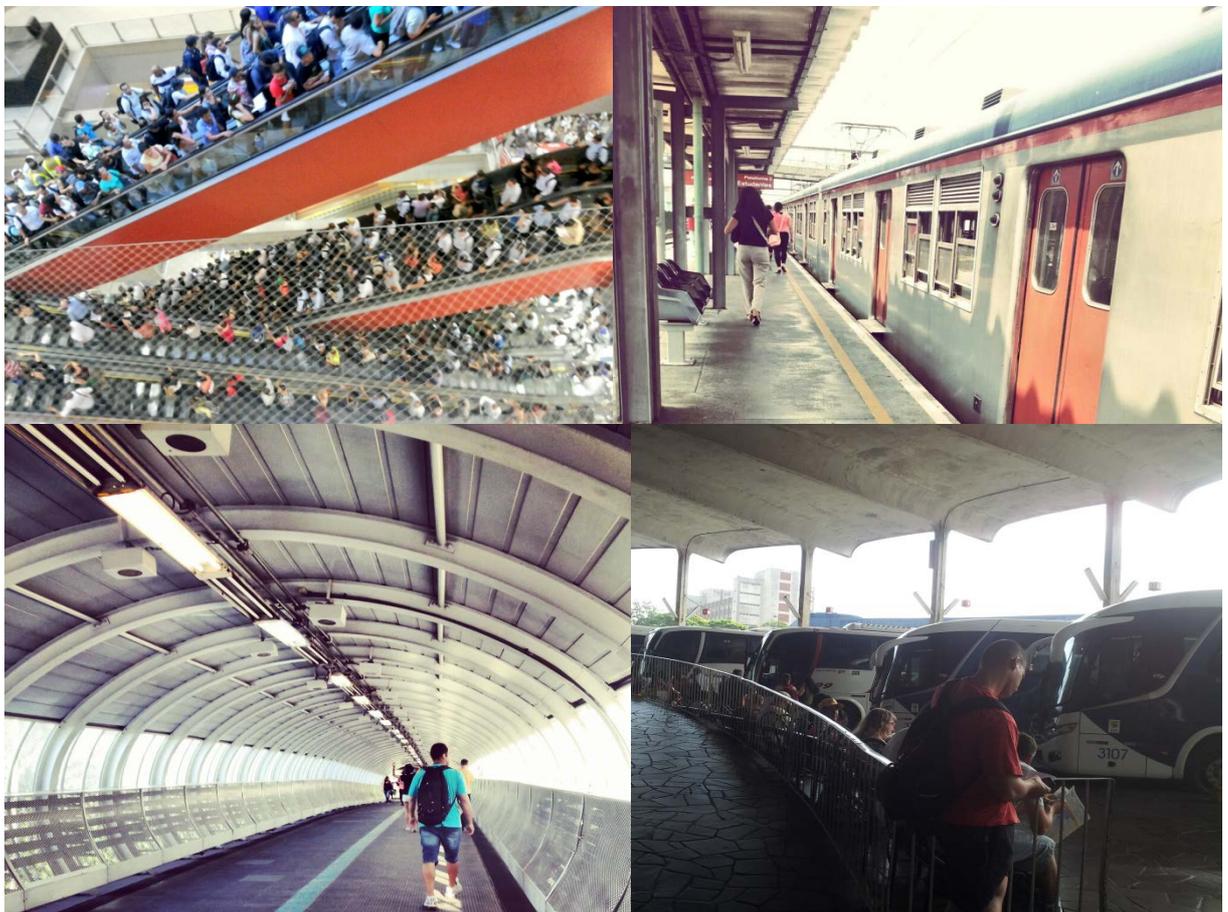White Rose Migration Research Postgraduate Network
**Program 1st Postgraduate Workshop on Migration
"Reframing the Migration Debate"**

ICoSS, University of Sheffield, 11 June 2015

White Rose Migration Research Postgraduate Network
1st POSTGRADUATE WORKSHOP ON MIGRATION
"Reframing the Migration Debate"

The White Rose Migration Research Postgraduate Network, in collaboration with The University of Sheffield Migration Research Group, is excited to host the 1st Postgraduate Workshop on Migration. The aim of the workshop is to provide a space of discussion and dissemination for early career researchers (either doctoral or postdoctoral researchers) working on different topics and across different disciplines in relation to migration.

We received an extraordinary number of submissions and we are pleased to announce that we will be hosting presentations from a multidisciplinary range of postgraduate students and early career researchers that critically discuss and reflect on different aspects of migrants' experiences.

In this extended program, we included all panels and the abstract of each presentation.

Please join the discussion using the hashtag #MRatShef and follow us at @SheffieldMRG

Organisers (in alphabetical order)

- Michaela Bruckmayer, Department of Politics, University of Sheffield
  http://migrationgovernance.org/team_items/michaela-bruckmayer/

- Francesca Di Renzo, Department of Journalism Studies, University of Sheffield
  https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/journalism/research/phd/students/francesca-di-renzo

- Rebecca Murray, Department of Geography, University of Sheffield
  https://www.sheffield.ac.uk/geography/phd/pg/rebecca_murray

- Johanna Schenner, Department of Politics, University of Sheffield

- Marcia Vera Espinoza, Department of Geography, University of Sheffield
  http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/geography/phd/pg/marciaveraespinoza

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Keynote Speaker

Professor Andrew Geddes

Title: "The Drivers of Migration and the Drivers of Migration Governance: Challenges for the EU"

Andrew Geddes is Professor of Politics at the University of Sheffield. Recent publications include *Immigration and European Integration: Beyond Fortress Europe?* (Manchester University Press, 2009) *Migration and Mobility in the EU* (with Christina Boswell, Palgrave, 2011) and *Political Change in South East Europe* (with Andrew Taylor and Charles Lees, Routledge, 2013). His current research is based on an award from the European Research Council of an Advanced Investigator Grant for the period 2014-19 for a project on the drivers of global migration governance that compares Europe, North America, South America and Asia-Pacific (details at www.migrationgovernance.org). Between 2009-11 he was appointed by the UK government's Chief Scientific Advisor as a member of the Lead Expert Group that oversaw production of the report *Migration and Global Environmental Change: Future Challenges and Opportunities*.

