ISA RC31 Sociology of Migration

SESRI
معهد البحوث الاجتماعية والاقتصادية المسحية
The Social & Economic Survey Research Institute

DOHA INSTITUTE
FOR GRADUATE STUDIES

Migration in a Turbulent World

26-28 November 2016

Conference Program

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Conference Theme: Migration in a Turbulent World

Migration and asylum have emerged as among the most pressing and contentious issues facing the world in the early 21st century. On the one hand, the deepening crisis in countries like Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan has triggered the mass migration of over 1.25 million refugees and asylum-seekers into European countries during 2015 alone (Rankin 2016). The scale and pace of this movement has been growing at not seen since the Second World War. Most of the countries receiving these immigrants and refugees do not seem to be very welcoming due to internal social, economic and political pressures, and external security fears. The immigration 'crisis' in Europe has become a fiercely contested and politicized issue in many European countries, especially in the more traditional immigration countries in the north-west of Europe.

On the other hand, many countries in the world seem to be actively chasing, even competing for, the most talented, brightest and skilled migrants (Basri and Box 2008). In many countries specifically developed countries in Western Europe and North America have launched special programs to facilitate temporary and permanent immigration of highly skilled labour including the UK, Germany and Canada. In recent years, emerging cities such as Doha, Dubai and Abu Dhabi have joined a growing number of countries with a clear policy to attract and recruit highly skilled workersto fill up labour shortages and skill gaps in new sectors aiming at diversifying economic resources and moving towards knowledge-based societies. While countries in the west offer routes to permanent migration and citizenship, the Oil-rich countries have established alternative systems other than those leading to permanent settlement of highly skilled migrants, such as the kafala system and fixed term contracts.

Moreover, in countries or cities experiencing rapid development and massive construction projects, e.g. the oil-rich countries, the demand for low-wage, low-skill labour is very high. For the foreseeable future, the demand for manual labour in these countries will remain very high, where issues of workers' rights, exploitation and workers' wellbeing are expected to remain under scrutiny by the international community, especially in countries like Qatar where the 2022 world cup is being hosted.

The issue of the conditions and experiences of lower income migrant workers within the Arab States of the Gulf has been receiving extensive academic and policy interest over the course of the past few years. However, little attention has been devoted to skilled and highly skilled migrants. This area is severely understudied, so one of the main thematic focuses of this conference will be 'highly skilled migrants'. We feel it is critical for us as scholars to revisit some of our fundamental assumptions about the nature, patterns, and processes of labor migration to this region. One of the objectives of this conference is to start a genuine interest in this aspect of migration to the GCC countries compared to other countries and global cities in the world. Therefore we strongly encourage submissions under this theme, but also under any of the other themes that will be covered in this conference.

Basri, Ester, and Sarah Box. 2008. The global competition for talent: mobility of the highly skilled. Paris: OECD.

Rankin, J. (2016, Mar 4). EU refugee crisis: asylum seeker numbers double to 1.2m in 2015. The Guardian.

About the Research Committee on Sociology of Migration RC31

Established in 1972

Objectives:

The goal of the RC31 is to advance sociological knowledge on Sociology of Migration throughout the world. Its general objectives are to promote high quality research on migration and the international exchange of scientific information in this field.

Further information, please visit the ISA wesbite here.

Organizing and scientific committee:

- **Nabil Khattab** (PhD), Associate professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies, Qatar
- **Yousef Daoud** (PhD), Associate Professor, Development Economics Head of Program, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies, Qatar
- **Zahra Babar**, Associate Director for Research at the Center for International and Regional Studies, Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, Qatar
- **Michael Ewers** (PhD), Senior Policy Analyst, Social & Economic Survey Research Institute, Qatar University
- **Abdullah Baabood** (PhD), Director, Gulf Studies Program, Qatar University
- **Hasan Mahmud** (PhD), Assistant Professor, Northwestern University, Qatar

Conference Program:

Day One | Saturday, 26th November 2016

8:00   All day - Registration and coffee

8:30-9:00 Welcome and opening | Auditorium 2 – Cultural Foundation Building

Nabil Khattab, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies

Yasir Suleiman: Acting President, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies

Rasheed El Enany, Dean, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies

Hassan Al-Sayed, Director, Social and Economic Survey Research Institute, Qatar University

Gustavo Verduzco, President of the International Sociological Association Research Committee onSociology of Migration (RC31), El Colegio de México, Mexico

9:00-10:45 Panel 1 – Room: (Auditorium 2 – Cultural Foundation Building)

Chair: Nabil Khattab, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies (Qatar)

The Migration Equation: Rebooting Migration Theory Beyond Immigration Studies
Adrian Favell, University of Leeds (UK)

Multicultural Citizenship and New Migrations
Tariq Modood, University of Bristol (UK)

Why Anti-immigration Policies Endanger Europe
Philippe Fargues, European University Institute (Italy)

10:45-11:00   Coffee Break

11:00-12:40   Parallel Sessions 1

The Changing Determinants of Attitudes Toward Immigration in Different Contexts Auditorium 001 – Academic Building
Chair: Tariq Modood, University of Bristol (UK)
European Immigrants and Political Trust: The Interaction Effects of Institutional Performance in Countries of Origin and Destination Marta Kołczyńska, The Ohio State University (US)
European Muslim Attitudes on Immigration Asma Mustafa and Lindsay Richards (Oxford University, UK)
Who Worries About Migration? Attitudes Towards Migrants in the Visegrad Group Countries Nina Galanská, University of Economics in Bratislava (Slovakia)
TV Exposure and Attitudes Toward Immigration in Europe and in Cross-Country Perspective Anu Masso, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule (Switzerland) Eldad Davidov, University of Zürich (Switzerland)
Highly Skilled Migrants I – Incorporation and Interaction Room: 009 – Academic Building
Chair: Hideki Tarumoto, Hokkaido University (Japan)
Highly Skilled and Transnationally (Dis-) embedded: Chinese Singaporeans in London Caroline Plüss, University of Liverpool (Singapore campus)

Smart Cities and Attracting Knowledge Workers: Where Do Highly Educated Workers Migrate the 21st Century?   Belal Fallah, Palestine Polytechnic University (Palestine)
The Knowledge Economy's Skilled Immigrants: Equations of Appropriation and Exclusions in the Penumbra of Race and Gender   Payal Banerjee, Smith College (USA)
The Impact of Intermediaries on Host Country Reputation and Skilled Migration Flows   William S. Harvey, University of Exeter (UK), Dimitria Groutsis, University of Sydney (AUS), Diane van den Broek, University of Sydney (AUS)

National Immigration Policies and Consequences   **Room: 010 – Academic Building**
Chair: Rennie Lee, University of Melbourne, Parkville (Australia)
How do Immigrant Visa Categories Shape the Children of Immigrants' Education?   Rennie Lee, University of Melbourne (Australia)
Invisible Migrant Husband Couples Within the Current Multiculturalism in South Korea   Yoonkyung Kwak, University of Bristol (UK)
9/11 and International Student Migration to the U.S.   Karin A. C. Johnson, University of California, Riverside (US)
Development Induced Displacement and Major Distortions in Compensation Practices in the Context of Kerala, India   Bushra Beegom, University of Kerala (India)

12:40-13:50   Lunch

13:50-15:30   Parallel Sessions 2

Belonging, national identity, and the new multiculturalism   **Room: Auditorium 001 – Academic building**
Chair: Min Zhou, University of California Los Angeles (US)
Reconsidering Migrant Integration from an East Asian Perspective   Hideki Tarumoto, Hokkaido University (Japan)
'Politics of Belonging' in the Cosmopolitan Persian Gulf   Idil Akinci, University of Sussex (UK)
Migration Trends in Contemporary Latin America   Gustavo Verduzco, El Colegio de México (Mexico)
Syrian Refugees or Future Turkish Citizens: Turkish Migration Laws and the Current Situation of Syrians' Crisis in Turkey   Mohammed Aldujayn, Istanbul University (Turkey)

Forced Migration I – Determinants of Mobility   **Room: 009 – Academic Building**
Chair: Amr Ragab, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies (Qatar)
Patterns and Motives Behind Onward, Return and Circular Migration among Forced Migrants   Andrea Monti, Stockholm University Demography Unit (Sweden)
Reimagining the Concept of Forced Migration In the face of Climate Change   Allan M. Mukuki, Strathmore University (Kenya)   Francis N. Wanjiku, Strathmore Law School, (Kenya)
Children's Journey from War Trauma to Refuge   Muthanna Samara, Kingston University, London, UK
Design and Field Insights with Refugees in Camps by Conflict Zones   Karen E. Fisher, Information School, University of Washington (US)

Risks and Challenges Among Immigrants in a Aegmented labour Market
Room: 010 – Academic Building
Chair: Hasan Mahmud, Northwestern University (Qatar)
'Am I Allowed to Get Pregnant?': Awareness of Pregnancy Protection Laws Amongst Migrant Domestic Workers in Hong Kong Anju Mary Paul, YaleNUS (Singapore)
Threat of Deportation as Proximal Social Determination of Mental Health Amongst Migrant Workers Nicholas Harrigan, Chiu Yee Koh and Amirah Amirrudin, Singapore Management University (Singapore)
Perceptions of Filial Responsibilities Towards the Care Needs of Elderly Parents: Gender and Cultural Cleavages in Immigrant Families of Maghrebians and Chinese Origins in Italy Semprebon Michela and Albertini Marco Università di Bologna (Italy)
Ethical Dilemma Concerning the Migration of Health Professionals Amm Quamruzzaman, McGill University (Canada)

15:30-16:00   **Coffee Break**

16:00-17:30   **Parallel Sessions 3**

Labour Market Integration and Social Cohesion in local and National Contexts
Room: Auditorium 001 – Academic Building
Chair: Oded Stark, University of Bonn (Germany)
Does Perception Explain Reality? The Mediating Role of Neighborhood Perceptions in the Relationship Between the Neighborhood and Neighborhood Cohesion Joran Laméris, Jochem Tolsma, Radboud University (Netherlands) John R Hipp, University of California Irvine (US)
Social Capital and Labor Market Integration: A Comparative Study of Refugees and First Generation Migrants in Germany Yuliya Kosyakova, Institute for Employment Research (Germany) Klarita Gërxhani, European University Institute (Italy)
Living 'the American dream' – Gender, Race and Incorporation of Brazilian Women Through Ethnic Economy in Los Angeles' Magali Natalia Alloatti, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (Brazil)
Migration and Transnationalism
Room: 009 – Academic Building
Chair: Michael C. Ewers, SESRI/Qatar University (Qatar)
Emigration on the Go: Towards a Theory of Transnational Spontaneity in a Turbulent Stateless Context Abdi Kusow, Iowa State University, USA.
Creating Categories of Migrants at the Borders Mary Rose Geraldine Sarausad, Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand)
Transnationalism and Pakistani and Afghani Migrant Entrepreneurs in Japan and the UAE Tomoko Fukudo, Chiba University (Japan)
Migration and Development - (Session in Arabic with Simultaneous Translation)
Room: Auditorium 2 - Cultural Foundation Building
Chair: Yousef Daoud, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies (Qatar))
International Migration: Characteristics and Impact on Development in Khouribga- Morocco. Yassine Moukhlissi, University Hassan 2 (Morocco)
Forced Migration and Refugees Djebablia Abdelhafid, ENSSP (Algeria)
Migration and Human Mobility for Sustainable Development Fadwa Subahi, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies (Qatar)

17:30   Coffee – End of Day 1

Day 2 | 27th November 2016

8:30-10:00   Keynote

Auditorium 2 - Cultural Foundation Building

Chair: Michael Ewers, Qatar University (Qatar)

Main Auditorium – Cultural Foundation Building

Jonathan Beaverstock, University of Bristol (UK)
Highly-Skilled Corporate Migration and Global Talent Mobility

10:00-10:15   Coffee Break

10:15-11:45 Panel 2 – Room: (Auditorium 2 – Cultural Foundation Building)

Chair: Abdelwahab El- Affendi, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies (Qatar)

The Truth about the Brain Drain: Blessing or Curse
Hassan Aly, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies (Qatar)

Global South Migration and Immigrant Transnationalism
Min Zhou, University of California, Los Angeles (USA)

Migration when Social preferences are Ordinal:
Steady State Population Distribution, and Social Welfare
Oded Stark: University of Bonn (Germany)

11:45-12:00   Coffee Break

12:00-13:30   Parallel Sessions 1

Cultural Practices and Cultural Exchanges in Immigrant Incorporation Room: Auditorium 001 – Academic Building
Chair: Muthanna Samara, Kingston University, London, UK
Inter-Generational Socio-Cultural and Integration Nexus with Home and Destination Countries: A Study of Nigerian and Ghanian Diasporas in Ghana and Nigeria Oluyemi O Fayomi, Covenant University (Nigeria)
Conceptualising Integrative Exchanges: Marginalisation, Music and Identity of African Migrants in Hong Kong Terence C T Shum, Technological and Higher Education Institute of Hong Kong.
Migration and Family Cohesion: Patterns of Intergenerational Relations in Turbulent Times Ronny König, Bettina Isengard and Marc Szydlik - University of Zurich (Switzerland)
Asylum-seeking Migration, Multiculturalism and Integration: Two Different Sides to Britishness? Amadu Wurie Khan, International Commission on Survivor Centered Disaster Response and Welcoming Association Edinburgh (UK)

Highly Skilled Migrants II – Mobility and Policy Room: 009 – Academic Building
Chair: Jonathan Beaverstock, University of Bristol (UK)
Career Moves? Educational Mobility Decisions of International Doctoral Students Studying at an Elite British institution Adél Pásztor, Newcastle University (UK)
Naturalization of High Skilled Migrants in the GCC- a Comparative Analysis Sabah Khadri, Georgetown University (Qatar)
Careers, Expertise and life Strategies of Highly Skilled Migrants in Qatar Nabil Khattab, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies (Qatar) Michael C. Ewers, SESRI/Qatar University (Qatar) Zahra Babar, Georgetown University (Qatar)

13:30-14:15   Lunch

14:15-15:45   Parallel Sessions 2

Family Migration, Immigration Policy, and Pathways and Barriers to Integration
Room: Auditorium 001 – Academic Building

Chair: Jon Fox, University of Bristol (UK)

City Hukou Barriers and Hukou Intermarriages in Urban China
Felicia F Tian, Fudan University (China)

U.S. Immigration Exceptionalism and its Unintended Consequence: The Cuban Experience
Susan Eckstein, Boston University (US)

Invisible Migrant Husband Couples Within the Current Multiculturalism in South Korea
Yoonkyung Kwak, University of Bristol (UK)

Encountering Islam in the Arab Gulf – Social Remittances and Gender in Rural Bangladesh
Md. Abdus Sabur, University of Massachusetts (USA)

Forced Migration III – Displacement and Dispossession
Room: 010 – Academic Building

Chair: Asma Mustafa, University of Oxford (UK)

Education as a Tool of Resilience and Resistance: The Interaction of Education with Displaced Syrian Youths' Future Migration Decisions
Vidur Chopra, Harvard University (USA)

Refugees as the Imaginary Other – How do Polish Migrants to the UK Make Sense of Refugees?
Magda Mogilnicka, University of Bristol (UK)

Towards a Resilience-based Approach to Refugee Crises: The Case of the Syria Crisis
Amr Ragab, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies (Qatar)

15:45-16:00   Coffee Break

16.00-17.30   Parallel Sessions 3

Social Inclusion and Exclusion: the Immigrant Perspective
Room: Auditorium 001 – Academic Building

Chair: Adrian Favell, University of Leeds, UK)

Pathological Integration
Jon Fox and Magda Mogilnicka, University of Bristol (UK)

