 2024 al 44% en enero de 2025. En este contexto, los costos del tráfico de personas se triplicaron, profundizando la vulnerabilidad y la sujeción a redes criminales (Raziel, 2025). Metodológicamente, la investigación parte de un enfoque cualitativo de corte etnográfico a través de la aplicación de entrevistas semi-estructuradas, de profundidad y observación directa con migrantes en situación de

atrapamiento en ciudades del corredor migratorio mexicano, privilegiando la profundidad interpretativa de las propias narrativas de los sujetos migrantes para comprender los significados que el migrante le da a su situación de atrapamiento y las respuestas que construyen en la reconfiguración de sus trayectorias migrantes. Se concluye que el atrapamiento migratorio no es un efecto secundario de las políticas de cierre fronterizo, sino un mecanismo deliberado de violencia estructural que suspende derechos, fragmenta proyectos migratorios y resignifica los espacios de tránsito como lugares de supervivencia precaria. El análisis de esta condición desde la agencia del sujeto migrante resulta indispensable para trascender el paradigma de la seguridad nacional y orientar el diseño de políticas migratorias fundadas en derechos humanos.

17D SPECIAL PANEL DISCUSSION: Exploring Methods for the Interdisciplinary Historical Study of Mobility and Migration

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This panel offers an open discussion among panelists on methodologies for the transhistorical study of migration as both lived experience and in historical records.

Participants:

Jeffery H. ***Cohen***, Ohio State University, United States
Alexiana ***Fry***, Independent Scholar, United States
Joanna N. ***Martin***, Indiana University Bloomington, United States
Paulette K. ***Schuster***, Reichman University, Israel
Eric M. ***Trinka,*** Emory & Henry University, United States

END OF THE PROGRAMME