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Workshop Timetable

09:00-10:00	Welcome & Registration
10:00-11:00	**Introduction & Keynote Speech**
	Professor Andrew Geddes, Politics Department, University of Sheffield. **"The Drivers of Migration and the Drivers of Migration Governance: Challenges for the EU"** *Conference Room*
11:10-12:10	Panels 1 & 2

Panel 1 – Labour and Forced Migration	**Panel 2 – Migrants in the UK**
Domenica Urzi, University of Nottingham Migrant workers, temporary labour and employment in Southern Europe: A case study on migrants working in the agricultural informal economy of Sicily. **Lidia Kuzemska, Lancaster University:** Framing Forced Internal Migration Debate in Ukraine: State and Civil Society Responses to Internally Displaced Persons Humanitarian Crisis. **Charlotte Ray, University of Nottingham:** Reframing the migration debate: Understanding the concept of 'self-settlement' in displacement situations. Chaired by Dr. Genevieve LeBaron *In the Conference room*	**Meenakshi Sarkar, University of Leeds:** Mill, meals and wheels- British Pakistanis stuck between (un)(self)and(low) employment. **Mengwei Tu, University of Kent:** Between the old "first-world" and the new superpower: what dominates the decision-making process of the high-skill one-child Chinese migrants in the UK? **Meng Ni, University of York**: Educational migration: Chinese overseas students in the UK. Chaired by Dr. Philippe Frowd *In the Boardroom*

12:10-12:30	Tea & Coffee Break
12:30-13:50	Panels 3 & 4

Panel 3 – Different Perspectives on Migrant's Integration	**Panel 4 – Governance**
Sahizer Samuk, University of Sussex: Temporary Migration and Temporary Integration: Comparing the UK and Canada. **Claudia Paraschivescu, University of Leeds/ University of Liège:** Perspectives of Belonging. Romanians in London and Paris. **Amy Clarke, University of Sussex:** Power and Privilege in Migration Research. **Karolina Pawłowska, University of Adam Mickiewicz:** Ancestral Return of Armenian Diaspora - Perspectives. Chaired by Dr. Oleg Korneev *In the Conference room*	**Hardeep Aiden, University of Bristol:** Governance, Citizenship and Migration Policies in Japan: Case studies of Osaka and Yokohama. **Joanna Kremer, University of Sheffield**: "Come back next year to be a Luxembourger": Perspectives on language testing and citizenship legislation. **Marcus Schulzke, University of Leeds:** Drones for Border Control: Ethical Issues for Governments, International Organizations, and Civil Society. Chaired by Dr. James Souter *In the Boardroom*

13:50-14:40	Lunch (ICoSS foyer)	
14:40-15:40	Panels 5 & 6	
	Panel 5 – Migrants' Construction of Belonging in the UK **David Holland, University of Sheffield:** From the Indus to the Don: Indian migrant workers in South Yorkshire, 1916-1947. **Ross Clark, University of Sheffield**: Community, Identity and Belonging in North Manchester. **Elena Genova, University of Nottingham:** Problematising Success and Belonging in the Age of Reinvention: The Case of Bulgarian Highly Skilled Migrants in the UK. Chaired by Professor Paul White *In the Conference room*	**Panel 6 – Asylum** **Stefanie Nitsche, University of Essex:** Seeking protection under international human rights law: Legal consciousness of asylum seekers in Switzerland. **Lucy Taylor, Sheffield Hallam University:** The Experiences of Refused Asylum Seekers in the UK. **Jennifer Smith, Newcastle University:** Liminal Statuses in Liminal Places: Intercultural Interactions for refused asylum seekers in Newcastle upon Tyne, UK Chaired by Dr. Lucy Mayblin *In the Boardroom*
15:40-16:00	Tea & Coffee Break	
16:00-17:00	Panels 7 & 8	
	Panel 7 – High Skilled Migration **Daisuke Wakisaka, University of Bristol:** The Contribution and Determinants of Highly Skilled Migration. **Frances Carter, National University of Ireland:** Labour and Migration Geographies of the Dubai-Irish. **Elena Samarsky, University of Oxford**: Willingness to Migrate, Post-materialism and Life-satisfaction: Evidences from the German SOEP. Chaired by Dr. Majella Kilkey *In the Conference room*	**Panel 8 – Human Rights and Forced Migrants** **Laura Robbins-Wright, London School of Economics and Political Science**: Refugee Resettlement as an Impure Public Good: Evidence from North America and Europe. **Rebecca Murray, University of Sheffield:** 'Let the right one in'. **Ben Hudson, University of Bristol**: A right to return? Human Rights Protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in International Law. Chaired by Dr. Francesca Strumia *In the Boardroom*
17:00-17:30	**Plenary and round up of the day by Dr. Majella Kilkey**	
17:30 onwards	Drinks at the University Arms Pub	

Contents

Panel 1: Labour and Forced Migration

11 June 2015, 11:10 am – 12:10 pm in Conference Room, ICoSS Building

Chair: Dr. Genevieve LeBaron (Department of Politics, University of Sheffield)

Migrant workers, temporary labour and employment in Southern Europe: A case study on migrants working in the agricultural informal economy of Sicily. Domenica Urzi (University of Nottingham).

This paper revolves around a qualitative study of Tunisian and Romanian migrants working in the Agriculture sector of Southern Sicily. Following the economic growth of the Agriculture sector in this area and the emergence of social networks, a conspicuous number of migrants, particularly Tunisians, have been attracted to what has been defined as one of Europe's most remarkable greenhouse districts (Cole 2007). More recently, with the escalating arrival of a new migration flow from Eastern Europe, particularly Romanians, the striking presence of irregular migrants from the Maghreb and the mounting global financial crisis, the scenario has been drastically changed towards more precarious work and living conditions and worsening employment relations. In this situation, social capital and social networks have been proven to be important vehicles in entering the destination country and its formal and informal labour market. Although my research participants followed similar migratory strategies to pursue entry and labour opportunities, their outcomes in terms of the cost of migration, ability to maintain formal and informal labour agreements and access to human and employment rights were quite dissimilar. The factor that most affected their migration experience and differentiated the labour outcomes of my research participants was their differing immigration statuses and its consequence for the level of vulnerability to labour exploitation. The focus of this chapter is to examine how different immigration statuses generated various terms of 'adverse incorporation' (Phillips 2013) and how this causes a continuum of precarious and exploitative labour conditions. Workers with non-European citizenship and precarious migration status were in fact the most exposed to precarious, casual and exploitative work positions of the labour market. Immigration legislations do not just decide who is welcome but also structure 'the vulnerability of those who enter by assigning them to various categories of precariousness'(Macklin 2010, p. 332).

Framing Forced Internal Migration Debate in Ukraine: State and Civil Society Responses to Internally Displaced Persons Humanitarian Crisis. Lidia Kuzemska (Lancaster University)

My presentation will be based on analysis of a recent (2014) developments in Ukraine's legislation with regard to the re-settlers from a conflict region of the Donbass (on the east of Ukraine) and from the annexed Crimean peninsula. By January 2015, UNHCR reported over 600 thousand internally displaced persons in Ukraine.

Legislative vacuum of their status, rights and obligations together with absence of the debate around the design of internal migration and re-settlement schemes led to ambiguous, sometimes chaotic implications. The preliminary results of (the lack of) internal migration debate reflected in hastily approved policies will be discussed. In particular, I will touch upon the questions of relevant categorisation of various groups of re-settlers, used by the state and international organisations; state's management and financial infrastructure development as well as the role of civil society in shaping state's migration approach.

Reframing the migration debate: Understanding the concept of 'self-settlement' in displacement situations. Charlotte Ray (University of Nottingham)

The Gambia has hosted Casamance refugees fleeing from a low-level civil conflict in southern Senegal for over 30 years. The Casamance conflict is West Africa's longest running civil conflict. Refugee statistics (although ambiguous) estimate that there are over 8,000 Casamance refugees situated in 50 rural Gambian communities along the porous international border. In this context, the 'classical' parameters of international politics are set. Casamance refugees have taken flight across an international border and have been granted refugee status and protection as identified by the 1951 Geneva Convention.