German Migrants in Greece and Anti-German Hostility in Greece
Charis Anastasopoulos, University of Cologne (Germany)

Would You Stay or Would You Go? Attracting and Retaining Expatriates in Qatar in an Era of Uncertainty
Michael Ewers and Bethany Shockley, SESRI/Qatar University (Qatar)

Migration, Identity, and Economics (Session in Arabic with Simultaneous Translation)
Room: Auditorium 2 - Cultural Foundation Building

Chair: Sami Miaari, Tel Aviv University

The Reality of the Syrian Asylum to the West Between the Dilemma of Identity
and the Possibility of Assimilation
Hadia Yahyaoui, Abbas Laghrour Khechela, Algeria

Muslims in Australia: Future Discourse
Nedal El-Ghattis, Bahrain Polytechnic (Bahrain)

The Impact of Migration and Displacement on Financial and Economic Stability.
Mohammed Gayyas Lamia Salman, Baghdad University (Iraq)

19:00   Conference Dinner (Ard Kanaan, Katara Cultural Village)

Day 3 | 28th November 2016
9:00-10:30 Panel 3 – Auditorium 2 – Cultural Foundation Building

Chair: Zahra Babar, Georgetown University (Qatar)

Emerging Trends, Patterns, and Issues in Migration to the Gulf
Nasra Shah, Kuwait University (Kuwait)

Migration Policies in Qatar: Did it Work Enough to Attract Highly-Skilled Migrant?
Hend Al-Muftah, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies (Qatar)

Qatari Attitudes Towards Guest Workers
Abdoulaye Diop and Kien Le, SESRI/Qatar University (Qatar)

10:15-10:30   Coffee Break

10:30-12:30   Parallel Sessions 1

Guest Workers in the Gulf Countries
Room: Auditorium 001 – Academic Building

Chair: Nasra Shah, Kuwait University (Kuwait)

Is there a 'No Refugee' Policy in Rentier States? Insights from the Arabian Gulf and Central Asia
Laurent A. Lambert, SESRI/Qatar University (Qatar)

Labour Agency Among the 'Dubai Irish': Social Stagers or Acquiescent Actors
Frances Carter, National University of Ireland Galway (Ireland)

Expatriates and the Oil Bust: Personal Satisfaction and Economic Outlook in Qatar
Kien Le, Abdoulaye Diop and Nada Abdelkader, SESRI/Qatar University (Qatar)

Migration and Development – Governance and Institutions
Room: 009 – Academic Building

Chair: Hend Al-Muftah, Doha Institute for Graduate Studies (Qatar)

The Triptych Migration- Inward FDI- Inequality in South Asian Countries:
How Much Do Governance and Institutions Matter?
Siham Matallah, Chaib Bounoua, Nouria Ghazi, University of Tlemcen (Algeria)

The Migration-Development Nexus in the EU's Seasonal Workers Directive
Margarite Zoeteweij, University of Fribourg (Switzerland)

Migration of West Africa Inhabitants to the Northern Hemisphere: An Exploration of Social Strain
Factors Among Senegalese and Nigerians.
Olakunle Folami, Adekunle Ajasin University (Nigeria)

12:30   Lunch – End of Conference

**14.00-18.00   Information Worlds of Refugees: Workshop on Fieldwork and
                    Design Methods with Displaced Populations by Conflict Zones**
Karen E. Fisher, Information School, University of Washington (US)

Speakers Biography:

Hassan Aly

The Founding Dean of the School of Public Administration and Development Economics and Professor of Economics at the Doha institute for Graduate Studies. Prior to joining the DI, Dr. Aly was a member of the Ohio State faculty since 1989. He has gone through the ranks to reach the full professorship with tenure in 2008. He is currently an Emeritus Professor at Ohio State. Also, he has served in a number of positions including Faculty Associate to the Middle East Studies Center and Faculty Associate to the John Glenn Institute for Public Service and Public Policy. He is also the Co-editor of the African Development Review (2009-2012), Middle East Business, and Economic Review (2002-2010).

Professor Aly is on the editorial board of the Journal of Development and Economic Policies and the International Journal of Applied Business and Economics Research. In 2004, he was elected to the executive board of the Middle East Economics Association where he served two terms as a Treasurer, two terms as an Executive Secretary, and currently serving his second term as a President. Professor Aly has been granted a lifetime research fellow title from the Economic Research Forum and was elected in 2012 to serve on the board of trustees of this most well-known international think tank related to Middle East economics.

In addition to teaching at The Ohio State University, Dr. Aly taught, researched, and consulted in many countries in the Middle East including Egypt, Kuwait, Jordan, UAE, and Tunisia. Most recently, Dr. Aly served as a Chief Research Economist and Lead Economist at the African Development Bank (2009-2011). Senior Advisor to the Minister of Planning (Fall 2012), Director of Graduate Studies at Zayed University in the UAE (2002-2005). He has over forty publications in national and international journals including (AER, REStat, EDCC, World Development, Economic letters, Applied Economics, and Journal of Developing areas among others).

Jonathan Beaverstock

The Associate Dean International for the Faculty of Social Sciences and Law, and Professor of International Management in the School of Economics, Finance and Management at the University of Bristol, United Kingdom. Previously, he's held Professorships at the Universities of Nottingham and Loughborough, U.K..

Jonathan chiefly investigates the mobility of professionals in global knowledge-intensive service firms, focusing on:
• the global mobility of talent;
• expatriation, assignments and business travel; and,
• the role of executive search firms in highly-skilled labour migration.

Jonathan has published widely (e.g. the Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society, Environment and Planning A, Journal of Economic Geography and the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies) and is an Assistant Editor of Global Networks and on the Editorial Board of Mobilities.

Jonathan is a Fellow of the Academy of Social Sciences, Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufacturing and Commerce, and Royal Geographical Society.

Nasra M. Shah

A Professor of Demography at the Department of Community Medicine and Behavioral Sciences at the Faculty of Medicine, Kuwait University. She is the Scientific Co-Director of the Gulf Labor Market and Migration Program (http://gulfmigration.eu/) of the Gulf Research Center and European University Institute. She received her doctoral degree in Population Dynamics from the Johns Hopkins University, School of Public Health, USA. Labor migration, especially from Asian to oil-rich Gulf countries, has been a consistent theme in her multi-faceted research interests. Her numerous migration-related publications include: socioeconomic profiles and economic progress of migrant workers, domestic worker migration, violence against women migrants, increasingly restrictive policies of host countries, the role of social networks in migration, 2nd generation non-nationals in the Gulf, and irregular migration. Her many publications include books on Asian Labor Migration: Pipeline to the Middle East; Pakistani Women; Basic Needs, Women and Development; and Population of Kuwait: Structure and Dynamics.

Hend Al Muftah

An Associate Professor of Public Administration and She serves VP for administration and Finance at Doha Institute for Graduate Studies since January 2015. She also served as the Director of HR at QU (2004-2008), Consultant for VP&CFO at QU and Minister of Business & Trade (2008-10). She was involved as a member in the steering committees in QU Reform Project & Strategic Plan (2004-08), "Selatek Project" (2007-08) with Qatar Foundation (QF), and Labor Market Strategy (2005-07), National Development Strategy (2009-10) with General Secretary for Development Planning (GSDP) in Qatar. Her main research interest areas are public administration, labor market, education, and female empowerment.

Philippe Fargues

The founding Director of the Migration Policy Centre. He is a sociologist and demographer. He has been Director of the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies at the American University in Cairo, a senior researcher at the French National Institute for Demographic Studies in Paris, a visiting professor at Harvard, and the Director of the Centre for Economic Legal and Social Studies (CEDEJ) in Cairo.

He has lectured in a number of universities in Europe, America, Africa and the Middle East. Fargues' recent publications include: Is What We Hear About Migration Really True? Questioning Eight Migration Stereotypes (MPC, RSCAS, European University Institute, Florence, 2014); International Migration and the Nation State in Arab Countries (Middle East Law and Governance, Toronto, 2013); Demography, Migration and Revolt in the South of the Mediterranean(in Arab Society in Revolt, Brookings, Washington, 2012); Immigration without Inclusion: Non-Nationals in Nation-Building in the Gulf States (Asian and Pacific Migratio

Min ZHOU

A Professor of Sociology & Asian American Studies, Walter and Shirley Wang Endowed Chair in US-China Relations & Communications, and Director of the Asia Pacific Center at the University of California, Los Angeles, USA. She was Tan Lark Sye Chair Professor, Head of Sociology Division, and Director of the Chinese Heritage Centre at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore (2013-2016), and Chang Jiang Scholar Chair Professor of Sociology at Sun Yat-sen University, China (2009-2012). Her main research are in: migration & development, migrant adaptation/integration, ethnic entrepreneurship, the new second generation, ethnic/racial relations, diaspora studies, the sociology of Asia and Asian America. She has published widely in these areas, including 17 books and more than 180 journal articles and book chapters. She is a co-author of the award winning book The Asian American Achievement Paradox (with Lee, 2015) and The Rise of the New Second Generation (with Bankston, 2016).

Abdoulaye Diop

A Research Associate Professor and Head of the Research Department at the Qatar University (QU) Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI). In addition to the Institute's funded projects, Dr. Diop has successfully completed over half a dozen research grants as Lead Principal Investigator and Co-Lead Principal Investigator. His specific areas of interest include survey research methods, social capital, labor markets and migration.
Prior to joining SESRI in 2009, Dr. Diop worked at the University of Virginia Center for Survey Research, the University of Connecticut Center for Survey Research and Analysis and the University of Connecticut Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. He also worked at the Advanced School of Applied Economics in Dakar, Senegal. Dr. Diop has authored and co-authored a number publications and survey research reports and has actively participated in a number of international conferences on survey research methods.

Tariq Modood

A Professor of Sociology, Politics and Public Policy. He is the founding Director of the University Research Centre for the Study of Ethnicity and Citizenship. He has held over 40 grants and consultancies (UK, European and US), has over 30 (co-authored and (co-edited books and reports) and over 150 articles or chapters in political philosophy, sociology and public policy.
He is the co-founding editor of the international journal, *Ethnicities.* His recent publications include *Multicultural Politics: Racism, Ethnicity and Muslims in Britain* (Edinburgh University Press, 2005), *Multiculturalism: A Civic Idea*, (Polity, 2007) and *Still Not Easy Being British: Struggles for a Multicultural Citizenship* (Trentham Books, 2010); and as co-editor, *Multiculturalism, Muslims and Citizenship: A European Approach*(Routledge, 2006) and *Secularism, Religion and Multicultural Citizenship*, Cambridge University Press, 2009).
He is highly committed to public engagement and he is a regular contributor to media and policy debates. His work is frequently cited by policy-makers and practicners and on several occasions has influenced policy. He has been Adviser to the Muslim Council of Britain and have served on the DfES Race, Education and Employment Forum; the Commission on the Future of Multi-Ethnic Britain (1997-2000); the IPPR Commission on National Security (2007-09); the National Equality Panel (2007-10); and the Commission on Religion and Belief in British Public Life (2013-16).

Adrian Favell

The cahir in Sociology and Social Theory at University of Leeds, UK. Before that he was the Director of Centre for Regional and Global Ethnographies and Professor of European and International Studies at Aarhus University and Professor of Sociology at UCLA. He is an associate of the Bauman Institute and CERS (Centre for Ethnicity and Racism Studies), and a committee member of the Leeds Migration Research Network. He is associate editor of Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, and on the editorial committee of Journal of Common Market Studies. He is also a Professorial Academic Associate of the Sainsbury Institute for the Study of Japanese Arts and Cultures, Norwich, and a chercheur associé of the Centre d'études européennes, Sciences Po.
He is an interdisciplinary sociologist with a background in human geography, political science, political philosophy and comparative literature, and have a strong interest in mixed methods (qualitative/quantitative), research design, and the philosophical foundations of social research. His research on migration studies has contributed to debates on citizenship, multiculturalism and integration, intra-EU migration, and high skilled migration. His work on intra-EU "Eurostars", which uses ethnography as a method, is widely noted as having pioneered study on the everyday consequences of European integration on younger generations of highly mobile European citizens.

Oded Stark

A Distinguished Fellow at the Center for Development Research, University of Bonn, Distinguished Professor at the University of Warsaw, Adjunct Professor at the University of Tuebingen, and Distinguished Research Scholar at Georgetown University. He served as University Professor (Chair in Economic and Regional Policy) at the University of Klagenfurt and as Honorary University Professor of Economics at the University of Vienna, and prior to that as Professor of Economics (Chair in Development Economics) at the University of Oslo, and as Professor of Population and Economics and as the Director of the Migration and Development Program at Harvard University. He has written on applied microeconomic theory, development economics, population economics, the economics of migration, labor economics, evolutionary economics, urban economics, regional economics, welfare economics, and the theory of the firm. He is the author of the critically acclaimed books *The Migration of Labor* (Oxford and Cambridge, MA: Blackwell 1991 and 1993), and *Altruism and Beyond, An Economic Analysis of Transfers and Exchanges Within Families and Groups* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1995 and 1999), and is the co-editor of the *Handbook of Population and Family Economics* (in Handbooks in Economics; Amsterdam: North-Holland 1997). Oded Stark is Doctor honoris causa (University of Warsaw), a Humboldt Awardee, and a Presidential Professor of Economics (Poland).

Abstracts | الملخصات البحثية

Syrian Refugees or Future Turk Citizens: How Turks and Syrians in Turkey view Each Other.

Aldujayn, M.
Istanbul University, Turkey

Abstract:

Immigration has been one of the international issues and each state trying to cope with it. This paper explores how immigration influences the state's citizens' identity and refugees' national identity within the views of the host state' citizens. My case study would be about Turkey, being a place for refugees in amount exceeds two millions of nationals Syrians. The research method is done through questionnaire and handed to a collected peers including Turk and Syrian to analyze the immigration influence on both side in terms of social cohesion, national identity and state policy. Moreover, this paper explains the reactions of refugees toward immigration policymaking especially when Turkey has issued a new law requires Syrian nationals to get a visa in order to enter the country. In addition, it investigates into integration of Syrian into the Turkish society taking into consideration the language barrier among the groups, socio-economic levels as well as the similarity and closeness in terms of religion and cultural background. The research paper will show in depth about the recent situation of immigration and specifying Syrian nationals in Turkey and features possible outlines and solutions as well as giving knowledge about our case to policy state makers and academic researchers.

Migration Policies in Qatar: Did it Work Enough to Attract Highly-Skilled Migrant?

Al-Muftah, H.
Doha Institute for Graduate Studies

Abstract

The increase in Qatar's population, over the last decades, has not been caused primarily by a natural growth of indigenous population, but by the influx of foreign workers. During past last four decades, Qatar population multiplied 15 times from 111,000 to 1,624,761 in July 2011 (Permanent Population Committee, 2011). The total number of migrant (MW) workers in Qatar increased during the period 2004-2014 from 400,000 to 1,400,000, with annual growth rate of 14.7 percentage, 70 percentage are semi/unskilled workers in the private sector (4th Qatar Human Development Report, 2015: 48). Overtime, the MW has become one of the most dynamic economic factors in Qatar. More recently, the employment of large numbers of MW has been a structural imperative in Qatar, as the oil and gas-related projects, construction development, Education City, specific projects as the Pearl, Lusial, Qatar Rail, and FIFA 2022 depend on the importation of foreign technologies and require knowledge and skills.
Over the last two decades, Qatar has revised its policies related to migration. In turn, this led to the establishment of some local institutions, membership of some international institutions, and issuing some rules and regulations that conform to international standards. This paper discuss those policies, with special focus on sponsorship system, kafala, and to what extent it supported Qatar's need of Highly-Skilled Migrants (HSMs) in driving its economy. The paper begins with discussing briefly the international immigration in terms of its significance, cost and benefits for both economies: sending and receiving, then it highlights some international immigration policies, Canadian and Japanese. The paper finally discuss immigration history in Qatar, and analyze the migrants' demographics and migration policies, mainly kafala. The paper concluded that Qatar will remain for a while in need for migrant workers due to their small-size population, however, the current kafala system and other related regulations and in general migration policies and bodies was not enough success in attracting HSMs to the Qatari economy, as 70 percent of migrant workers are unskilled/semi-skilled working in the private sector, mainly the construction. The kafala system is not bad as been stereotyped in the literature, it works fairly in the government and public sector, however it might be violated by the private sector, mainly the construction and domestic labor, which, although some improvements and oversight by government, still in need for further awareness and control.

German Migrants in Greece and Anti-German Hostility in Greece

Anastasopoulos, C.
University of Cologne, Germany

Abstract:
In 2015 Germany and German politics concerning the European Union and the European currency were discussed furiously in Greece once again. Greek protesters burning the German national flag in front of the Greek House of Parliament and Greek newspapers publishing pictures of German chancellor Angela Merkel and German finance minister Wolfgang Schäuble depicted in Nazi uniform appear to indicate that the Greek-language discourse on Germany is overwhelmingly negative The nationalistic discourse fueled by Greek populists suggests that being a German can be a stigma in Greece. This overt hostility towards Germany inspired my qualitative study on the self-expression of German immigrants who reside permanently in Greece. The research questions are: Is being a German a stigma that is added to the self-knowledge of German immigrants in Greece? What self-awareness of being a German is employed by German immigrants in Greece when they view themselves and when they consider themselves in face-to-face encounters with Greeks? Do they employ/exhibit any techniques to control the impressions they produce in interactions with Greeks? How does the fact that German immigrants belong to one of the most powerful nations at present effect their consideration of the stigmatizing discourse on Germany? In my contribution to the conference I want to present first study results dealing with historical blame and acceptance of populist hostility towards Germany. I would like my paper to be considered for publication

Politics of Belonging' in the Cosmopolitan Persian Gulf

Akinci, I.
University of Sussex, UK

Abstract:
Following the oil boom, a very particular societal type was shaped in the GCC states, in which diversity is managed through clear legal and social boundaries between citizens and migrants. In this transition, the concept of national identity and citizenship was also shaped, based on extending vast welfare benefits to minority citizens in exchange for civic and political rights through the exclusion of migrants who have become integral and crucial in the construction and maintenance of this citizenship model.
Considering the fact that majority of the foreign labour are semi and unskilled, and temporary, academia predominantly and traditionally narrated Gulf migration from an economic lens. In recent years, acknowledging the heterogeneous intra and inter group dynamics, academia increasingly become interested in lived experiences of middle and upper class migrants, who have 'temporarily' settled in the region with their families (see Vora, 2013; Shah, 2014; Gardner, 2010, Ali, 2011; Kanna, 2011). Experiences of South and South East Asian migrant groups were predominant in these researches since they form some of the largest migrant groups in the GCC. However, little do we know about the lived experiences and perceptions of the long term non-GCC Arab migrants as well as their peer Emirati citizens that migration and citizenship policies and discourses effect.
Based on one-year long qualitative fieldwork in the city of Dubai, this paper explores how second generation non-GCC Arabs as well as their peer Emirati citizens shape their sense of belonging both as a subjective feeling of familiarity, and being 'at home' in a place and as a discursive resource in which they articulate, challenge and resist forms of inclusion/exclusion and discourses of belonging.
Considering both non-citizen and citizen populations are highly diverse in their cultural and socio-economic backgrounds as well as their legal statuses in the UAE, this paper focuses on how these particularities influence their narrations of belonging, and perceptions of national identity and citizenship in the currently emphasized post oil era.

Living "the American Dream": Gender, Race and Incorporation of Brazilian Women Through Ethnic Economy in Los Angeles.

Magali Natalia Alloatti

Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina – Brazil

Abstract:

This paper is based on my research during 2015/2016 in the city of Los Angeles. The focus of the work was to analyze dynamics of changes and continuities regarding Brazilian identity (ies) through a multi-sited ethnography (Marcus, 2011; Falzon, 2009; Colleman & Hellermann 2011). I focused on Brazilian immigrants engaged in performing and teaching different cultural activities offered as Brazilian culture. The fieldwork was developed in two phases. Firstly, more than forty participant and non-participant observations were conducted in order to identify prominent social agents, spaces and activities within the field. Secondly, forty-one individual cases were selected and forty-five in-depth interviews were conducted.

The main findings of my work differ significantly from the established knowledge about Brazilian immigrants in countries of major destination, i.e. U.S. and Western Europe. The discordances are related to two fundamental aspects: a) economic niche: cultural activities versus domestic labor b) how gender and race influence the access to the labor market. In traditional destinations, Brazilians usually get low wage jobs experiencing downward social mobility, contrasting with their middle-class origins in Brazil (CENSUS 2010). The main occupation for women are jobs in domestic labor (U.S.) and/or as care givers (mainly Italy).

Los Angeles is an exceptionality regarding opportunities within ethnic economy (Light, 2002). Brazilian women are able to become entrepreneurs and/ or teachers exploiting social representations about Brazil, Carnival and sensuality. I identified that samba and Afro-Brazilian dance are spaces almost exclusive to women. In these cases, race and body type are two elements that highly influence success. Being brown-skin, black or white can define who gets access to which spaces and positions in the field of samba and Afro-Brazilian dance. Only extremely powerful individuals are able to negotiate these elements as constitutive of their positions.

The findings compels us to reflect upon processes of incorporation of migrants in the U.S. (Itzigsohn & Saucedo 2002; 2005). These are first generation Brazilians, which makes language and legal status something extremely important. Segmented assimilation (Portes & Rumbaut, 2001) helps explaining some of the cases, as long as these women manage to commodify race as a feature in their shows and performances. In this sense, gender and race must be thought in an intersectional perspective (Hondagneu-Sotelo 2003; Mahler & Pessar, 2006, 2010). We need to consider them as mutually influencing each other in defining economic opportunities and access to social spaces.

Integration, in the case of these women, is felt and achieved through economic success in activities that are sold as cultural commodities. In their discourses, language and ethnicity determine their condition as migrants in daily life. Yet, being economically successful is the proof that they are the 'desired type of immigrant' in the U.S. Their own perception is built on the communion of a strong narrative about migrants' success in the country and the accomplishment of personal goals, desires and empowerment; elements that must be noteworthy in the case of female ethnic entrepreneurs (Hughes, 2003; Levent, Masurel & Nijkapm 2003).

The Knowledge Economy's Skilled Immigrants: Equations of Appropriation and

Exclusions in the Penumbra of Race and Gender

Banerjee, P.

Smith College, USA

Abstract:

"The definitive smell inside a Silicon Valley start-up was of curry," declared an American novel about the nation's rising information technology (IT) industry in 2000. Indeed, since the 1990s, thousands of IT workers (mostly male) have been recruited from India on specialty occupation 'skilled' visas under the H-1B program to work in the U.S. for companies representing the corporate spectrum. Centering the discourse used to represent this labor incorporation, this paper asks: what does the characterization of Indian immigrant IT workers signal about the transnational politics of race, gender, and skilled migration in late capital? Close readings of U.S. government documents on immigration and H-1B policy, as well as online sources and news reports on the subject reveal a contrasting rhetoric that constitutes the figure of the 'highly skilled' Indian immigrant IT worker. On one end, mainly in pro-market globalist writings, stands the valorized hetero-masculine Indian hero: the symbol of dynamism, innovation,

entrepreneurship, natural talent, and global outlook. Testimonies registered at U.S. Congressional hearings and policy papers on skilled visa reform frequently endorse this perspective, suggesting the state's adaptive capacity to dispel concerns about exploited immigrants. On the other end, particularly in U.S.-based news coverage on H-1B visa issues, one sees the construction of a pitiable, servile, and quasi-legitimate workforce that displaces rightful citizens from career entitlements. Both representational strategies mask how the intersections between work visas and flexible hiring in international labor subcontracting have constructed Indian IT workers' racialized subordination to the state and capital. Short-term contracts, frequent relocations, episodic unemployment, fluctuating incomes, and anxieties over employment-based visa status constitute for these immigrants the embodied and emotional aspects of labor, and by extension, contributions towards capital accumulation both in India (via remittances) and the U.S. Using a transnational framework and interview data, this paper addresses how popular discourses about Indian IT workers leave unexamined advanced capital's central role in shaping migration and the definition of what counts as 'skilled' work.

Development Induced Displacement and Major Distortions in Compensation Practices in the Context of Kerala, India

Beegom, B.
University of Kerala, India

Abstract:
Kerala is an Indian state located on the Malabar Coast of South West India. Kerala is well known state in India for its high sex ratio, literacy level, health facilities etc. In Kerala, many development projects have been implemented and these have evicted large numbers of people from their lands. Though displacement is inevitable, most of the times, it affects the most marginalized people and it multiplies their vulnerability. This paper tries to analyse the issues related to displacement in Kerala, in one major projects namely Kochin international Container Transshipment Terminal Project, in Ernakulam district. The implementation of these projects caused widespread agitations across the state. The study reveals the nature and extent of displacement and its major issues in compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation. Orthodox development theory promises "growth with redistribution", but development policies have failed in practice to distribute growth benefits equally. The present study made an attempt to understand the nuances in compensation practices adopted by the government and its major distortions. The findings of the study indicate the lacunae in the policy making with regard to development.

Labour Agency Among the 'Dubai-Irish': Social Stagers or Acquiescent Actors?

Carter, F.
National University of Ireland, Ireland

Abstract:
There is evidence of an Irish community emerging in Dubai, with the establishment of the Dubai Irish Society in 1974. Since then, the UAE and Ireland have cooperated in economic affairs, education, technology, sport and cultural exchange culminating in the establishment of an Irish embassy in Abu Dhabi in 2009 and a UAE embassy in Dublin in 2010. The changing nature of Irish migration, combined with legislative changes in traditional receiving countries, such as Canada and Australia, has meant that Dubai has emerged as a 'new immigrant destination' for Irish highly-skilled migrant professionals ('the Dubai-Irish') with a notable surge in those relocating there since the economic collapse in 2008. There are currently 8,500 Irish citizens living and working in the UAE, who have become known as a well-educated group, enjoying certain privileges afforded by their professionalism, nationality and close links to UAE sovereignty. The Dubai-Irish are well-represented across key industry sectors in Dubai and in their accounts, migrants speak of their determination, their thirst for adventure, and their appreciation for encounters with difference within this migrant hierarchy.

A number of calls have been made in the literature to re-invigorate research on aspects of labour agency (Coe, 2012; Castree, 2007; Lier, 2007).   Cumbers et al. (2010), drawing on the work of Katz (2004), seek to re-define labour agency as "strategies", drawing a distinction between resilience, reworking and resistance strategies. Coe and Jordhus-Lier (2010) suggest that in reality, labour agency is synonymous with 're-working strategies', that is, grounded processes of reworking and resistance which are unavoidably manifested in (intersecting) existing social and cultural relationships and with institutional forms such as global production networks, the state, community networks and labour market intermediaries,

which means that agency always needs to be grounded or re-embedded in the space-time contexts of which it is a constituent process. There have been few empirical studies relating to Irish highly-skilled migrant professionals on a city scale (Ryan, 2015; King, 1992; MacEinri, 1991). This research makes a new contribution to knowledge in several ways: the research documents Irish migration in a 'new immigrant destination'; addresses a gap in the labour geography literature, for a reconceptualising of labour agency in new spatialities and temporalities; and provides an opportunity of one specific expatriate "enclave" (Ewers and Ricce, 2016, p7) to be critically examined.

This research uses a qualitative research design, incorporating a case-study methodology situated in constructivist grounded theory (Corbin and Strauss, 2008). Snowball sampling is being used to capture the range and diversity of the Dubai-Irish community. A preliminary call for participants was issued on 11th April 2016 via the Irish Times which generated over 100 unique responses, two pilot interviews have been completed and 30-35 interviews are scheduled for August 2016. The biographic-narrative interpretative method ('BNIM') (Wengraf, 2001) of interviewing has been selected as the most appropriate interview method as it supports both the inner and outer worlds of historically-evolving persons in historically evolving situations and particularly the inner and outer worlds of interactivity.

Education as a Tool of Resilience and Resistance: The Interaction of Education with Displaced Syrian Youths' Future Migration Decisions

Chopra, V.

Harvard University (USA)

Study aims and contribution
Recent work has attempted to theorize a combination of individuals' aspirations and abilities in their decisions to migrate or stay (Carling, 2014, 2002). Even in contexts of forced migration, education can simultaneously 'push' and 'pull' individuals and communities towards or away from certain destinations (Chopra & Dryden-Peterson, 2016; Epstein, 2010). Less is known about the ways education moderates individuals' aspirations and/or their abilities to migrate in the context of forced migration. This study seeks to fill this gap in our understanding. It examines how education impacts Syrian youths' (18-30 years) aspirations and abilities to migrate and the narratives they employ in analyzing and justifying different migration options available to them. In its specific focus on displaced Syrians currently pursuing education in Lebanon, the study aligns with the conference's desire to examine the drivers of skilled migration.

Methodology
Data for this case study were collected in Lebanon between January – July, 2016 when I conducted 43 interviews with 15 forcibly displaced Syrian youth (N=8 female; N=7 male). Through this period, I interviewed youth two – four times. I followed snowball sampling techniques to deliberately create a sample of youth participants who were accessing formal, certified higher education at the undergraduate or graduate level. To understand how youth imagine their futures and navigate migration decisions, I also asked them to create an identity map (Sirin & Fine, 2007). Finally, I interviewed 10 policy actors from local and international NGOs and UN agencies involved in providing education and relief services for displaced Syrian youth. Data from interviews with youth and policy actors, youths' identity maps, and background policy documents constitute the data for this case study. The analytic unit is individuals and I will use Atlas.ti, a qualitative software tool, to code and classify these multiple data per 'etic' and 'emic' codes (Charmaz, 2006).

Preliminary findings and conclusion
Preliminary analysis reveals that education plays a primary role in youths' aspirations and abilities to migrate. At first, their decisions to forcibly migrate from Syria are driven by the reality of their disrupted education and an unflinching desire to continue their studies. In Lebanon, in the face of significant cost and language barriers, the small proportion of youth that are able to enroll in higher education institutions find themselves in highly politicized spaces; largely ignorant of youths' lived realities and past experiences. Despite these limitations, youth seek transnational academic support from a variety of sources – individual and institutional – spread across geographies. The difficulty of availing residency permits, legal barriers to employment, a struggling economy, and the lack of pathways to and beyond higher education, coupled with a global migration exodus, forces youth to consider migrating onward. Yet, youth choose to stay and use their education as tools of resistance and resilience in justifying their decisions to stay. Despite significant barriers some youth exhibit great resilience and stay to deliberately not disrupt their education and to be geographically close to Syria and their families left behind. Others use education as a tool to resist narratives of displaced youth as passive and helpless, and relentlessly pursue education to be able to eventually migrate as skilled labor and become legal immigrants in Europe and the region.

Qataris' Attitudes Towards Guest Workers

Diop, A., Le, K. T. & Johnston, T.