These parameters are, however, challenged given that refugees are self-settled instead of living in refugee camps. Academic literature has varied in its definition of self-settlement and this has often caused confusion. It has previously been related to 'spontaneous' settlement, undocumented migrants, IDP migration and local integration, and has to an extent been blindsided amid the vast literature on stranger-host relations. Refugee literature also tends to investigate the impact of camp-based refugees on local communities rather than that of self-settled communities and its subsequent socio-political dynamics. As a result of increased demographic pressures in such situations, there are additional difficulties for refugees in accessing natural resources, securing sustainable livelihoods and receiving basic legal rights.

Drawing on empirical evidence from the authors doctoral research, this presentation will discuss the concept of self-settlement and explain how the Casamance conflict has affected the migration of refugees across the Gambian border suggesting that shared cultural heritage has facilitated self-settled integration. Results highlight that themes such as livelihood strategies, ethnicity and caste are influential in integration and thus emphasise its practical relevance when exploring durable solutions in displacement situations. There is still a need, however, for policy and practitioners to better understand self-settlement so that intervention strategies can benefit both host and refugee groups.

Panel 2: Migrants in the United Kingdom

11 June 2015, 11:00 am – 12:00 pm in Boardroom, ICoSS Building

Chair: Dr. Philippe Frowd (Department of Politics, University of Sheffield)

Mill, meals and wheels - British Pakistanis stuck between (un)(self)and(low) employment.
Meenakshi Sarkar (University of Leeds)

Almost 1 in 4 British Pakistanis work as taxi drivers in UK (EHRC,2010). For the many Pakistanis who came to work in the mills and factories of England in the late 1950s, the decline of the industrial sector in the UK, and rise of the service sector has left them with limited options owing to their low human capital. While there is agreement amongst academics that ethnic minorities in UK face many barriers to success, in terms of educational attainment, jobs at lower levels, fewer qualifications, pay differentials statistics suggest that Pakistanis in Britain are way behind most of the other ethnic groups which puts them at a greater disadvantage. The situation of second-generation Pakistanis, however, has improved as those with higher qualifications have grown by half especially at degree level, and especially for women (EHRC, 2010). While this reflects the tendency among the migrant generation of South Asians of a qualifications polarisation, of having high levels of unqualified and highly qualified at the same time, apparently the new generation has benefited to some extent from participation in the British education system. However, this does not necessarily translate into better labour market performance for ethnic minorities and Pakistanis are no exception. Unemployment rates are highest for Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and Caribbeans. Pakistanis also have the highest self-employment rates at 35 per cent compared to 21 percent of the whites (Modood et al,1997). However, what is disturbing is that the second generation of this community, who have been educated and grown up in the UK, are also in this profession in large numbers. Support for the proposition that these employment differences with whites are due to discrimination can be found in a number of studies. However, what they do not explain is the difference within ethnic groups and their (un)employment experience. There is also an evident vertical and horizontal segregation in jobs by ethnicity, for example, White, Indian and Chinese men are most likely to be in managerial positions than Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Afro-Caribbean men. Occupational clustering is also evident, where some groups cluster in high status well paid jobs like 9% of Indian men work as ICT professionals, where 24% of Pakistanis work as taxi drivers and 17% Chinese men are chefs (EHRC, 2010). This study will attempt to look at this situation from multiple perspectives to uncover the reality to provide insights into why male workers in this community are still forced into to elementary jobs/professions.

Between the old "first-world" and the new superpower: what dominates the decision-making process of the high-skill one-child Chinese migrants in the UK?. Mengwei Tu (University of Kent)

The start of the 21st Century witnessed a sharp increase of migrants from the People's Republic of China (PRC). Unlike the traditional Chinese diaspora who were mostly working in catering and marginalized from the mainstream economic activities, the new Chinese migrants have shown a more financially and socially affluent profile.

In 2012 China ranked the top of migrant-sending countries to the UK for the first time. In the same year China also provided the largest number of international fee-paying students in UK universities. Furthermore, the latest wave of the new Chinese migrants is constituted mainly of the young Chinese of the one-child generation: the product of the One-child Policy (1979).

UK's migration policy has become significantly stricter during the past decade. Non-EU migrants, including the highly-skilled, have experienced greater difficulty in securing jobs as well as bringing aged parents into the UK for family reunion. Given the obligation as the only child in the family and the rising economic opportunities in China, why do many highly-qualified one-child Chinese migrants choose to remain in the UK?

This qualitative paper is based on interviews with Chinese migrants across England who came between 2001 - 2014. Through the detailed accounts of the migrants' decision to leave China, remaining in the UK, and future settlement, the paper aims to re-examine the role of family, personal aspirations and citizenship in migrants' decision-making process. The paper will engage with the migration debate by showing how a migrant cohort with economic and social capital responds to the shifting power of the international order.

Educational migration: Chinese overseas students in the UK. Meng Ni (University of York)

Ever since late twentieth century and early twenty-first century, studying abroad has flourished with a boomingly increasing speed in Mainland China. In 2013, the number of Chinese overseas students is 413.9 thousand, among whom UK became the second popular destination (the Ministry of Education of the PRC). Across all UK higher education providers, the largest number of first year non-UK student enrolments was domiciled from China with a population of 58510 in 2013/14 academic year, which increased by 4% from 2012/13 (High Education Statistics Agency). Chinese overseas students studying in the UK have been an important category of educational migrators to not only China, but also Great Britain. After a long-term preparation for studying abroad, these students are experiencing an adventure as an international student in another culture. This study aims to explore the Chinese overseas students' experiences of and attitudes towards studying in the UK. The study intend to find answers to how Chinese overseas students' study and everyday life is like in the UK, what challenges they are facing and how they overcome these, how they are impacted by UK society and then react to it, what their aspirations for future are as educational migrators. Official statistics, news, videos, films, blogs, interviews are to be used in the research to describe the students' lives and to present their viewpoints. The study will make Chinese overseas students' lives in the UK more comprehensive, vivid and close to reality. Furthermore, their loneliness, pressure, confusion, as well as hardihood, firmness and independence can be seen by more people.

Panel 3: Different Perspectives on Migrants' Integration

11 June 2015, 12:30 pm – 13:40 pm in Conference Room, ICoSS Building

Chair: Dr. Oleg Korneev (Department of Politics, University of Sheffield)

Temporary Migration and Temporary Integration: Comparing the UK and Canada. Sahier Samuk (University of Sussex)

Comparison of temporary migration policies in the UK and Canada show that there are convergences in these policies in terms of what is neglected and what is taken into consideration. Their policies regarding the high and low skilled migrants have been converging. However, there are still some significant institutional and historical divergences. Although in the literature, the discussion about temporary migrants have been related to their prolonged or permanent stay and the debate about them have revolved around granting them more rights; integration of temporary migrant workers has been understudied. Integration itself has not been considered to be a short-term process or a temporary phenomenon. One reason for that was that the link between immigration and integration policy has been neglected. Another reason was that integration is thought to involve integrating into a nation-state, and so it "had to be" long term. This paper challenges this dominant perspective both in policy making and in research. Temporary integration can be short term for temporary migrant workers to protect them against exploitation if they choose to turn back. Otherwise, temporary integration could provide them with the necessary tools to stay if they choose to stay in the host country. This paper will compare the integration policies of Canada and the UK since 1997 until now and try to understand the similarities and differences between their converging and diverging policies. Interviews, annual migration reports and policy/legislation changes will be used in order to describe and analyse temporary integration and temporary migration in these countries.