Qatar University, Qatar

Abstract:

Public attitudes play a critical role in shaping policies towards immigration and the status of migrant workers. Facing growing pressure from international human rights organizations, media and other groups, Qatar has begun efforts to reform the current kafala system, which governs the lives and working conditions of foreign workers in the country. Yet despite these efforts, relatively little is known about what citizens actually think of this policy, let alone their more general attitudes towards foreign workers. In this presentation, we explore this question. The Qatari government will implement reforms of the sponsorship system in December 2016. Whether this reform succeeds will depend on public attitudes towards this new policy and how citizens perceive the role of foreign workers in the country. Drawing on data from a nationally representative survey in Qatar, we use a split sample technique to better disentangle citizens' varying attitudes towards blue-collar and white-collar

workers. The survey results suggest that Qatari citizens are ambivalent about foreign workers' contributions and overall impact on their country. While they value foreign workers' positive contribution to the development of their country in general,

they have concerns about this population's impact on economic and health resources. Ultimately, most citizens would prefer to maintain the sponsorship system, or kafala, as it is right now.

U.S. Immigration Exceptionalism and its Unintended Consequences: the Cuban Experience

Eckstein, S.
Boston University, U.S

Abstract:

Since Fidel Castro came to power in 1959 the U.S. has extended a range of immigration privileges to Cubans never offered other nationals. It has done so by imagining Cubans to be refugees, without ever requiring evidence that they were and with only a minority of Cuban entrants over the years actually satisfying the internationally agreed-upon U.N. definition of refugees. Drawing on archival materials, in-depth interviews with policy-makers and immigration authorities, and statistical sources, I will summarize Washington's key immigration policies that have privileged Cubans and address theories that might help explain "why the state does what it does." Bases for Cuban exceptionalism will be shown to have changed over the years, with earlier privileges setting in motion a "path dependence of privileges." Cubans are the only foreign-born guaranteed a minimum of 20,000 immigration visas, the only foreign-born who when entering the U.S. without authorization are almost without exception guaranteed rights to legal residence with a path to citizenship, the only foreign-born who qualify for refugee benefits without having been victims of persecution, and the only foreign-born who have routinely been admitted at Presidential discretion, bypassing Congressional authority over immigration. I then will examine actual Cuba-to-U.S. immigration trends, including in comparison to immigration trends involving other Caribbean countries. Despite Cuban exceptionalism, I will demonstrate how and explain why in many years more Haitians and especially more Dominicans have emigrated. I will also highlight unintended consequences U.S. Cuban immigration policies have unleashed. Ironically, the cumulative effect of the privileging of Cuban immigrants will be shown in recent years to have spurred a migration crisis largely off the media radar screen. Despite global hegemonic dominance, above all in relation to a small, weak state, the U.S. government proves far weaker and societal forces transnationally embedded far stronger in shaping immigration patterns than most studies of immigration suggest. Ordinary Cubans, Cuban Americans. and the Cuban government have limited Washington's control over Cuban immigration. I will end with a discussion of theoretically grounded "lessons learned," and address how Cuban exceptionalism might be put to rest.

Would you Stay or Would You Go? Attracting and Retaining Expatriates in Qatar in an Era of Uncertainty

Ewers, M. & Shockley, B.

SESRI/Qatar University, Qatar

Abstract:

Here we examine the determinants of mobility among expatriates in Qatar utilizing results from a nationally representative survey. We examine the relative importance of factors that attracted expatriates to the Qatar in the first place, and might prompt them to ultimately leave the country. A survey experiment is used to further investigate the conditions under which respondents would stay or leave Qatar, by presenting hypothetical scenarios based on real-world situations. The results for both the conventional and the experimental survey results are analyzed across subgroups based on respondent nationality and socio-economic characteristics. We find that local security and stability is the most dominant determinant of mobility among expatriates living in Qatar today. This is likely due to the sensitivity of more mobile Western expats to changes in local security conditions, and rapidly deteriorating security conditions in neighboring Middle East countries.

Smart Cities and Attracting Knowledge Workers: Where Do Highly Educated Workers Migrate the 21st Century?

Fallah, B.
Palestine Polytechnic University, Palestine

Abstract:

Regional policy-makers have long sought to attract highly-educated workers with a view to stimulating economic growth and vibrancy. Previous studies over the decades leading up to the new millennium show human capital divergence across cities, where the share of college graduates grew faster in cities that had larger initial shares of college-educated workers. However, labour markets have changed significantly post-2000, likely affecting migration decisions of highly-skilled workers. Additionally, past studies have not controlled for important changes in industry education levels and overall industry composition that may influence city-level college graduate growth. We use detailed 4-digit NAICS industry employment data combined with public micro-data to construct measures of industry skill upgrading and changes in industry composition to control for their effects on human capital growth. We find agglomeration forces, rather than initial graduate share, explains college-graduate share growth post-2000. We also decompose graduates into bachelors and postgraduate degree holders to determine whether different forces are at play on growth of graduates at different education levels.

Why Anti-Immigration Policies Endanger Europe

Fargues, P.
European University Institute, Italy

Abstract:

Migration is the most serious threat to the survival of the European Union. But is it an external or an internal threat, an attack from abroad by migrants or from within by politicians manipulating migration? The presentation will briefly review the facts (migrant and refugee crisis), the responses (from open doors to wire fences) and the contextual factors (economic crisis, nationalism...). It will then discuss the foreseeable negative consequences of the many barriers to international migration: on Europe's economy (migration as a response to Europe's demographic predicament, to the risk of skills ageing, etc.), but also security (regional stability, terrorism). It will conclude on the opportunity for a global action to address the current vacuum in the global governance of migration.

The Migration Equation: Rebooting Migration Theory Beyond Immigration Studies

Favell, A.
University of Leeds, UK

Abstract:

My presentation will present a programmatic critique of current mainstream US dominated "immigration" studies in sociology which reproduce, often unthinkingly, nation-state centred (methodologically nationalist) visions of immigration, integration (or assimilation) and citizenship . As the US-centred agenda has extended to comparative studies (particularly of Europe), the distortions and blindspots in this mode of work have

become more visible and more problematic. Notably, as well as failing to capture the varieties of migration and mobilities in a transnational continuum, conventional studies also fail to deal in a progressive way with the relation of migration to development and global inequalities. My discussion will look towards a more global and postdisciplinary future for migration studies.

Inter-generational Socio-cultural and Integration Nexus with Home and Destination Countries: A Study of Nigerian and Ghanaian Diasporas in Ghana and Nigeria.

Fayomi, O.
Covenant University, Nigeria

Abstract:

The issues of African diasporas, who are transnational non-state actors have become subject of bilateral, regional, and global discussions. The study raises the question of migration, integration and social cohesion thereby discussing the essential roles of the Nigerian diasporas that are living in Ghana and Ghanaian diasporas that are living in Nigeria are playing to the socio-economic development of both home and destination countries. The paper focuses on the roles of non-state actors in the development of home and destination countries and the extent of their interaction with the State. Drawing on both primary and secondary sources with the methodology that is largely qualitative, the paper situates its arguments on the back and forth movements of the Ghanaian and Nigerian diasporas within the sub-region of West Africa and their contributory functions in developing the social and economic contexts of Nigeria and Ghana. The paper seeks to highlight these roles and recommend that if the socio-economic contributions are harnessed effectively by the governments of the two countries, it will actually facilitate the actualisation of the sub-regional integration agenda of ECOWAS. Permeation of ideas, norms, values beliefs are essential in promoting healthy society devoid of wars, conflicts, destruction. It also strengthens cross-fertilisation of ideas, thereby resuscitating genuine unity and sustaining ingenuity that are being eroded in West Africa due to arbitrary creation of countries in the sub-region.

Design and Field Insights with Refugees in Camps by Conflict Zones

Fisher, K. E.
 University of Washington, USA

Abstract:

In 2016 the world is facing the worst humanitarian crisis since WWII: over 65M people are forcibly displaced, and over half are youth. We discuss our extended engagement at the United Nations Agency for Refugees (UNHCR) Za'atari Camp for Syrian Refugees by the Syria-Jordan border. Our mission is to understand the information world at Za'atari—the people, places, information, and technology—and assist the UNHCR and NGOs in building people's capacities through community services, education, health, protection, WASH, and other sectors. In this talk we share topline design and field insights for working with refugees in camps by conflict zones. These insights include a focus on humanitarian research; disruption of social fabric; closed, low resource environments; building capacity for all; the differing ubiquity of time, place and gender; iterative long-term, social engagement; universal design archetypes; youth as ICT wayfarers; connected learning; and innovating futures.

Migration of West Africa Inhabitants to the Northern Hemisphere: An Exploration of Social Strain Factors Among Senegalese and Nigerians

Folami, O.
Adekunle Ajasin University, Nigeria

Abstract :

This study sets to examine the strain factors associated with the migration of West Africa inhabitants migrate to Europe, North America and other countries in the World despite the abundant resources and democratic rule in the sub-region. West Africa sub-region has abundant natural resources capable of accelerating its socio-economic development such as crude oil deposit, cocoa, bitumen, gold, diamond, uranium and others. It is pertinent to know that the region remains underdeveloped and could not provide social facilities for its inhabitants. Internal conflict and military regime have ceased in the region but people continue to migrate. The countries in the sub-region have adopted democracy, rule of law and free economy system necessary for stability and growth. The free society and free economy system have not translated to stable society. The study used traditional theory of migration to explain the nexus between migration and development. People migrate when they are strained by deficient social facilities

such as health, electricity, education, security and unemployment. The study used qualitative technique to collect data from the respondents in Dakar, Senegal and Lagos, Nigeria. In-depth interviews were conducted among one hundred and eighty-four participants: Immigration Officers, 46; Civil Society Organisations, 36; and, Intending Travellers 102. It was found that underdevelopment not conflict pushes people out of the West Africa sub-region. It was revealed that people migrated as a result of bad governance. People migrate abroad to seek good life, employment, education, health and security. It was also revealed that people between age 14-50 often eager to travel abroad and many of them voluntarily return to their country when they are 55 years old and above. The study concluded that strain factors stimulate immigration at the expense of national development. It was suggested in this paper that international organisations should partner national government through direct investment to provide social facilities in the West Africa sub-region.

Transnationalism and Pakistani and Afghani Migrant Entrepreneurs in Japan and the UAE

Fukudo, T.
Chiba University, Japan

Abstract:

Pakistani and Afghani migrants are a typical example of transnational migrants (Guarnizo 1998; Vertvec 2009; Portes 2010) in Japan. In the migration and integration process, Pakistani and Afghani migrants were to become entrepreneurs (Fukuda 2012b). They started various types of businesses (e.g., importers and sellers of carpets, marble, jewels, and halal foods), but they gradually concentrated on the used car and parts export business. They expanded their business networks to the worldwide level, first establishing trading footholds in Pakistan or Afghanistan and subsequently in Japan, the UAE, and so on. These transnational networks are based on family or kinship ties. These kinship ties are the example of social capital. Particularly well known in this regard is a "re-exporting system of used vehicles and parts," which was built by Pakistani and Afghani migrant entrepreneurs in the UAE (Fukuda 2007; Fukuda & Asazuma 2011; Fukuda 2014). They maintain footholds in various countries, including Japan, by regularly visiting those countries. In addition, "institutional completeness" (Breton 1964) is important for migrants and their families when they select places to live.

This paper is based on sociological field research on Pakistani and Afghani migrant entrepreneurs in Japan since 1998 and in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) since 2005 (Fukuda 2012a). The goal of this paper is to establish how Pakistani migrants form their own networks, and, in addition, what roles these ties have either in the formation of transnational communities or in the process of social integration in both Japan and the UAE.

Who Worries about Migration? Attitudes Towards Migrants in the Visegrad Group Countries

Galanská , N.
University of Economics in Bratislava, Slovak Republic

Abstract:

Attitudes of the population towards migration often do not reflect research findings on the positive or negative impact of migration and furthermore, they can indirectly influence patterns of migration as well as migration policies. Possible barriers resulting from the negative influence reduce the potential positive impact of immigration on the country. The research paper aims to explore and to clarify the influence of economic and non-economic determinants on inhabitants ´attitudes towards migrants. We focus especially on the attitudes and self-perception of inhabitants of Visegrad Group countries related to migrants´ economic productivity and employment, as well as to fiscal impact of migration. The study compares the results of two surveys (European Social Survey Round 1 in 2002 and Round 7 in 2014 in order to track changes in the attitudes towards migrants across time. We use the multilevel ordered logistic regression for the model of the attitudes towards migration in order to evaluate the intra-class correlation on the regional and national level. This allows us to identify other potential factors as well as similarities and disparities across regions and countries influencing the attitudes of the inhabitants towards migrants.

Threat of Deportation as Proximal Social Determinant of Mental Health Amongst Migrant Workers

Harrigan, N. M.
Koh, C. Y.
Amirrudin, A.
Singapore Management University, Singapore

Abstract:

While migration health studies traditionally focused on socioeconomic determinants of health, an emerging body of literature is exploring migration status as a proximate cause of health outcomes. Study 1 is a path analysis of the predictors of mental health amongst 582 documented migrant workers in Singapore, and shows that threat of deportation is one of the most important proximate social determinants of predicted mental illness, and a mediator of the impact of workplace conflict on mental health. Study 2 is a qualitative study of the narratives of 149 migrant workers who were in workplace conflict with their employers, and demonstrates that workers believed threats were used as a negotiating strategy during workplace conflicts. Findings suggest that migration status places workers who come into workplace conflict with their employers at heightened risk of mental illness because migration status can be used as a tool used by employers in workplace negotiations.

The Impact of Intermediaries on Host Country Reputation and Skilled Migration Flows

Harvey, S. W.
University of Exeter, UK
Groutsis, D. & van den Broek, D.
University of Sydney, Australia

Abstract:

Given the major growth of outsourcing and privatizing of migration services by governments, now is a timely moment to explore a burgeoning of actors and processes that shape today's skilled migration flows. We argue that new forms of intermediaries have been noticeably absent from existing theories of skilled migration flows, which is an important oversight because these actors impact upon the reputations of host countries among skilled migrants, which in turn influences flows of skilled migration. We argue that intermediaries are poorly understood and weakly regulated, which has major implications for the reputation of host countries among potential skilled migrants. We outline six propositions that show the significance of the relationship between intermediaries, reputation and skilled migration flows. Our contribution extends beyond existing theories of social networks by showing the importance of intermediaries and reputation for flows of skilled migration to host countries and how social networks enable these flows.

9/11 and International Student Migration to the U.S.

Johnson, K. A. C.
University of California, U.S

Abstract:

International student migration to the U.S. dropped after the 9/11 attacks when it became the focus of anti-terrorism and immigration reform because it was believed the hijackers were non-U.S. nationals who had entered the U.S. on student visas. This study examines the impact of 9/11 on international student migration to determine if there was a significant change in visa issuances in post-9/11 years, taking into consideration insurmountable intervening obstacles that may change migration flows. I also investigate regional variation and Muslim religion predominance to test if visa issuances may have dropped for students originating from Middle Eastern countries and/or Muslim majority countries. I analyzed nonimmigrant visa issuance data from the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs annual Report of the Visa Office from 1989 to 2014. Results from paired sample t-tests show that while there was no initial significant difference between the pre- and post-9/11 periods, when broken down by visa classification and by region, there were pronounced negative changes; F and M visas dropped in five out of six regions, and the Middle East was the hardest impacted, experiencing an overall decline in the average number of issued F, J, and M student visas. Negative binomial regression results confirmed results of the paired sample t-tests. The findings suggest that although Muslim majority countries were issued fewer total visas, negative trends by student visa type in all regions may have been the impetus behind shifts in student migration after the September 11th, 2001 attacks.