Perspectives of Belonging: Romanians in London and Paris. Claudia Paraschivescu (University of Leeds / University of Liège)

Drawing on 72 in-depth semi-structured interviews, this paper investigates Romanians' stories of belonging in London and Paris. In the United Kingdom, the opening of free movement to Romanians was vilified by the tabloid media and the right-wing party UKIP. In contrast, in the French public sphere, their potential immigration was a topic largely disregarded, with more focus on the deportation of the Roma to Romania. The dissimilarity in the way the presence of Romanians was discussed, as well as the social encounters between Romanians and the dominant group influenced the nature of tensions: either real or perceived, between the participants and the mainstream. This has implications on Romanians' attachments to the sending and receiving countries and the extent to which they consider themselves members of the host societies. By exploring how forms of belonging such as multiple belongings, temporary homes and feelings of inclusion and exclusion are negotiated through the trajectories of everyday life, this paper sheds light on Romanians' perspectives of belonging in two socio-cultural contexts.

Power and Privilege in Migration Research. Amy Clarke (University of Sussex)

Studies of migration and ethnic diversity generally begin by setting out an immigrant or ethnic 'other' for study. In doing so, even well-intentioned research tends to (re)produce the normative division between 'us' and 'them'. Meanwhile, persistent focus on the 'migrant-as-other' has often essentialised diverse migrant experiences and has also, at times, worked to reify the existence of an existential or abject 'migrant subject'.

Although it is often argued that more attention be given to migrants' and their experiences, this paper will argue that such a focus must also be balanced with critical research with so-called 'native' populations. Migration Studies should not, I suggest, ignore the role that established ethnic and national majorities play in migration processes, for their exclusion from such research will only serve to reinforce the 'us'/'them' binary already implicit in much of the literature on migration and diversity. In other words, while the experiences and perspectives of migrants must be central to migration research, this should not result in the erasure of non-migrants.

There is an important place for non-migrant and so-called 'native' communities, particularly in post-migration research. To illustrate this, I will outline the positives outcomes of previous research with young, white British, graduates in Brighton. The example shows that research on majority groups does not by definition reproduce existing inequalities or marginalise migrant perspectives. In fact, the example demonstrates the potential that such research can have for highlighting the structures and inequalities that work against migrants in society and fostering positive change within society. Moreover, by broadening Migration Studies to include both migrants and natives it may be possible to break down the boundaries between the two and to increase awareness of the arbitrary nature of such a binary. After all, natives are not necessarily without migratory pasts and/or futures.

Ancestral Return of Armenian Diaspora - Perspectives. Karolina Pawłowska (University of Adam Mickiewicz)

Many sources state that the members of Armenian diaspora are often characterized by a certain sentiment and interest toward homeland, however the real level of voluntary repatriation is very low and the total numbers of Armenian repatriates living in Yerevan can be estimated to less than a thousand. My work focuses on small community of people of Armenian descent moving to Armenia voluntarily from various countries of origin. The analysis of fieldwork material I already gathered indicates that they are slowly emerging as separate community, slightly different from other immigrants and expatriates and also from local Armenians. New-coming repatriates experience certain cultural differences between themselves and local Armenians and complain about negligence from the side of Armenian state. As a response, they perform certain practices building an ethnic boundary between diaspora Armenians and the citizens of Republic of Armenia. In my research I attempt to identify these actions and strategies undertaken at social, economic, institutional and symbolic field to maintain a social boundary between repatriates and local Armenians. My hypothesis is that they can be considered as diaspora practices eventually building a diaspora of diaspora – Armenian diaspora within Armenian society. My work challenges conventional approach to diaspora, as I consider diaspora rather as a verb than a noun – a neverending process of boundary maintenance shaped by many aspects of social and political reality. I am examining how various migration-related paradigms and terms such as diaspora studies or transnational communities and mobilities can help in tracing the strategies of diasporism, balancing between mobility and locality.

Panel 4: Governance

11 June 2015, 12:30 pm – 1:40 pm in Board Room, ICoSS Building

Chair: Dr. James Souter (School of Politics and International Studies, University of Leeds)

Governance, Citizenship and Migration Policies in Japan: Case Studies of Osaka and Yokohama. Hardeep Aiden (University of Bristol)

Looking towards Japan, the number of studies concerned with migration and migrant integration is growing. Yet, within the Japanese context and more widely what is needed is more investigation into the 'state' and 'non-state' actors involved in migration processes and their relative positions within the relevant policymaking spaces. In what Zincone and Caponio (2006) describe as the 'fourth generation' of migration research, investigations pose the question of how immigration and integration policies are created, operationalised and implemented. This research does not focus on the content of these policies per se, but on the political processes through which such policies come into existence and how their implementation is steered.

Using a combined citizenship-governance approach, the aim of my case study research is to explore the practices and processes at work within and across the institutions that are shaping migration-related policies (immigration control and immigrant integration policies) and policymaking processes in Japan. More specifically, what is the relationship, if any, between immigration and integration policies? Who are the key actors involved, or not involved, in the development of migration policies (immigration and integration policies)? What institutional structures have developed to take formal responsibility for these policies? Moreover, what narratives and discourses are bound up with these processes and what do they reveal about the nature of these policies and the relationships between the actors and institutions involved?

Given that the majority of foreign residents in Japan are located in urban environments, I am exploring these processes in the two cities with the highest numbers of foreign residents, i.e. Osaka and Yokohama. This paper will explore some of the preliminary research findings from the first phase of my fieldwork, carried out between December 2014 – March 2015, which involved 16 interviews with key stakeholders from local government and migrant-supporting NGOs/NPOs.

"Come back next year to be a Luxembourger": Perspectives on language testing and citizenship legislation. Joanna Kremer (University of Sheffield)

Since the turn of the 21st century, new conditions have been set for people wanting to apply for citizenship in many EU-member countries. Testing the national language has become a widely used policy and is the subject of many popular, political and academic debates. Informed by Kroskrity's (2000) work on language regimes, recent scholarship (Extra et al., 2009, Hogan-Brun et al., 2009) has analysed how language requirements and testing regimes have been discursively justified in some EU-countries. It has been argued that these policies can be seen as gatekeeping devices for governments to control the flow of migrants (Stevenson, 2006). Building on this research, this paper focuses on Luxembourg, one of the smallest EU-member states. In a European comparison, Luxembourg also has the largest foreign resident population (44, 5 percent of the total population of 537.000). The context for this paper is a law on Luxembourgish nationalité, which was implemented in January 2009, including a language test.