Pathological Integration

Fox, J. & Mogilnicka, M.
University of Bristol, UK

Abstract:

For the last decade, East European migrants in the UK have been quietly integrating into British society. Part of this process has entailed learning to live constructively with new configurations of British diversity. But part of that same process has involved more pathological forms of integration, including racism. Integration doesn't only feature benevolent forms of everyday cosmopolitanism, multiculturalism, and conviviality; it also includes racism. Whilst integration is generally seen in both political discourse and scholarly analysis as desirable, the elements of acculturation it involves must necessarily include the adoption of multiple cultural forms and practices, including those deemed less desirable. The aim of this paper is to show how East Europeans in the UK are learning to be racist, gradually acquiring specifically British cultural competencies of racism. This doesn't mean East Europeans are always racist; it does mean, however, that racism is part of the integration equation. We focus on the racist and racialising practices of Poles, Hungarians, and Romanians living in Bristol in the UK. These East Europeans are not simply deploying the variants of racism they learned and used in their countries of origin. Rather, they are learning to use new forms of racism that they have been acquiring since coming to Britain. Their practices draw on but also creatively manipulate a more established racist repertoire that is part of British cultural norms and practices. Our aim is not to argue that East Europeans are racist, but that racism is part of integration.

Naturalization and Political participation of Highly Skilled Migrants in GCC Countries---A Comparative Analysis

Khadri, S.
Georgetown University, Qatar

Abstract:

The search for better employment and pay has been the driving force behind the migration of highly skilled labor of various countries. Several economic and social reasons impact the choice of the destination of these migrants. One of the many reasons has also been the ability to naturalize.

The Gulf cooperation council countries have been a major destination for these highly skilled migrants in recent years. The GCC states however differ widely from the advanced democracies of the West in terms of their outlook towards naturalizing the migrants. The limitations posed by the GCC countries with respect to the reception of these skilled migrants, links back to their attempt to maintain their status quo and preserve their cultural identity. As a result, majority of the migrants follow the temporary migration model, and leading a transitory life while maintaining their association with their home countries, when their country of destination involves the GCC.

This paper will attempt to understand the dynamics of the migration process of highly skilled labor to the GCC countries in the context of the naturalization process; while analyzing the policies and procedures that exist in these countries and compare them with those of other developed countries such as the USA. The paper will also decipher the driving forces behind such an outlook in the GCC. Additionally, social, cultural and economic implications of the naturalization process in the GCC countries will also been evaluated in an attempt to draw out the benefits and drawbacks if these GCC were to consider naturalizing the immigrants.

Careers, Expertise and life Strategies of Highly Skilled Migrants in Qatar

Khattab, N.
Doha Institute for Graduate Studies, Qatar

Ewers, M. C.
SESRI/Qatar University, Qatar

Babar, Z.
Georgetown University, Qatar

Abstract:

We examine the careers, expertise and life strategies of highly skilled migrants in different sectors in the rapidly globalizing city of Doha in order to shed light on the interconnections between the workers, organizations and states that constitute globalization. The aim of this paper is to identify the types of human capital that highly skilled migrants deploy in different sectors in Doha, Qatar, and to describe

the means by which human capital is used, communicated and developed through transactions with 'local' citizens or permanent residents of Qatar. It addresses the 'fit' between individual aspirations, corporate agendas and state interests that center on maximizing human capital. This is accomplished by analyzing the results of nationally representative survey of 300 high-skilled expatriates in Qatar, as well key-informant interviews with 30 of these individuals. The survey and qualitative interviews address a number of areas, including among other things: highly skilled migrants' careers and professional lives in Qatar, motivations and drivers for coming to the country and reasons for staying, human capital development— both the tacit skills and know-how that they contribute to their work, organizations and the country— and their values and aspirations relating to their mobility, as well as life strategies and future aims and life strategies.

Social Capital and Labor Market Integration: A Comparative Study of Refugees and First Generation Migrants in Germany

Kosyakova, Y. & Gërxhani, K.

University of Exeter, Italy

Abstract:

Europe is increasingly experiencing large migration waves due to political, ethnic and religious conflicts. Only in 2015, there were 65 million refugees in the world and more than 2 million in Europe. More than 70 per cent of the refugees with an accepted protection status are of working age. Though integration into the labor market would be essential for their assimilation in the host country, refugees are typically in a disadvantaged position compared to the first generation migrants. This study aims to examine the role of social capital in the transition to the first job among refugees and first generation migrants in Germany. Such a transition is considered to be a "stepping-stone" for a successful labor market integration of newcomers. Distinguishing between labor-related social capital and general support type of social capital, we investigate whether and how these types of social capital affect first job entry differently for refugees and first generation migrants, controlling for socio-economic, demographic and educational characteristics. Relying on the newest data from the IAB-SOEP Migration sample and applying duration models, we find that refugees overall have a lower transition rate to their first job in Germany compared to first generation migrants. However, using social contacts to find a job reduces differences in transition rates significantly. This labor-related type of social capital is stronger for the refugees, which facilitates their labor market integration. The general support type of social capital {i.e. availability of family support (after migration)}, on the other hand, does not affect refugees but it does harm first generation migrants in their first job transition.

European Immigrants and Political Trust: The Interaction Effects of Institutional Performance in Countries of Origin and Destination

Kołczyńska, M.

The Ohio State University, USA

Abstract:

This study examines political attitudes among immigrants to the European Union. Results of cross-classified multilevel models using data from the European Social Survey, Rounds 5-7, show that immigrants form their attitudes towards state institutions in their country of residence based on institutional performance in that country relative to institutional performance in the sending country. The magnitude of the effect of the sending country depends on institutional performance in the receiving country in a way that suggests that the improvement in the institutional environment has diminishing marginal utility, which means that at higher levels of institutional performance, the same unit improvement is associated with a smaller increase in political trust than if that improvement occurred at a lower starting level of institutional performance. By improving the understanding of factors shaping levels of political trust, this research has practical implications for immigration and diversity-management policies in Western Europe.

Invisible Migrant Husband Couples Within The Current Multiculturalism in South Korea

Kwak, Y.

University of Bristol, UK

Abstract:

Previous study has not fully addressed issues of migrant husband couples consisting of Korean women and migrant husbands especially from developing countries in the context of Korea, despite being classified as one type of multicultural family according to the Law. In order to fill the knowledge gap, this study aims to examine the extent to which migrant husband couples are excluded and how such experiences impact on their sense of belonging. Using a theoretical framework drawing upon the notions on social exclusion, there were 22 separate interviews to both husbands and wives or either one of them, with one joint interview, from June to December in 2014. The research findings revealed that a heavy focus on migrant wives in the current multicultural policy framework has an adverse impact on overall life opportunities and experiences. The men's experiences have highlighted gender, race and ethnicity-based social exclusion, and the women were excluded from mainstream society and ethnic membership on the basis of courtesy stigma, both in the private and public spheres. The combined factors such as race, ethnicity, racism, patriarchal norms and values, sexuality and Islamophobia, which are linked and mutually reinforcing, have resulted in new forms of racial and gender hierarchies. Finally, when it comes to a sense of belonging, the men's experiences of exclusion had influenced their home-building experiences and sense of belonging, whereas the women's experiences of exclusion had not generally affected their sense of Korean-ness but had instead impacted on their hopes for their children's sense of identity.

Emigration on the Go: Toward a Theory of Transnational Spontaneity in a Turbulent Stateless Context

Kusow, A. M.

Iowa State University, USA

Abstract:

Based on the experience of Somali emigrants to North America, one the first post-cold war nations to fall into the simultaneous vacuum created by the sudden disappearance of the geopolitics of bimodal supper power arrangements; and the appearance of a spatially and temporally compressed and turbulent world as a case study, my aim in this paper s to extend the conceptual parameters of transnational migration theories by bracketing the structuring capacity of the state, and examine an instance of transnational migration in a turbulent stateless global context in the country of origin and how that affects the nature of transnational incorporation in host communities. Spontaneity, or the formation and consequences of the unexpected and active ways in which immigrants and refugees appear at the door steps of border immigration officers or at metropolitan airports as a result of social order without the state is a theoretical possibility that needs to be articulated. I specifically argue that spontaneity, or the formation and consequences of the unexpected and active ways in which immigrants and refugees from a condition of turbulent failed state in the country of origin subvert global state structures and immigration policy regimes by actively devising their own migration routes through globalized social networks in order to reach a desirable final destination is theoretical possibility than can fully capture the formation and consequences of transnational social space.

Migration and Family Cohesion: Patterns of Intergenerational Relations in Turbulent Times

König, R., Isengard, B., & Szydlik, M.

University of Zurich, Institute of Sociology, Switzerland

Abstract:

Intergenerational support is an important characteristic of family relationships in contemporary societies. Especially in turbulent times, characterized by societal crises and the withdrawal of the welfare state on one side, and processes of globalization and transnationalization on the other side, the question of solidarity patterns between family generations is of special relevance. Previous research has revealed considerable cohesion and support within families. However, such studies have mainly addressed the native population, while migrants have often been neglected or limited to a specific (ethnic) group. Yet, against the background of contemporary multi-ethnic and transnational societies, empirical studies on

intergenerational support of migrants within and across countries (remittances) are particularly crucial. This is especially the case since experiences caused by migration as well as the situation in the host country can greatly affect intergenerational relations, not least in respect to support patterns.

Therefore, our proposed contribution focuses on social support and cohesion amongst migrant, interethnic and, in comparison, native families. The empirical analyses with regard to the receiving and giving of various forms of functional solidarity within parent-child-relationships are based on 18 European countries (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe; SHARE). Overall, our results prove that family generations are strongly connected by social cohesion and support. However, we can observe that migration does matter in many ways. Next to differences between migrants and natives, we also find specific patterns of different groups of migrants according to citizenship, duration of stay, household composition, and country of origin.

Does Perception Explain Reality? The Mediating Role of Neighborhood Perceptions in the Relationship Between the Neighborhood Context and Neighborhood Cohesion.

Laméris, J. & Tolsma, J.

Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherland

John R. Hipp

University of California Irvine, USA

Abstract:

This study examines the effects of neighborhood ethnic out-group size, economic deprivation and the prevalence of crime on neighborhood cohesion among U.S. whites. We explore to what extent residents' perceptions of the ethnic, economic and crime composition of their neighborhood mediate these macro-micro relationships. We use a recent individual-level data set, the American Social Fabric Study (2012/2013), enriched with contextual-level data from the U.S. Census Bureau (2010) and employ multi-level structural equation models. We show that the ethnic out-group size is negatively related to neighborhood cohesion for whites in American neighborhoods. Neighborhood cohesion is also lower in communities with a high crime rate. Residents' perceptions of unsafety from crime appear to be an important mediating factor, but not only for the objective crime rate but also for the objective ethnic minority density, and even for economic deprivation. Ethnic stereotypes linking ethnic minorities and poverty to crime may explain why neighborhoods with a large non-white population and economic deprived neighborhoods are perceived to be more unsafe from crime. Perceptions of the ethnic out-group size and perceptions of the degree of neighborhood economic deprivation do not mediate the relation between the objective neighborhood context and neighborhood cohesion. This is, however, not to say that they are not important explanatory factors for neighborhood cohesion. Perceived in-group size and perceived deprivation do account for variation in neighborhood cohesion, but between individuals and not between neighborhoods.

Expatriates and The Oil Bust: Personal Satisfaction and Economic Outlook in Qatar

Le, K., Diop, A. & Abdelkader, N.

SESRI/Qatar University, Qatar

Abstract:

This paper examines how Qatar's expatriate and local population varies across groups and over time in their perceptions of personal satisfaction with their quality of life and financial situation, and with the broader business environment of this oil- and gas-rich country. First, it studies how this perception has varied from oil boom to oil bust, examining survey results from March of 2014 — before international oil prices crashed — to the period well after oil prices had crashed, in February of 2016. Second, it looks at how and why the changing economic situation with the oil decline has differentially impacted the citizens of Qatar, white-collar expatriates and blue collar guest workers. The results indicate that while ratings of quality of life and finance have remained largely the same, assessments of business conditions and outlook have declined drastically with the oil price crash. Yet, these impacts vary significantly by population groups.

How do Immigrant Visa Categories Shape the Children of Immigrants' Education?

Lee, R.

University of Melbourne, Australia

Abstract:

As the US continues to debate how to reform the current immigration system, there is an emphasis on preferencing skilled migration over family migration. In fact, if the US moves toward a skilled-based approach to migration policy, it will join many other immigrant receiving countries in the West that preference skill over family, such as Canada and Australia. Skilled immigrants are viewed favorably by host countries because of their greater ability to integrate into society. However, it is unclear whether favoring skilled categories over family reunification may lead to drastic changes in immigrant composition in the US.

Approximately 60 percent of incoming migrants are admitted via family sponsorship, but many of these migrants arrive with high skills. Overall, it is unclear whether these admission categories matter for the educational outcomes of immigrants' children. This study examines whether an immigrant's admission category (e.g., temporary work, refugee, student, etc.) affects children's education. On the one hand, migrants coming for work tend to be more selective and can pass on their human capital on to their children. However, migrants that have arrive under family reunification have more networks in the US, which may also be beneficial. Using data from the 2004 Immigration and Intergenerational Mobility in Metropolitan Los Angeles (IIMMLA), this study finds that children of immigrants that arrived as students or tourists have greater odds of attaining high education levels. However, there are no significant differences between those who arrive under temporary work visas versus permanent residents.

TV Exposure and Attitudes Toward Immigration in Europe in a Cross-Country Perspective

Masso, A., Zürich, E. & Davidov, E.

University of Zürich, Switzerland

Abstract:

In this paper we analyze the association between media use and attitudes toward immigration in European countries. This association has been empirically examined mainly in single country studies (van Klingeren, Boomgaarden, Vliegenthart, & de Vreese, 2015; Schlüter and Davidov, 2013; Masso, 2009), suggesting that media reports about immigration play an important role in the explanation of negative attitudes toward immigrants. Considerably fewer studies focused on the explanation of media exposure from a cross-cultural perspective with a large set of countries (Héricourt & Spielvogel 2014).

In the current study we aim to fill this gap. We hypothesize that frequency of TV exposure in total and frequency of following news will be associated with more negative attitudes toward immigrants in different European countries. Furthermore, we expect that in countries with a higher level of media sensationalism, the attitudes toward immigrants will be more negative. We expect based on hypothesis formulated in previous studies (Héricourt & Spielvogel 2014) the level of media sensationalism to strengthen the link between media use and negative attitudes toward immigrants.

For the empirical analysis we utilize data from the European Social Survey collected in 2014 across 19 European countries. The ESS data include measures of attitudes toward immigration and of media exposure. We operationalize exposure to media by computing the average time spent on watching TV and the average time spent on watching news about politics and current affairs. For the level of media sensationalism we use the 2010 European Media Systems Survey (Pereira et al, 2010) as a contextual variable. For the empirical analysis we use a multilevel modeling approach.

The Triptych Migration- Inward FDI- Inequality in South Asian Countries: How Much Do Governance and Institutions Matter?

MATALLAH, S., Ghazi, N., & Bounoua, C.

University of Tlemcen, Algeria

Abstract:

The present paper aims: on the one hand, to examine the existence of an FDI transmission channel through which migration indirectly affects inequality in South Asia; and on the other hand, to investigate the impact of FDI inflows on inequality by zooming in on the role of governance in determining the

inequality effect of FDI in South Asian countries over the period 1996-2012 using static and dynamic panel data models. The main findings indicate that migration displays a significant positive impact on FDI inflows in 6 South Asian countries, and this is consistent with theory, that highlighted the intrinsic role played by migration in paving the way for unrestrained FDI flows from developed destination countries to South Asian countries of origin. On the other side, increased FDI inflows serve to further exacerbate inequalities in the region. The results also show that the increase in public expenditure on education has a prominent inequality-reducing effect. Likewise, governance displays a significant negative impact on inequality in South Asian countries. It is also revealed that the combined effect of FDI inflows and governance is effective in reducing inequality. With the proper policies in place, South Asian countries can turn migration into an FDI magnet and benefit from diaspora networks and reap the rewards that would flow through FDI and collaborations with immigrants who had good reasons to believe that their help will make a difference in their countries of origin. To sum up, the enhancement of South Asian countries' governance capabilities helps minimizing the negative contribution that FDI can make to these recipient economies; more specifically, good governance can effectively contribute to creating more propitious conditions for grasping FDI benefits and ensuring more equal regional distribution of these benefits.

Perceptions of Filial Responsibilities Towards the Care Needs of Elderly Parents: Gender and Cultural Cleavages in Immigrant Families of Maghrebians and Chinese Origins in Italy.

Michela, S. & Marco, A.

Alma Mater Università di Bologna, Italy

Abstract:

Despite increasing academic interest in the analysis of intergenerational solidarity in Europe, little attention has been paid to the configuration of these phenomena among the immigrant population and to differences within specific groups. Little work has investigated young adults' feelings of obligations towards the care needs of elderly. The paper aims to provide a contribution accordingly, by analysing perceptions of obligations, while looking at caregivers' characteristics (gender, age, educational level, religion). It will address the question of the extent to which Maghrebians and Chinese immigrants' filial obligations differ from those of Italian natives? It will build on empirical data collected by means of a large survey, carried out in Bologna (November-June 2015), that involved the use of the vignette technique. The findings point to gender cleavages. Some hints of "acculturation" emerge for those who have longer resided in Italy, while no strong cultural cleavages are shared by our respondents. The attitudes and expectations of the young adults interviewed show a preference for intergenerational co-residence. Hiring a professional care-giver is rarely an option for Maghrebians, in contrast with the strategies enacted by the native population, while it is described as a complimentary option by Chinese. Furthermore, recurrence to institutional support is scarcely mentioned and limited space is given to the (care) preferences of elderly parent.

Multicultural Citizenship and New Migrations

Modood, T.

University of Bristol, UK

Abstract:

A recognisable multiculturalism as a political idea has been a nation-making or, more precisely, a nation-remaking project. Its primary purpose has been that of including into a reformed national citizenship those who were marked by (racial, ethnic, cultural etc) difference; and who often have a historical and continuing relationship of exclusion or oppression; and/or the fact of immigration, settlement and citizenship acquisition. Its fundamental question is how to reconcile equal citizenship and a sense of belonging together (a shared, inclusive national identity) with the relevant kind of 'difference'? While multiculturalism requires reconceiving citizenship and shared identities, it has assumed that a collectivity of citizens in the form of a state has the right and the capacity to control immigration and that migrants want to be and should be accepted as citizens. But what if the nature of immigration (and other relevant circumstances) change such that difference is no longer so salient an issue, and citizenship no longer seems to be so normatively prized by migrants; and immigration is less amenable to control? Does multiculturalism still have traction in these new circumstances? What is the relationship between the post-immigration normative project of accommodating citizens-marked-by-origin and the managing of current flows of migrations and mobilities?

Is it the case that multiculturalism may continue to be a relevant political perspective in relation to the former but not the latter? If so, how are we to relate the two policy perspectives to each other? This paper begins the process of considering these questions with some preliminary thoughts. These thoughts centre on concerns that multicultural citizenship has relatively little to contribute to the regulation of immigration and yet the development of any multiculturalism can be negatively affected by the pace, scale and nature of immigration that is not popularly supported or at least accepted.

Refugees as the Imaginary Other – How Do Polish Migrants to the UK Make Sense of Refugees?

Mogilnicka, M.

University of Bristol, UK

Abstract:

Recent public discourses on the so called 'refugee crisis' in Europe have been controversial, to say the least. Media and politicians have directed the discussions about one of the worst humanitarian crises in the 21st century towards rhetoric fuelled with hatred about the necessity of a tightened control of the European borders and focused efforts on stopping 'migrants' from 'flooding' the European Union. As a result of these atrocious policies and discourses an imaginary fraudulent Muslim refugee has been constructed. Little is known, however, how the public negative discourses are reproduced in everyday life. This paper investigates how Polish migrants to the UK make sense of refugees in the context of learning to live with difference in multicultural society. I argue that in this process of adjusting to British diverse society, they reinforce the other in the figure of a threatening refugee. Transnational Poles reproduce prejudices prevalent in both Polish and British media and political discourses. I look at how those discourses infiltrate Poles everyday lives and what effects they have on their understandings of forced migration and their encounters with refugees. Using racist talks about refugees Poles reinforce a symbolic exclusion of those newcomers who are perceived as unworthy of being in Western societies as opposed to Poles who see themselves as well integrated migrants.

Patterns and Motives Behind Onward, Return and Circular Migration among Forced Migrants

Monti, A.

Stockholm University, Sweden

Abstract:

The present study intends to fill this gap on the different emigration patterns among forced migrants, by using longitudinal register data from Sweden. The overall aim is to analyse the extent and determinants of international migration trajectories among involuntary immigrants to Sweden. First, I will map recent patterns of onward, return and circular migration patterns to and from Sweden for the period 1990-2013 and identify the extent and nature of main migrant trajectories. Second, I will analyse who are the ones most probable to emigrate and how migrants engaging in these different migration flows are different from each other. Besides individual characteristics (such as sex, age, citizenship, civil status, family structures, country of birth, educational outcomes or labor market attachment) I will look at the importance of the individual's social environment, personal networks and residential area. More specifically, the paper will address the following questions: Which international migration trajectories can be discerned among persons migrating as refugees to Sweden? What are the personal characteristics of persons likely to become such migrants? And how are the different trajectories associated with socio-economic integration in Sweden?

Reimagining the Concept of Forced Migration in the Face of Climate Change

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Strathmore University, Kenya
Wanjiku, F. N.
Strathmore Law School, Kenya

Abstract:

The impacts of climate change are no longer only within the scientific realm. Rising temperatures and sea levels, desertification, and an increasing number of climate-related disasters are changing environmental landscapes and the evidence is bare for all to see. But, despite mounting evidence that climate change is contributing to substantial movements of people and that this will increase, the response of the international community has so far been limited.

Norman Myers in his widely cited article estimated that more than 25 million people were displaced by environmental factors in 1995 and claimed that as global warming takes hold, more than 200 million people could be affected by future climate change. International refugee law recognizes different classes of people who would qualify as refugees. However, the current trends and models of forced migration have changed significantly from the 'Conventional grounds' as developed in 1951 through the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.

These trends will soon render the existing international and domestic laws on refugees almost obsolete. This is because forced migration has mutated from political civil wars to terrorism and environmental displacement. While, various scholars have animated the idea of environmental refugees, this has not yet been implemented.

The paper will seek to advocate for an all-inclusive refugee definition under international law that includes climate-change as a Conventional ground for people to seek refugee status in other countries.

The paper will further seek to identify why climate change victims who migrate to other countries should be accorded the same protection as conventional refugees under international refugee law. The paper will also highlight whether such 'refugees' should be catered for under the existing framework or under an entirely new legal framework to cater for new factors of forced migration.

Due to the intricate and broad nature of the subject, this paper will mainly use the qualitative methodology of research. This will involve the use of case studies, archiving and desktop research.

European Muslim Attitudes on Immigration

Mustafa, A. & Richards, L.
Oxford, UK

Abstract:

European attitudes towards immigration have been regularly discussed at public settings, in publications and on social media; the overall observation being negative views and demands for a reduction in and restrictions on immigration. Recently, these attitudes have been heightened by 'Muslim' related factors including increased immigration into Europe by Muslims. Anecdotally, European Muslim voices are also being heard that resist further 'Muslim' immigration. Critical attitudes towards immigration from those who themselves were migrants or the children of migrants is not necessarily due to racism or cultural superiority; but may be in part due to fears of being targeted for harassment and discrimination due to religious visibility.

Given the potential for such attitudes to be held, this paper uses data from Round 7 of the European Social Survey (ESS) (fieldwork was completed in 2014/15) to explore attitudes towards immigration from the perspective of Muslim Europeans. In this round the survey covered 21 countries but we select a subset for analysis consisting of European countries in which there is a moderate or large Muslim population: Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Are European Muslims are more or less receptive of other Muslim migrants? Do their views differ on migrants from different backgrounds? Can differences be noted based on self-defined religiousness? Furthermore, we investigate if the drivers of anti-immigration attitudes among Muslims are similar to those in the majority population, such as age and educational attainment.

We compare attitudes of the Muslim population to those of the majority population overall and for each country individually. This will enable examination of the extent to which the national context shapes these processes. We will use bivariate analysis for part of the analysis and a series of regression models to examine the drivers in attitudes.

'Am I Allowed To Get Pregnant?': Awareness of Pregnancy Protection Laws Amongst Migrant Domestic Workers in Hong Kong

Paul, A. M. & Neo, P.

Yale-NUS College, Singapore

Abstract:

Employment laws in Hong Kong are unique in Asia and the Middle East in protecting pregnant migrant domestic workers (MDWs) from unlawful dismissal by their employers and granting them ten weeks of paid maternity leave. Yet the actual proportion of MDWs who are aware of these rights is not known. Without awareness of these legal protections, pregnant MDWs may not contest their unlawful contract terminations, losing salary and medical benefits during a vulnerable phase in their lives. A preliminary survey was conducted with 616 Filipino and Indonesian MDWs in Hong Kong to unearth the degree of awareness MDWs have about their pregnancy protections. The survey revealed that only a third (34%) understood their maternity rights correctly. Almost as large a group (30%) thought they had no pregnancy protections whatsoever. They believed that it was illegal to become pregnant while working as a MDW in Hong Kong and that employers had the right to terminate their contract upon discovery of their pregnancy. A logistic regression analysis revealed that the rights awareness of MDWs was not significantly influenced by their nationality, educational status, age, marital status, or overseas network size. Only the duration of their employment in Hong Kong had a significant positive effect on their correct understanding of their pregnancy protections. This paper highlights the need for greater public awareness campaigns to educate migrant workers on their labor protections, and sets out a future research agenda to identify the most effective drivers of MDWs' rights awareness.

Career Moves? Educational Mobility Decisions of International Doctoral Students Studying at an Elite British Institution

Pásztor, A.

Newcastle University, UK

Abstract:

While globalisation and the growing competition at the crowded and increasingly 'credentialised' graduate labour market contributed to the growing popularity of 'degree mobility' the newly emerging field of international student mobility (ISM) has not yet been researched systematically (King et al 2010). Being at the cross-roads of several disciplines it doesn't have 'a conceptual or methodological home' thus scholars have been approaching it from different perspectives. Geographers unmistakeably left their mark on the theoretical approaches to studying ISM with an overwhelming portrayal of student mobility as 'a single relocation decision by an individual at a moment in time' (King et al., 2006: 259). Regardless of whether mobile students were engaged in 'strategic and conscious pursuit' of 'positional advantage' or seeking 'excitement and adventure' when embarking on overseas study (Waters and Brooks 2010:218) they were portrayed as rational decision makers who weigh the pros and cons of each opportunity (Raghuram 2012). By making a stance against the portrayal of ISM as a one-off decision taken under full rationality, the current paper reaches out to the literature on higher education choice (Reay et al. 2005) and careership (Hodkinson 2008) in an attempt to reconcile the structural and individual dimensions of educational decision-making within the field of ISM. In supporting this, in-depth interviews with 20 international students studying at an elite British university will be used to illustrate how mobile students see degree mobility as part of a career progression emphasising the embeddedness of educational decisions within the life course.

Highly Skilled and Transnationally (Dis-)embedded: Chinese Singaporeans in London

Plüss, Caroline

University of Liverpool, UK

Abstract:

This paper analyzes the transnational (dis-)embeddedness of 25 well-educated and high-skilled Chinese Singaporean migrants, who resided in London in 2009. They were mostly work, and/or education migrants. The paper starts with theoretical exploration of how transnational (dis-)embeddedness (Portes and Sensenbrenner (1993)—especially in London and in Singapore—can be accounted for, analyzed, and explained. This new framework uses the ideas of capital conversions (Bourdieu 1986), and socialities (Wittel 2001), in order to do so. The argument of this paper is that the Chinese Singaporeans' accounts of their access to resources, integration, and (changing) views of self, others, places, and societies—while they 'presently' lived in London, and possibly in more places other than in Singapore—are key features of how the Chinese Singaporeans experienced their (dis-)embeddedness in their respective transnational spaces. This paper shows that most of the participants of this study had ambiguous, if not clashing, identifications when they attempted to stretch their cultural, social, economic, and/ or political (non-)belongings across national boundaries. The implications of the results of this study for what has been assumed to be a seemingly smoothly moving transnational elite or a new global 'capitalist class' (Castells 2000) are discussed.

Ethical Dilemma Concerning the Migration of Health Professionals

Quamruzzaman, A.

McGill University, Canada

Abstract:

The international migration of health professionals has created ethical dilemma in recent years. Given the recent global economic crisis when resource-poor countries are struggling with severe health workforce shortages to make progress towards the sustainable development goal of Universal Health Coverage (UHC), questions have been raised if it is ethical for the rich countries to attract and recruit foreign-trained health professionals. In 2010, although 193 member states of the World Health Organization (WHO) adopted The WHO Global Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Health Personnel, the implementation of the Code is obstructed due to the complexity in the patterns and effects of health professional migration. Studies find no conclusive evidence supporting the fact that health professional migration is the main cause of health workforce shortages or it has significant effect on the population health of sending countries. Data availability constraints research on this issue, and most studies use ecological data to analyze the effect of health professional migration on health outcomes. In this study, I have joined health professional emigration data with Demographic and Household Survey (DHS) data on infant deaths and measles vaccination outcomes for 20 developing countries, indexing child birth years over the period 2000-2007. Results from the multilevel analysis, using probit marginal effects, show that health professional migration is negatively associated with both the outcomes. Although this evidence is not an answer to the ethical dilemma concerning health professional migration, it can help address the issue from new angles highlighted in the paper.

Towards a Resilience-Based Approach to Refugee Crises: The Case of the Syria Crisis

Ragab, A.

Doha Institute for Graduate Studies, Qatar

Abstract:

Crises and shocks have grown in magnitude and frequency and so has the need to adapt both international development and humanitarian relief efforts to be better situated to deal with them. This paper presents a coherent framework of resilience building as an alternative to traditional humanitarian aid and international development paradigms with a specific focus on refugee crises. The paper will apply this framework to the case of the Syria refugee crisis. The Syria crisis is the largest and longest running refugee crisis of the 21st century with long-lasting impacts on neighboring countries in the region. The paper will also review and document the evolution of the international crisis response towards a resilience-based approach.

Encountering Islam in Arab Gulf: Social Remittances and Gender in Rural Bangladesh

Sabur, Md. A.

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Abstract:
Existing migration and gender literature, as well as my field research, posit that gender is significantly shaped by the social and religious remittances—for example, learning Islam-- that husbands encounter as migrants to the Middle East. Husbands learn Islam as it is practiced in the Arab Gulf through interactions with coworkers and employers, and transfer the social remittances to their wives and family members in rural Bangladesh. I use qualitative research methods that allow me to explore how migrants' preconceived notions of Islam and gender roles change over time, after their migration to the Middle East and return to their own families, reshaping gender roles in rural Bangladesh. Since my research focuses on the migration between regions of the Global South, less common in migration studies, it would bring new insights that should enrich migration, gender and development scholarship. Using a bi-national framework, I explore how migrants accumulate different kinds of the Middle Eastern social and religious remittances through interactions with local Arabs, other migrants, and Arab employers in their workplaces and residences. I examine processes of reconfiguration of migrants' social and religious ideas in the Arab countries and their exportation to their wives in rural Bangladesh via communication and travel to Bangladesh. Secondly, I analyze to what extent this interconnected social space is gendered and the power relations underlying the space. Third, I address the experiences of women with migrant husbands, considering the cultural implications of social and religious remittances on the women's status within families and communities. Given the centrality of corridors of South Asian to Middle Eastern migration, and the lack of sustained research carried out in both sending the receiving contexts, this research would enrich migration and gender scholarship and help the Bangladeshi government formulate more effective and gender sensitive migration policies.