Drawing upon Blommaert (2005, p. 2), who argues that discourse is a 'justifiable object of analysis, crucial to an understanding of wider aspects of power relations', I analyse recently conducted semi-structured interviews with applicants for Luxembourgish nationalité using a broad discourse analytical approach. My paper addresses the following questions: How do applicants perceive the language test? Do they consider it a gatekeeping mechanism? Why? Why not? In particular, I explore views on fairness/ objectivity and on belonging/ exclusion. The purpose of my paper is to challenge common misconceptions about language testing and to look at how the procedure is perceived by applicants. On a broader scale, my paper approaches the study of language policy based on personal experiences (Shohamy, 2009).

Drones for Border Control: Ethical Issues for Governments, International Organizations, and Civil Society. Markus Schulzke (University of Leeds)

Although drones are most commonly associated with military operations and targeted killings in the Middle East and Central Asia, they are also becoming tools for domestic security, especially along borders. Border control authorities have recently started using surveillance drones along the US-Mexican border and over the Mediterranean Sea, and there are plans to deploy more in the future. This paper argues that border security drones are dual-use technologies in several senses, and that this dual-use character introduces a number of contrary ethical, policy and political implications. First, drones show the encroachment of military technologies into non-military security operations, aggravating the militarization of domestic security. Nevertheless, drones may also decrease the risks associated with border crossing and help to save migrants' lives as they make dangerous journeys through deserts and across rough seas. Second, drone surveillance renders the world more visible than ever before, thereby eroding privacy and raising unprecedented concerns over increases in government power. Yet this surveillance also introduces new accountability mechanisms for law enforcement officers, administrators, and contractors. Finally, drones may alter the border environment by reducing the visible signs of security, such as fences and patrol vehicles, while also introducing a new invisible security apparatus. Drones' contradictory effects on border security help to explain the complex policy formation processes underlying drone border security programs in the United States and Europe. Government and civil society actors in the migration domain seem to support or oppose drones by privileging certain potential advantages or disadvantages of drone use over others and adopting differing ethical stances depending on the goals they wish to pursue.

Panel 5: Migrants' Construction of Belonging in the United Kingdom

11 June 2015, 2:40 pm – 3:40 pm in Conference Room, ICoSS Building

Chair: Professor Paul White (Department of Geography, University of Sheffield)

From the Indus to the Don: Indian migrant workers in South Yorkshire, 1916-1947. David Holland (University of Sheffield)

In the historiography of colonial migration to Britain, little significance is ascribed to pre-Empire Windrush settlement. Moreover, the historiography has tended to focus on readily identifiable, but isolated, instances of racism and resistance such as the 1919 port riots. This approach has, since Peter Fryer's seminal 1984 study Staying Power, made conflict the defining factor for inter-war 'race-relations'.

However, little attention has been paid to the day-to-day relationships between white working-class Britons and colonised people who made their way to the imperial metropole in search of work. My research, based on a combination of the General Register of births, marriages and deaths and deaths, oral history and state archives, is beginning to establish that colonised people began settling in Sheffield during the First World War. This settlement also appears to have occurred in the absence of the forms of racist conflict described by Fryer. Many of these migrants, mostly (but not exclusively) South Asian Muslims, settled and married women native to Sheffield and raised families together. By marrying, predominantly working-class men and women, on opposite sides of the supposed racial, cultural and confessional divide, appear to have been both willing and able to defy imperial, racial norms on a continuous basis.

My research focuses on the migrants' transnational social networks, the extent of integration/assimilation through marriage, and the nature of the toleration displayed toward ethnic and 'racial' diversity. I believe that more detailed analysis of early immigration and settlement in Britain would allow a more nuanced assessment of the extent to which imperial attitudes to race and 'miscegenation' were internalised by both natives and newcomers during this period. My research hopes to provide improved historical perspective for contemporary discussions on issues immigration, national identity and the meaning of integration and assimilation.

Community, Identity and Belonging in North Manchester. Ross Clark (University of Sheffield)

The progression through various occupational and social strata, as well as in residential status, has long been documented in ethnographic studies with regards to immigrant populations. However, it is the speed that this progression is taking place at, and more importantly the resulting categorisation and differentiation associated with it by individuals, which will be the focus of this paper. Drawing on data from my on-going PhD study of Nigerian, British and Polish residents in North Manchester I will suggest that there is an increasing rapidity to the process of 'belonging'. The period of time in which individuals arriving in an area go from the status of 'new', or in some case 'bad' migrant, to 'good' migrant or 'local citizen' can be measured in months and not years. There are ethnic differences with respect to family practices and interactions in public spaces, but it is the perceived similarities between individuals that are the source of unity and local belonging. In this way people identify their past activities as being outside of what it means to be local, but then proudly discuss topics that now make them insiders. The rapid and constant changes that are taking place in the area facilitate this process of identification as there is a steady stream of newcomers who can be categorised as different and less local, which in turn makes others more so. I argue that the rapid diversification of the area is leading to equally rapid and every changing processes of identification and notions of belonging. Although some attempts are made to construct boundaries based on ethnicity these are being replaced by demarcation strategies that involve perceived levels of cross and multi-cultural capital. To belong to the area in such cases means crossing boundaries and not staying within them.

Problematising Success and Belonging in the Age of Reinvention: The Case of Bulgarian Highly Skilled Migrants in the UK. Elena Genova (University of Nottingham)

Bulgarian migration to the UK has received considerably more attention recently due to the January 2014 removal of labour restrictions for A2 nationals. This has provoked fervent immigration debates both on a public and on a governmental level, which metonymically have established the image of the Bulgarian as the poor, uneducated migrant prompted to move due to economic conditions. This presentation stresses that such a representation of Bulgarians in the UK is not only incomplete but also too simplistic. Moreover, the paper argues that migration needs to be contextualised in the larger processes of globalisation, Europeanisation and what Anthony Elliott has termed as the age of 'reinvention'. Based on a multi-sited ethnographic study of Bulgarian university students and young professionals, the presentation scrutinises their educational and career choices as well as their everyday practices in an increasingly hostile environment. Interestingly, the notions of success and belonging emerged as particularly contested and in many ways— interlinked— in the participants' narratives and daily practices. Moreover, success and belonging were motivated by the drive for the reinvention of the Self and the desire to make a difference. While the first one is individualistic in its nature and is a by-product of leading a dynamic life in a constantly changing world, the second one has altruistic overtones, and is related to national and cosmopolitan identities. Therefore, this presentation will explore how these two motives influence the way success and belonging are conceptualised and experienced by young skilled Bulgarians in the UK. Ultimately, it will be argued that both macro processes and their micro consequences should be examined in order to not only understand migratory experiences but also to reframe the migration debate in Britain.

Panel 6: Asylum

11 June 2015, 2:40 pm – 3:40 pm in Boardroom, ICoSS Building

Chair: Dr. Lucy Mayblin (Department of Politics, University of Sheffield)

Seeking protection under international human rights law: Legal consciousness of asylum seekers in Switzerland. Stefanie Nitsche (University of Essex)

The provision of protection for refugees and asylum seekers under international law has been mostly analysed through the perspective of implementation and interpretation of human rights by nation states. Less attention has been given to the experience of asylum seekers during the process of seeking protection, a highly bureaucratic process in which is decided who falls under the definition of the refugee under international law. This paper is based on interviews conducted with 18 asylum seekers in Switzerland in 2014 about their experiences during the process of seeking asylum. I use the concept of legal consciousness to investigate the role of law in the everyday life of asylum seekers, how they invoke the law (or not) and how they construct an understanding of legality. I argue that asylum seekers attempt to become knowledgeable agents in this bureaucratic process. This is often difficult to achieve as the law is experienced as being powerful, the exercise of legal regulations seems to differ case dependent. Some asylum seekers believe in the promises made by the law guaranteeing a fair process to evaluate their claim. Others perceive the organisation of the asylum sector as a certain kind of politics, which aim is to deter applicants from wanting to stay in Switzerland. Small, individualised acts of resistance can be seen in everyday practises of asylum seekers. Despite widespread frustration among asylum seekers with the way legal rules are laid out, there is no collective resistance. I argue that asylum seekers are caught in the law in a Kafkaesque manner: the law is the main source for entering the host country; concurrently it restricts their everyday life and makes it difficult to enforce rights enshrined in international human rights law.

The Experiences of Refused Asylum Seekers in the UK. Lucy Taylor (Sheffield Hallam University)

This paper will explore the situations and experiences of failed asylum seekers, drawing on fieldwork conducted in Sheffield. Contrary to media stereotypes of asylum seekers as 'bogus' or 'scroungers', the people interviewed reported fearing for their life if they retuned to their country of origin and asserted that they had a legitimate claim for asylum. They shared a desire to build a new life and integrate into UK society. However, without the fundamental rights of citizenship, including the right to work legally, it proved difficult for them to challenge the outsider status afforded them by the UK immigration system and reinforced by their portrayal in popular and political debate. The various impacts that this positioning has upon their material and social situation and health and well-being is revealed, as well as the degree to which failed asylum seekers are able to exercise a degree of agency in the face of these constraints.

Liminal Statuses in Liminal Places: Intercultural Interactions for refused asylum seekers in Newcastle upon Tyne, UK. Jennifer Smith (Newcastle University)

This study critically explores the lived experience of intercultural interactions for refused asylum seekers in Newcastle upon Tyne; they occupy a particularly marginalised place within the complex and ever-changing asylum-refugee spectrum. With no government support and little or no public recognition of their liminal political statuses, these individuals are particularly marginalised through destitution and homelessness. Using the everyday as a research lens, my work aims to understand how interactions and encounters - ranging from moments of cultural exchange to everyday racism - can influence asylum seekers senses of belonging, use of space, and emotional well-being. The presence of such interactions during in-between routes and liminal places are central to this study. Movement and (im)mobility have been placed central to the research's methodological approach, aligning itself within the mobilities paradigm (Cresswell, 2010). By using participatory mapping and walk-along interviews, my work places forced migrants central to research and values these individuals as active agents, as well as vital in (re)shaping and (re)producing the everyday spaces they use. Such methods play an important role in challenging dominant discourses of the 'bogus asylum seeker' and help explore the vulnerable yet enduring circumstances that a flawed bureaucratic governmental approach to asylum produces. In-depth collaboration with the West End Refugee Service (a Newcastle refugee and asylum seeker charity) provides a unique perspective to this under-researched and often inaccessible migrant group.

Panel 7: High Skilled Migration

11 June 2015, 4:00 pm – 5:00 pm in Conference Room, ICoSS Building

Chair: Dr. Majella Kilkey (Department of Sociological Studies, University of Sheffield)

The Contribution and Determinants of Highly Skilled Migration. Daisule Wakisaka (University of Bristol)

OECD countries currently face strong competition, associated with reformed labour migration policies, in recruiting highly skilled migrants (HSMs). However, the policies implemented to date at national level have had mixed success and there is a research gap in explaining why some policies didn't work and what the effect of accepting HSMs is. Further research is needed to reframe debate in this field.

The UK and Japan are high-income economies and innovation leaders that crucially need highly skilled labour. Unlike the traditional immigrant countries such as the USA and Australia, the indigenous people have been socially dominant in these countries, and thus migration policies are often controversial and politically sensitive.

This research focuses on the impact of accepting HSMs in the UK and Japan. The research questions are two-fold: (1) how much is the economic impact of accepting HSMs in the UK and Japan ? (2) which policies are the most effective in attracting HSMs ?

Both quantitative and qualitative methods are being employed to address these questions. Quantitative analysis aims to estimate the economic impacts of HSMs using an economic model to calculate ripple effects. Qualitative analysis is used to evaluate current policies regarding HSMs, and to find key factors to improve policies. Primary data will be gathered from interviews with employer associations and HSMs.

The presentation will first show an overview of statistical data and the main features of each country's set of highly skilled migration policies. Eventually, it attempts to propose how the UK and Japan can better design migration policies by bridging the research gap of economic contribution and determinants of highly skilled migration.

Labour and Migration Geographies of the Dubai-Irish. Frances Carter (National University of Ireland)

This research investigates the phenomenon of Irish transmigrant professionals in Dubai with a view to understanding how they negotiate and optimise their transnational social spaces, which has resulted in the accumulation of considerable social, cultural, economic and political capital.

Evidence indicates that being a member of the Dubai-Irish community confers certain material privileges and status within a closely entwined professional and social network, which, however, also exists within a very specific, geopolitical, social and cultural context.

The phenomenon of the Dubai-Irish presents a range of conceptual and theoretical challenges in terms of understanding the nature of agency as experienced by them within this specific context.   Questions of who migrates and why, the choice of Dubai as a destination, the nature of their expectations, the kinds of concessions that are made in relation to maintaining their status as employees within a highly competitive environment, their family circumstances, social and cultural constraints, how this group of migrants organise themselves collectively, the role of the state in terms of regulation of this labour market, are all part of understanding this transnational migrant experience.

The research is positioned at the intersection of labour and migration geographies and will draw on the work of Herod (1997), Castree (2007) and Coe and Jordhus-Lier (2010), who have called for a re-embedding of agency with labour geographies, the need for 'place-based' research, and the positioning of agency in relation to wider social relations.   The research will also draw on the work of Beaverstock (2012a, 2012b, 2011) who has examined the strategies of globalising professionals in world cities' economies and who has identified the embedded nature of transmigrants' social relations, which has lead to the creation of financial capital.   In addition, the work will draw upon Walsh (2014; 2011) who has examined the interdependence of the global and local and the social and cultural geographies of migration in relation to identification, belonging, intimacy and home.   Finally, this research will also draw on Bourdieu's concept of 'habitus' to understand the influence and impact of the Dubai-Irish.