Children's Journey from War Trauma to Refuge

Samara, M.

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 Abstract:
Information about development must be mastered before one can judge whether the behaviour at hand is age appropriate/normal or not. The victims of war react normally to abnormal conditions. War-traumatic events affect children's psychological wellbeing. As a result they often experience a continued threat to life and sense of safety, disruption of daily functioning (Abdeen et al., 2008) and damaging developmental consequences (Barber 2009). A huge number of children are living in war situations, political violence and the threat of terrorism (Kerestež, 2006). The Gaza Strip is one example of this where the situation is uncommon in the frequency with which children are exposed to traumatic events on a daily basis and the long-term nature of the conflict.

The first study is a follow-up study (2006-2012 - before and after the first war). At 2006 the original sample included 1,137 children (10-18 years) randomly selected from all parts of the Gaza Strip (Altawil et al., 2008) and the follow up sample (2012) included 160 participants (17-20 years). It was found that the highest group that has PTSD at both times (the acute group) compared to other groups (resilient: no PTSD at both times; remedy: has PTSD only at baseline; and delayed: has PTSD only at follow-up). Low psychosocial support, negative personality high number and repetitions of war traumatic events predict acute PTSD versus the other groups (Samara & Altawil, 2013).

The second study included data that was collected in three waves: September 2013 (10 months after the second war) N:1,029 (11-17 years old); September 2014 (immediately after the third war in 2014 and before the counseling program): N: 572 and in November 2014 (two months after the counseling program intervention): N: 630.

Again the highest group is the acute group (36.4%). It was also found that PTSD existed amongst 53.3% of the children and adolescents in 2013, 57.5% immediately after the third war in 2014 and 51.4% two months after the war and after the implementation of the counseling program. In addition, it was found that high number of traumas is significantly related to more PTSD and depression diagnosis (El-Khodary & Samara, forthcoming).

The long history of conflict and wars in Palestine led to the production of many studies on trauma and PTSD. Thus we performed a meta-analysis on PTSD in Palestine. After the first Intifada (December 1987) and before the second Intifada (September 2000) - 8 studies were found; after the second intifada (September 2000) and before the first war (December 2008- January 2009) - 24 studies were found and after the first (2008-2009) and the second wars (November 2012) and before the third war in (July 2014) 9 studies were found. The results indicated that PTSD increased over time: 32.5%; 39.6%; 42.4% and 53.3% respectively.

On the other hand children who escape from war situations become refugees either in their own countries (displaced) or outside of it. The number of unwillingly displaced people worldwide reached over 43 million during 2010 (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2011). People forced to flee their homes as a result of war, political violence and persecution. Refugees face several difficulties at different stage: at their home country (e.g., witnessed or been subjected to a series of traumatic events); the process of migration (e.g., difficult or dangerous journey to the country of asylum); post-displacement (e.g., adjusting to a new society and culture - cultural bereavement (Crowley, 2009); and after resettlement (e.g., feel disorientation).

The first study included 120 British born children (6-10 years) from 7 primary schools and 150 refugee children (6 to 16 years) from two charities. The results showed that refugees were significantly more likely to have peer problems, functional impairment, physical and psychosomatic problems (Samara et al., forthcoming).

The second study included 152 adult refugees (age range: 18-37 years, Mean 24.26; SD = 4.06) and 148 British born participants (17-62 years, Mean: 25.37 SD = 5.46). The results show that adult refugees were significantly more likely to have higher depression and PTSD and lower life satisfaction and psychological wellbeing compared to UK British born adults (Samara et al., forthcoming).

The third study included four refugee charities that implement a specific programme: sport; creative expression; mentoring; education and social activities. The study included 80 refugees (8 to 19 years) and 80 British and American born children. The results show that those refugees who participated in specific programmes were significantly more like to have higher life satisfaction (sport and educational programmes), higher self esteem (social activities), lower conduct problems (mentoring schemes), lower emotional and total difficulties (social activities) compared to refugees who did not participate in these programmes (Samara et al., forthcoming).

In conclusion children in war zones and refugees are in great need of psychosocial support and help. War and refuge situations are cumulative effects that affect psychological wellbeing. Research should concentrate on suitable instruments for on-going trauma and PTSD and innovative ways of treatments and interventions for these children.

Creating Categories of Migrants at the Borders

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Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand

Abstract:
Borders are seen as having provided routes for trade and travel, creating an established system that is fundamental to a country and its economy. However, political instability, escalating violence and crimes also characterize borders as many areas remain porous. Moreover, various routes through the border areas have been used by many, but not limited to migrant workers. In Thailand, the labour shortages in various sectors of the country have been filled by a steady flow of workers from Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar which has persisted for several decades now. Thus, crossing the borders from these countries into Thailand have affected the lives of various people considerably; migrants, refugees, illegal persons, or trafficked individuals. Not only are these borders significantly important or relevant to those coming from within the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), but also to other groups of migrants particularly the irregular migrants from outside of this region.

This paper explores how irregular migrants are able to exercise their agency at the borders of Thailand by remaining 'legal' despite violating the restrictions attached to their migration status. As shown in this paper, Irregular migrants are also able to maximize the benefits derived from their employment activities in the country by circumventing the laws despite tougher approaches towards irregular migration.

A survey of irregular migrants at the borders of Thailand and Cambodia, between 2011 and 2012, and recent observations at the borders and interviews of previous respondents, show that the borders are

perceived by migrants as a source of "security" and a "strategic choice". Qualitative results from this study also revealed that a group of migrants who were considered 'irregular' presents certain features or characteristics of semi-regularity; the 'not so legal' migrants, or the "semi-legal" (Kubal, 2012). Through the analysis of the processes and state policies that manage border flows, this paper provides a better understanding of the existence of various migrant categories in Thailand within the legal/illegal or regular/irregular dichotomy, and how the borders have (re) produced these categories, often seen as a transitional stage within the different stages of the migration process.

Emerging Trends, Patterns, and Issues in Migration to the Gulf

Shah, N. M

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Abstract:

During the last 15-20 years, migration to the Gulf countries showed a marked upward trend , varying somewhat according to the Gulf destination. This trens was confimed by the record of annual outflows from the major sending countries. Barring the domestic service sector, a large part of migration to the Gulf consisted of male workers, some accompanied by their families. A majority of Gulf migrants were low-skilled or semi-skilled. This paper aims to document the most recent trends and patterns of migration to the Gulf, especially following the decline in oil prices and an apparent slacking of demand for workers. The paper also outlines some of the major issues pertaining to Gulf migrants such as the effectiveness of rules and regulations designed to manage migration, and irregular migration emerging from various factors governing migration in host and home countries.

Conceptualising iIntegrative Exchanges: Marginalisation, Music and Identity of African Migrants in Hong Kong

Shum, T. C. T.

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Abstract:

Hong Kong, an immigrant society in Asia, has long attracted migrants from different countries. However, Africans have lived as invisible minorities in Hong Kong. They fall into the 'others' category of the Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong government. Invisibility is one form of marginalisation. Africans are often the subjects of suspicion, which generates misunderstandings between Hong Kong Chinese and Africans in their everyday life interactions. This paper examines the ways in which Africans negotiate spaces of inclusion and exclusion in Hong Kong by focusing on the role of African music, and more specifically playing African drum, as a means of socio-cultural integration. It delves into the issues of integration, identity construction and cultural maintenance of Africans in this multicultural society.

Based on in-depth interviews and participant observation with a group of African migrants in Hong Kong, this paper examines how they negotiate an identity and articulate "Africanness" by performing African drum music at various places in the context of marginalisation and exclusion as it exists in Hong Kong. This research proposes integrative exchanges as an analytical concept which reveals migrant's agency that create an appropriate space for meaningful contact with majority population and which offers an appropriate context for new forms of relationship to emerge. It highlights the qualities of African drum music as a bridging activity that facilitate cultural exchange and integration. This paper argues that African migrants' roles are not only cultural ambassadors, but also active change agents in the field of identity politics.

Migration and Human Mobility for Sustainable Development

Subahi, F.

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Abstract:

International migration is a growing phenomenon, both in scope and in complexity, affecting almost all countries in the world. DESA estimates that in 2010 there were some 214 million international migrants worldwide, representing three per cent of the total global population. According to recent UNDESA (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs) estimates, there is as much international migration between less developed countries (due to a large extent to the growth of emerging markets) as there is international migration from less developed countries to more developed countries The migration-development equation is complex. Does underdevelopment cause migration? Does migration impede development? Can migration promote development? While there are many linkages between people who leave on a temporary or permanent basis and the development of their country of origin, it is extremely difficult to establish a clear-cut causeeffect relationship between both phenomena. This paper tries to frame human mobility as a positive factor for development. One specific approach that has been developed in recent years is the concept of "mainstreaming migration into development planning". This method is based on the view that in order for migration not to create only haphazard windfalls for development, the main development planning tools at the disposal of governments must be put to use to ensure convergence of the dividends of migration. In conclusion, due to the multifaceted nature of migration it seems best to treat migration as a cross-cutting issue. Methods of mainstreaming migration into development planning should be promoted as should mainstreaming migration into resilience and adaptation strategies.

Migration When Social Preferences are Ordinal: Steady State Population Distribution, and Social Welfare

Stark. O.

University of Bonn, Germany

Abstract:

Considerable empirical evidence finds that relative deprivation is a statistically significant explanatory variable of migration behavior. Somewhat surprisingly, this body of work did not test for the role of distaste for low ordinal rank as an alternative explanatory variable, nor did it seek to confront predictions of different indices of social preferences for migration outcomes. After all, and as eloquently noted by Bilancini and Boncinelli (2008), models based on ordinal rank may predict very different behavior than models based on cardinal rank. If, different from the received empirical inquiries, people are assumed to be concerned about experiencing low ordinal rank and tailor their migration behavior in response to this concern, then the migration outcome is unlikely to replicate the migration outcome reached under the assumption that people are concerned about experiencing low cardinal rank. Holding incomes constant, which enables us to concentrate on the "pure" migration response to experiencing low income rank, we study next both this response and its consequences for social welfare.

This research adds to the received literature by modeling migration when the individuals' preferences regarding their relative income are ordinal (rather than cardinal), and by working out the resulting steady state population distribution. Intriguingly, I find that although the individuals act on their own accord in a setting in which behavior confers externalities that are not endogenized, the aggregate of the individuals' migration choices in the steady state distribution sums up to the social optimum. This finding is robust in that it is obtained under the assumptions of the baseline model, as well as under various relaxations of these assumptions.

Reconsidering Migrant Integration from an East Asian Perspective

Tarumoto, H.

Hokkaido University, Japan

Abstract:

In the globalisation era, no agent cannot control human movements across national borders completely. Along this contemporary, inevitable social trend, social integration of migrants has emerged as one of the most critical issues in the world. Since `race riots' and terrorist attacks happened several times in 2000s, the Western countries in Europe and North America have experienced huge turmoils and disturbances in maintaining so- cial order concerning migrants, in spite of adopting a new policy slogan like community cohesion. How can one overcome this dead-end situation? As one of alternatives, this paper tries to _nd a clue to integrate migrants better in experiences, institutions and thoughts in East Asian countries. Surely, even East Asian countries with fewer migrants face problems of integration like hate speech movements in Japan as a notorious exam- ple. However, some Asian norms and political methods such as collective orientation and the sense of togetherness could provide some contribution towards migrant integration. For instance, `multicultural coexistence' (Tabunka kyosei) in Japan and `multiculture' in South Korea might be considered Asian types of multiculturalism that are different from Western multiculturalisms. East Asian experiences, institutions and thoughts are worth being investigated in order to pursue a potential solution that does not fall into exteme types of assimilation and multiculturalism.

City Hukou Barriers and Hukou Intermarriages in Urban China

Tian, F. F.

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Abstract:

Intermarriage between immigrants and natives symbolizes immigrant integration and acculturation. The social significance of nativity in the marriage markets is institutional bounded, as criterion of admission as well as social benefits associated with nativity vary significantly across institutional settings. In this study, we explore the institutional influence on intermarriage between natives and migrants in the context of Chinese household registration system (hukou). Hukou designates every Chinese person a permanent residence place and only at the hukou registration place he or she is eligible for government-provided welfare and basic social benefits like medical care and schooling. As the hukou status remains unchanged with geographic mobility unless it goes through a formal application process, hukou creates an institutional barrier between natives and migrants. Specifically, we explore how spatial variations in the hukou system affects the intermarriages between natives and migrants in Chinese cities. Using 2005 minicensus, our results suggest that higher hukou barriers are associated with lower levels of intermarriage between natives and migrants.

Migration Trends in Contemporary Latin America

Verduzco, G.

El Colegio de México (Mexico)

Abstract

The objective of this presentation is to offer a vision of migration trends in Latin America today presenting particular characteristics for those countries that have been experiencing high migration flows to other countries in the area and outside of it. Latin American migrations to the U.S. as well as migrations to some countries in Europe have been the leading force in a few cases. In other ones the leading force has been migrating to the U.S. Mexico has been a specific county sending most migrants to the U.S. although the kind of migration flows have been changing with the years. Why and how some migrations flows have been changing is an objective of this presentation.

2) One second possibility is to offer a presentation of a few experiences from Mexico regarding labor migration practices, one with Canada through an structured program backed by the two governments, and the other is a migration flow without the backing o f the governments; which of the two might be better? An individual practice not backed officially by the destination government? , or a practice officially backed by the government?

Global South Migration and Immigrant Transnationalism

Zhou, M.

University of California, USA

Abstract:

Migration and development proceed hand in hand, linking the local, regional, and national economies, social networks, and polities together more tightly and developing a more entrenched infrastructure of interpersonal, inter-organization, and inter-state interaction aided by technological innovations. Today, the very idea of mobilities has changed, rendering the traditional notions of migration only partially viable, because people do not move just from one place to be resettled in another but also back and forth between milieus, and they also move resources (both physical and digital) back and forth. Moreover, the flows of people, ideas, goods, and capital are ongoing, emerging, interactive, relational, changing, and open phenomena that defy linear models of causality. In migration studies, classical theories and models have shed light on addressing why and how people move, how well migrants fare in and integrate into their countries of resettlement, how they interact with one another and with native residents to negotiate harmonious living in the host societies, and what implications global processes have brought to bear on local transformations. However, these theories and models were extracted primarily from the decades prior to or immediately after World War II and based on the experiences of migration to and resettlement in the Global North. Gaps in understanding have become even more visible with migrations occurring in the age of rapid globalization and in the era of the internet and mobile communication. These gaps widen further as existing theories and models were established from the perspective of the United States, Europe, or more generally the Global North, often reflecting an out-of-date world order and very different levels of technological and economic developments and patterns of human movements. This presentation attempts to: first, reflect on the existing knowledge about the causes and consequences of migration that are less known to social scientists, policymakers, and civil society practitioners; second, advance a new theoretical framework from a Global South perspective; and third, illustrate this framework based on empirical research of contemporary Chinese diasporas.

The Migration-Development Nexus in the EU's Seasonal Workers Directive

Zoeteweij, M.

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Abstract:

The preamble to the EU's Seasonal Workers Directive, adopted in 2014 and to be implemented by the EU Member States by the end of September 2016, refers to the importance of the optimization of the link between migration and development as highlighted in the 2009 Stockholm Programme. Despite this statement, none of the provisions of the Directive shows any trace of the consideration of the EU's development policy by the drafters of the text. On the contrary, the Directive allows Member States to restrict access to education and training available to nationals but not to third country nationals that come to the Member State to take up employment as seasonal worker.