Willingness to Migrate, Post-materialism and Life-satisfaction: Evidences from the German SOEP. Elena Samarsky (University of Oxford)

The paper examines the German willingness to migrate, in particular the influence of postmaterialistic values, risk-taking behavior and life-dissatisfaction on migration decision. Although it has never been directly tested, indirect association between postmaterialistic factors and migration has been acknowledged by various researchers. According to published research reports, when considering migration Germans express both materialistic and postmaterialistic values such as better working conditions, professional and personal development. Moreover, Eurobarometer and European values surveys showed that German society is moving from more materialistic to postmaterialistic oriented society. When addressing, life-satisfaction factor in migration design-making, available research point that people who are more dissatisfied with general life are more willing to migrate than those who are less-dissatisfied. However, this factor has only recently been addressed in the literature and has been rarely empirically tested.

Examining the German case allows investigating willingness to migrate of citizens from develop, economically and politically stable country. The project centers on data from German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) longitudinal panel. Preliminary results have showed that most of the emigrants are skilled and previously employed, which allows suggesting that they are able to cover their basic materialistic needs in their country of origin, and could have the necessary economic means for relocation. Findings indicate that people who are more willing to migrate have slightly different personal characteristic profile such as risk-taking behavior, degree of interest in politics, value profile and degree of life satisfaction. For example, those who show higher risk-taking behavior, show higher willingness to migrate, while life satisfaction has negative correlation to migration intentions.

Panel 8: Human Rights and Forced Migrants

11 June 2015, 4:00 pm – 5:00 pm in Boardroom, ICoSS Building

Chair: Dr. Francesca Strumia (School of Law, University of Sheffield)

Refugee Resettlement as an Impure Public Good: Evidence from North America and Europe. Laura Robbins-Wright (London School of Economics)

Since 2003, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has adopted a strategic approach to resettlement that emphasises the benefits for resettlement countries, countries of first asylum, and refugees alike. Despite these efforts, the number of refugees in need of resettlement continues to exceed the number of resettlement places allocated by members of the international community, which may have important implications for both human and regional security. Drawing on the work of Betts, Hatton, Thielemann, and others, I examine whether resettlement can be conceptualised as a public good. I argue that resettlement is an impure public good that generates joint products: a pure public good (regional security) and three 'club' goods for the receiving country (a sense of altruism, a positive international reputation, and cultural diversity). I support this contention through semi-structured interviews with senior government officials and representatives from non-profit organisations in the United Kingdom, Denmark, Canada, and the United States. I conclude by considering how reframing resettlement as a public good might complement UNHCR efforts to pursue a more strategic approach to resettlement.

'Let the right one in'. Rebecca Murray (University of Sheffield)

'Let the right one in' refers to the 'liberal paradox' and inherent contradictions relating to the promotion of, or restrictions placed upon, migrant access to destination countries. This access is often predicated upon a migrant's status as either 'desirable' or 'undesirable'. Forced migrants seeking sanctuary outside their country of origin, constitute one of the most 'undesirable' migrant groups and as such experience marginalisation within society. This paper seeks to explore how this marginalisation is both enacted and resisted at the institutional level, through exploring the barriers experienced by forced migrants who seek access to higher education.

Forced migrants have to overcome seemingly insurmountable barriers in order to access higher education. Refugees, in spite of being categorised as home students, face challenges presented by a lack of social and cultural capital. People still actively seeking asylum or who have been granted temporary status have additional problems; they are charged international tuition fees and have no entitlement to student finance, which places practical barriers between them and a university education.

This paper will draw on my work with the Article 26 project and early findings from my current doctoral research. Foucauldian governmentality is the theoretical lens through which I am examining governance in relation to managed migration. The influence of capital and habitus at the institutional (university) and the individual (forced migrant student) level are investigated in order to explore how resistance and resilience is exercised to create opportunities in higher education. This is in spite of policy and practice aimed at managing migration that often results in the exclusion of forced migrants from this arena. The UK & Sweden are the focus of a comparative study within the EU, into the impact of different managed migration regimes on forced migrants' access to higher education. My research has evolved from an exploration of opportunities in policy that led to the development of innovative new practice within universities to create opportunities for forced migrants.

Article 26 works with 17 across universities across England to offer opportunities to students from an asylum seeking background who have no access to student finance. Article 26 is currently mainstreaming project activities, which have resulted in universities facilitating their own bursary schemes. 'Education for All'' is a resource produced by Article 26 to support existing and new university partners in this process. Further information on Article 26 can be found here: http://article26.hkf.org.uk/.

A Right to Return? Human Rights Protection of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in International Law. Ben Hudson (University of Bristol)

Despite high-level proclamations of an IDP's 'right to return' in academic papers, UN resolutions and NGO statements, recourse to any such legal right in international law remains distinctly lacking. The UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, although designed to address the failings of existing law to protect the human rights of the internally displaced, fails itself as a soft law instrument to provide IDPs with an effective right to return voluntarily to their places of habitual residence. As a result, it is somewhat surprisingly in the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights that we see some of the most significant legal developments in IDPs' rights protection. However, while Sargsyan v Azerbaijan and Georgia v Russia (II) (building on the Court's judgment in Loizidou v Turkey) promise interesting developments over the coming months, any recourse to the ECHR remains limited given that it was not drafted with the specific needs of IDPs in mind - indeed, let us not forget that it was such limitations that the Guiding Principles had promised to remedy. As such, not only does a lack of a legal right to return reveal the continuing deficiencies of international law to secure, inter alia, an IDP's fundamental right to freedom of movement without discrimination, it also raises questions about the success of soft law instruments in filling the protection gaps left by hard law at the international level.

Note on Participants and Organisers at the 11 June 2015 Workshop on Migration at the University of Sheffield

Hardeep Aiden began his doctoral research at the University of Bristol in 2010, aiming to explore the practices and processes at work within and across the institutions that are shaping migration-related policies and policymaking processes in Japan. Prior to this he completed his undergraduate studies in Mathematics at Imperial College London. This was followed by an MSc in Modern Japanese Studies and an MSc in Comparative Social Policy at the University of Oxford. http://www.bristol.ac.uk/sps/people/hardeep-s-aiden/index.html

Michaela Bruckmayer received a European Research Council PhD Studentship to conduct research on migration governance in North/Central America at the University of Sheffield. Previously, she worked as a Research Consultant at the Center for Gender & Refugee Studies at UC Hastings. There she worked on two research studies which focused on unaccompanied minors and child migration from Central America and Mexico to the United States. She holds a Master of International Affairs and a Bachelor of Business Administration.

Frances Carter is a first year PhD candidate within the School of Archaeology and Geography at the National University of Ireland, Galway, examining labour agency within the context of Dubai-Irish migration. Previously, Frances completed a Masters degree in Environment, Society & Development at NUI Galway, and a Bachelors degree in Sociology and Psychology via OSCAIL at Dublin City University whilst living in Dubai. Frances' research interests include highly-skilled labour migration and the primacy of agency versus structure.