The proposed paper, which is the result of research into the regulation of labor migration in the EU conducted by the author within the framework of the NCCR-on the move project, will focus on the (missing?) migration-development nexus in the EU's Seasonal Workers Directive. After an introduction, the paper starts with the coming about of the Directive and the role of the various EU institutions in the drafting of its text. Subsequently, the EU's policy regarding the migration-development nexus in general, culminating in the 2009 Stockholm Programme, will be analyzed. Following that analysis, the Programme's practical implementation in recent EU migration legislation will be investigated. Particular attention will be given to the way the Seasonal Workers Directive contributes (or could have contributed) to the optimization of the migration-development nexus, after which closing remarks will conclude the paper.

الهجرة الدولية خصائصها وانعكاسها على التنمية بمدينة خريبكة- المغرب

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ملخص :

تعتبر الهجرة الدولية من الظواهر الاجتماعية التي يعرفها العالم والتي لها تأثير كبير على مختلف الميادين الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والديمغرافية والثقافية والسياسية وكذلك المجالية. بل أصبحت تعتبر من أكبر الظواهر التي تميز العالم في القرن 12 ، وتعتبر الجغرافيا من العلوم التي تهتم بالظاهرة عبر دراستها بشكل يسمح بفهم عميق لها في علاقتها بالتنمية وديناميكية المجال.

وقد ركزت أغلب النظريات والأبحاث التي تناولت موضوع الهجرة الدولية على أهمية البعد الاقتصادي في رسم التحولات المجالية والسوسيو اقتصادية. انطلاقا من تلك العلاقة غير المتكافئة اقتصاديا بين مناطق الإنطلاق أو الطرد، ومناطق الوصول أو الجذب، إلا أن عدم التوازن الاقتصادي، الاجتماعي، والسياسي بين بلدان العالم ضمن مبدأ التقسيم الدولي للعمل والعولمة زاد من وثيرة الظاهرة الهجرية المنطلقة من مناطق المغادرة الفقيرة الطاردة للعنصر البشري صوب مناطق الوصول الغنية المستقبلة له، رغم ما ثم سنه من قوانين منظمة ومقننة لهاته الظاهرة.

ومن أهم البلدان التي شهدت حركات كبيرة للهجرة نحو البلدان الأوروبية خاصة نحو إيطاليا نجد المغرب. هذه الفئات التي هاجرت قصد العمل وتحسين أوضاعها الاقتصادية ستعمل على تنمية مناطق مغادرتها عبر خلق مشاريع تنموية انعكست إيجابا على مستوى التنمية بها، بل تحولت هذه الفئة إلى فاعل حقيقي داخل مناطق الانطلاق وأصبحت تساهم في التوسع العمراني بها كما هو الشأن بمدينة خريبكة بالشمال الغربي للمغرب، التي ارتبطت نشأتها بمناجم الفوسفاط مطلع ق 12 م، لكن تخلي المكتب الشريف للفوسفاط عن تنمية المدينة عمرانيا واجتماعيا فتح الباب أن تعيش هذه المدينة أزمة تنموية حقيقية، غير أنه بفضل التحويلات المالية المهمة للعمالة المستقرة بالخارج استطاعت المدينة أن تجد فاعلا جديدا يحرك بها الدينامية الاقتصادية والعمرانية، وقد اعتمدنا في هذه الدراسة على استمارة ميدانية لقياس بعض المؤشرات الأساسية في فهم ظاهرة الهجرة داخل هذه المدينة وقمنا بتفريغ معطياتها في برنامج SPSS للحصول على تقاطعات الكثير من المتغيرات المضمنة في المقال.

التهجير القسري واللاجئين

جبابلية عبد الحفيظ
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ملخص :

شهد النظام الدولي الجديد مفاهيم حديثة من حقوق الإنسان وتحول ديمقراطي وتنمية إنسانية وغيرها، وهي الأخرى ارتبطت بمفاهيم كالهجرة واللاجئين والنازحين، ورغم قدمها إلا أنها مرتبطة بانعدام الأمن بصفة عامة جراء الصراعات والكوارث الطبيعية، كما أصبح التهجير القسري من القضايا المحورية لكثير من النزاعات، ورغم أن القانون الدولي أولى اهتماما بمسألة اللاجئين والتهجير القسري، ونالت هذه المواضيع اهتمام الباحثين والدارسين والسياسيين والحقوقيين، إلا أن الظاهرة لا تزال تحدث في العديد من الدول الأفريقية بسبب النزاعات رغم اختلاف أسبابها (سلطة، موارد وثروات، خلافات دينية وعرقية).

ستتناول هذه الورقة البحثية ظاهرة التهجير القسري ومشكلة اللاجئين في إفريقيا (نموذج)، في ضوء القانون الدولي والقوانين الإقليمية الأفريقية المتبناة في إطار منظمة الوحدة الأفريقية/ الاتحاد الإفريقي، وعلى هذا الأساس تطرح الدراسة تساؤلات وتحاول الإجابة عنها: ماهي أسباب ودوافع التهجير القسري واللاجئين في إفريقيا؟ هل النصوص القانونية(الدولية والإقليمية) كفيلة للحد من التهجير القسري وتكفل اللاجئين؟ ماهي السبل العلاجية لمواجهة تحديات جهود الحد من التهجير القسري واللاجئين؟

الهجرة السرية بين المقاربة الأمنية والمقاربة التنموية في غرب المتوسط بعد أحداث الربيع العربي

فايزة غنام
جامعة مولود معمري تيزي وزو، الجزائر

ملخص :

تعتبر الهجرة عموما واحدة من أكثر ظواهر الإجتماع الإنساني تعقيدا، و ذلك بالنظر إلى تعدد مجالات تأثيرها خاصة مع التزايد المطرد في أعداد المهاجرين، غير أن الهجرة غير القانونية (السرية) بشكل خاص أصبحت في السنوات القليلة الماضية , تطرح إشكالات و تحديات مستجدة خاصة بعد تلك الأحداث التي عرفتها المنطقة العربية و التي اصطلح عليها بأحداث الربيع العربي, لا على صعيد الدول المصدرة أو المستقبلة للهجرة، أو على المهاجرين أنفسهم في المستويات الإنسانية و الإجتماعية و القانونية و غيرها فحسب، بل كذاك على الدول التي تقع بحكم موقعها الجغرافي في الطرق الرئيسة للهجرة العالمية و خاصة غير القانونية.
و نظرا لتعقد لظاهرة الهجرة، فإنها تثير قضايا و مواضيع تستلزم الدراسة و التحليل العلمي و الموضوعي ومن أهمها قضية الهجرة غير الشرعية قضية اللجوء، مشكلة هجرة العقول و الهجرات المؤقتة و الدائمة، لكن أهم تلك الموضوعات هي رهانات و الآثار الإجتماعية و السياسية و الإقتصادية و الديمغرافية للهجرة على كل البلدان و الموفدة و المستقبلة للعمالة و التي تشمل قضايا بشأن تكييف المهاجرين مع الأوضاع الجديدة, و التغيير في أسلوب الحياه , القيم, و المعايير, و العلاقات الإجتماعية .
أصبحت نظرة الدول إلى ظاهرة الهجرة غير الشرعية في غرب المتوسط مرتبطة بمفاهيم الأمن و التنمية و النظر إليها كمعضلة أمنية و ذلك بسب تصاعد وتيرة الهجرة السرية بشكل غير مسبوق خاصة بعد أحداث الربيع العربي ,إلى جانب تورط عدد كبير من المهاجرين غير شرعيين في مختلف الأعمال الإجرامية(التفجيرات التي تعرّضت لها العواصم الأوروبية باريس و بروكسل).
لهذه الأسباب تم تسييس قضية الهجرة في منطقة غرب المتوسط إلا أنّ معالجتها كتهديد أمني خاصة بعد أحداث الربيع العربي يتطلب جهدا كبيرا لا يقتصر فقط على مكافحة نتائج الظاهرة وإنماّ بعرقلة و كبح دوافعها و مسبباتها
هذا ما سيتم تناوله و التمعّن فيه, من خلال هذه الورقة البحثية التي تعالج إشكالية الهجرة السرية وعلاقتها بمفهومي الأمن و التنمية في غرب المتوسط بعد أحداث الربيع العربي، و من ثم توجب طرح الإشكالية التالية الإشكالية المطروحة:ماهي المحددات البنيوية و الهيكلية المؤثرة في حركية الهجرة, و كيف تحدّد هذه الظاهرة منطقي الأمن و التنمية في غرب المتوسط بعد أحداث الربيع العربي ؟

تاثير الهجرة والتهجير في عملية الاستقرار المالي والاقتصادي
دراسة تطبيقية في جمهورية العراق للمدة من 1990 – 2016

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ملخص:

مما لاشك ان ظاهرة الهجرة والتهجير الداخلي والخارجي تعد من ابرز المشاكل التي تواجه الاقتصاد العالمي في القرن الحالي نظرا لما تسببه من مشاكل جمة متمثلة في اختلال البنية الهيكلية للاقتصاد المحلي والعالمي نتيجة لسوء توزيع الموارد البشرية والاقتصادية الامر الذي انعكس سلبا على مجمل الحياة الاجتماعية والاقتصادية ومؤثرا على مستوى البشري الاستهلاكي والانتاجي والتوزيعي .
ولما كان العراق في مقدمة الدول التي عانت من مشكلة الهجرة والتهجير الداخلي والخارجي بشقيه الاختياري والقسري وانعكست تداعيات أوضاع هجرته على المحيط الإقليمي العربي من جهة والمحيط العالمي بأسره من جهة أخرى لذا لابد من الوقوف على الواقع العملي لأبرز تداعيات تلك الظاهرة واسبابها ونتائجها واثارها المحلية والعربية والعالمية .
ومن هنا انطلقت مشكلة الدراسة متمثلة بعدم معرفة الاثار الحالية والمستقبلية لظاهرة الهجرة والتهجير في العراق وانعكاساتها على الاستقرار المالي والاقتصادي العراقي واثاره في البلدان العربية والعالمية ، فضلا عن عدم وضوح الرؤيا المستقبلية لمتطلبات التنمية البشرية والاقتصادية وفقدان أسس وركائز التخطيط والتنبؤ المستقبلي .
استنبط الباحثان الأهمية المتوقعة لدراستيهما عبر تقديم بيانات ومعلومات عملية لبيان العلاقة بين الهجرة والتهجير من جهة والوضع المالي والاقتصادي والبشري من جهة أخرى ، فضلا عن وضع عدد من الحلول الناجعة لحل تلك الظاهرة والحد منها والإفادة من نتائج حركات الهجرة والتهجير السابقه بأعتبارها واقعا ملموسا لامناص منه .
يهدف الباحثان في دراستهما الى بيان مسببات الهجرة والتهجير الداخلية والخارجية وكذلك تحديد مستوى وطبيعة العلاقة بين متغيري الدراسة واثرهما في الوضع المحلي والعربي فضلا عن دراسة واستشراف المستقبل الاقتصادي والتنموي .
يأمل الباحثان ان تحقق هذه الدراسة اهدافها في تقديم جزء متواضع لحلول واقعية لموضوعة الهجرة العالمية.

المسلمون في أستراليا: مستقبل الخطاب

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ملخص:

تتنوع وتتشكل أطياف الحضور الإسلامي في القارة الأسترالية على قدر تنوع البلاد والمناطق التي هاجر المسلمون منها بشكل طوعي خلال القرن الماضي، أو من القرن الذي قبله حيث أُحضرت أعداد كبيرة من المسلمين خصوصا من شبه القارة الهندية للمساهمة في إعمار البلد.

فبالرغم من أن هناك أكثر من ثلاثة أجيال متعاقبة لوجود المسلمين، إلا أن الحضور الإسلامي يتسم بطابع خاص مقارنة بوجود الجاليات الأسترالية الأخرى، وذلك على مستوى الهوية، وخصوصية المشاكل، وطبيعة الإندماج التفاعل مع المجتمع ككل. لذلك هناك نوع من التمايز والمفاصلة التي تطبع وجودهم كمهاجرين.

ومن هذا المُنطلق، تحاول هذه الورقة إستشراف مستقبل الوجود الإسلامي الأسترالي، وذلك من خلال الإنطلاق من المسلمين أنفسهم، بتتبع ما يمكن أن نطلق عليه "الخطاب الإسلامي الأسترالي" في محاولة لتحليله، سواء في جانبه السياسي أو الثقافي الديني وما يبثه من أفكار للناشئة، وطبيعة تفاعله مع المجتمع ككل.

وسوف تستخدم منهجية Causal layered analysis (CLA)، وهي إحدى منهجيات الدراسات المستقبلية التي قام بتطويرها البرفسور سهيل عناية الله (1998)، ليتم تفكيك الظاهرة المدروسة وسبر أعماقها ضمن أربع مستويات تحليلية مُتَّسقة، في محاولة لإعادة تركيبها لإستشراف رؤية مستقبلية. فالمنهجية مصممة على أساس أن طريقة فهم طبيعة الظاهرة سوف تحدد مسارات الحلول المقترحة، من خلال التعمق من الظواهر السطحية إلى عمق المُحركات الداخلية والخارجية.

وكذلك سوف تعتمد منهجية تحليل الخطاب Critical Discourse Analysis، حيث يتم تفكيك الخطابات الدينيّة، بدراسة الأسس المرجعيّة التي قامت عليها، وتفحص آليّات الحجاج والإقناع وحتّى المناورة التي استندت إليها، وتعيين خصائص الخطابات المشكّلة للإنتاج الديني. لنُفسح المجال أمام قيادات المجتمع من سياسيين ونشطاء المجتمع المدني لصنع مستقبل مرغوب.

واقع اللجوء السوري إلى الغرب بين معضلة الهوية وإمكانية الإندماج
-تجربة اللجوء إلى فرنسا أنموذجا-

هادية يحياوي
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ملخص :

يثار نقاش دولي محتدم حول معضلة أمن إنساني مستعصية مفادها تشريد جماعي للمجتمع السوري بحثا عن توطين آمن، مما فجر عديد الإشكاليات السياسية الإقتصادية والسوسيولوجية لاسيما تلك المتعلقة بالهجرة القسرية للمواطن السوري بمحمولاته السيكولوجية نحو مجتمعات غربية تنضح بنماذج صادمة لمركبات هويته الشرقية الإسلامية مما يزيد من احتمال إجهازه ذاتيا على إمكانية اندماجه بالشكل المفترض، كما تبقى العملية أيضا مرهونة بتفاعل البيئة المضيفة والمتأرجح بين القبول النسبي بدافع إنساني محض مسيس وعارض والتمنع المتطرف بفعل الهاجس الهوياتي المتأجج.

ضمن هذا السياق يقدم اللجوء السوري نحو فرنسا، تجربة مخبرية يمكننا تحليلها من تقديم فهم نخبوي أكاديمي لسبل التطويع السوسيولوجي للاجئ السوري ليصبح عنصرا مندمجا في المجتمع الفرنسي رغم القلق الهوياتي المثبط للهدف، لاسيما فيما يتعلق بالمعاملات اليومية و بناء نسيج علاقاتي مستقر مع الطرف الآخر عبر العلاقات المهنية، الجوارية والعائلية بالمصاهرة بعدما تعكف البيئة المستقبلة بكافة فواعلها الدولتية وغير الدولتية على توفير مناخ حاضن مدعم بالأطر الضرورية التي تفرض على اللاجئ و المواطن المستقبل التعايش بمنظور النفع المتبادل.

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