Ross Clark is a PhD student at the University of Sheffield who is currently examining how the rapid ethnic diversification of North Manchester is affecting processes of identity formation and belonging. Ross currently works as a FE lecturer having previously researched the effects of deindustrialisation in former mining communities, and how public spaces are negotiated and used in diverse, inner city areas. Ross' interests are multicultural communities and the ongoing processes of identification and categorisation that take place within them.

Amy Clarke is in the fieldwork stage of a PhD in Geography at the University of Sussex. Her research, based on multiple interviews white middle-class Britons in the suburbs of north-east London and West Essex, interrogates the identities and (national) belonging of white middle-class Britons, often understood as the 'norm' or 'mainstream', with the aim of exploring current and future possibilities for ethnically inclusive national identities. Amy also teaches in Geography and Sociology and runs a Migration PhD Network at Sussex. www.amyclarkeresearch.wordpress.com

Francesca Di Renzo holds a BA and a MA in African and Asian Studies from the University of Bologna, Italy. Before she enrolled at the University of Sheffield in 2014, Francesca worked as a photojournalist for local newspapers. Her research aims to discuss how migration from north Africa to Europe is portrayed by the Italian and Spanish newspapers, in contrast to the narratives which are employed by both independent journalists and online news websites.

Elena Genova is a third- year PhD student at the School of Sociology and Social Policy, The University of Nottingham. Her research focuses on Bulgarian highly skilled migration in the UK. Currently, she is the co- convener of the Postgraduate Migration Research Network. Elena holds a MA (with distinction) in Global Studies, Identities and Human Rights (*University of Nottingham*) and a BA in Political Science (*Sofia University, Bulgaria*). Elena's research interests include migration, European citizenship, identities and the everyday. http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/sociology/people/lqxesgen

David Holland is a Wolfson Foundation Ph.D. scholar in Modern History at the University of Sheffield. He also earned his B.A. and M.A. in History in his hometown at the University of Sheffield. David explores the social networks of non-white migrants to Britain from its empire during the period 1914 to 1947. He is particularly interested in the phenomena of the 'mixed-marriage' and the expression of racial and cultural tolerance in white working-class communities.

Ben Hudson is a PhD Candidate at the University of Bristol Law School. Ben's research examines the human rights protection of internally displaced persons in international law, specifically a "legal right to return". Ben has an MSc in Socio-Legal Studies (University of Bristol), an MSc in International Development (University of Bristol) and a BA (Hons) in Architecture (University of Manchester). Ben's research interests include human rights, international law and (forced) migration, as well as torture prevention, and gender and sexuality. http://research-information.bristol.ac.uk/en/persons/ben-hudson(aa33e6d3-70a2-4e06-9f65-7fe4faf83a1b).html

Byron Karemba's thesis will be on the role of The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom in the U.K Constitution. He hopes to make an assessment of the Court's role in three core interrelated areas of Public Law: a) Judicial Review; b) Fundamental Rights; and c) Devolution. He also takes an interest in Political Theory, in particular, Cosmopolitanism and how it can help re-frame legal frameworks. Byron earned a Law Degree (2010-2013) and a MA in Political and Legal Theory (2013-2014).

Joanna Kremer is a fourth year PhD student at the University of Sheffield in the School of Languages and Cultures. She is looking at issues of migration, citizenship and language policy using a discourse analytical approach in the context of Luxembourg. Joanna's university profile can be found here: https://www.shef.ac.uk/german/staff/kremer. Her academia profile: https://sheffield.academia.edu/JoannaKremer

Lidia Kuzemska is a second-year PhD student in Sociology at Lancaster University and in the Graduate School for Social Research at the Polish Academy of Science. Her thesis is focused on problems faced by the Internally Displaced Persons from conflict eastern regions of Ukraine after their relocation, in particular, issues of citizenship rights and identity. She earned her MA in Interdisciplinary European Studies from the College of Europe (Warsaw, Poland) and her BA in Sociology from L'viv National University (Ukraine).

Rebecca Murray studied BA Sociology at Manchester Metropolitan University before undertaking an MSc Sociological Research at the University of Manchester. Rebecca is a doctoral candidate at the University of Sheffield, her PhD is in collaboration with the Helena Kennedy Foundation and funded by the ESRC. In addition to her academic studies Rebecca has spent the past 14 years working in the NGO sector. 2010, Rebecca founded and currently acts as the Director of Article 26, a project supporting forced migrants to access and participate in higher education.

Meng Ni is a first-year PhD student at Centre for Women's Studies in the University of York, exploring female Chinese PhD students and looking at the stigma of "the third gender". Previously, Meng completed a MA programme also at the University of York and her Bachelor's Degree in Nanjing University in China. Meng's research interests lie in female Chinese PhD students, women's education and social status in China, overseas students, gender stereotype and social media.

Stefanie Nitsche is a PhD researcher in the Department of Sociology at the University of Essex. Her research investigates the everyday life of female undocumented migrants in the UK and Germany and the way their legal status structures their identity. During her MA in Switzerland she conducted research about asylum-seekers experiences with the legal system in the host country. She has worked with migrant communities in both Switzerland and the UK.

Claudia Paraschivescu is a PhD student at the University of Leeds, where she is funded by the ESRC. In her thesis, Claudia is interested in exploring how Romanians' daily experiences in London and Paris impact on their feelings of attachment to the country of origin and the host society. Her research revolves around the notions of belonging, whiteness and daily social interactions. Claudia is also a Marie Curie Early Stage Researcher at the Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies, at the University of Liège.

Karolina Pawłowska is a second-year PhD candidate at the University of Adam Mickiewicz in Poznań, working closely with ancestral return of Armenian diaspora. She holds a Master degree at Philology and Bachelor Degree at Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, both obtained at University of Adam Mickiewicz in Poznań. As a philologist she asks about the nature of ethnographic knowledge and anthropological discourse. As an anthropologist, she pursues her interest in migration-oriented and identity-oriented problems.

Charlotte Ray has expertise in human geography, international development, livelihoods, displacement, food security and qualitative methodology in the global South. She completed her PhD in 2013 at Coventry University. Her thesis investigated the integration and livelihood strategies of 'self-settled' refugee communities in The Gambia, West Africa. Charlotte is currently a research fellow in the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Nottingham working on household energy systems in East and Southern Africa. https://uk.linkedin.com/pub/charlotte-ray/3a/8ab/12b

Laura Robbins-Wright is a PhD Candidate in Government at the London School of Economics and Political Science. Her research examines the relationship between resettlement admissions and domestic responsibility sharing with voluntary sector organisations in Europe and North America. Laura has a Master of Arts from the College of Europe and an Honours Bachelor of Arts from the University of Toronto. Her other research interests include resettlement programmes in Africa and Latin America and media representations of asylum seekers and refugees. http://personal.lse.ac.uk/robbinsw/

Elena Samarsky is a second-year PhD student at the University of Oxford examining the impact of post-materialistic values on migration decision-making in the context of highly-skilled labor migration. Previously, she earned a Master degree in International Relations and Bachelor Degrees in Sociology and International Relations at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel. Elena's research interests are migration of professionals, migration within the EU, and trade unions.

Sahizer Samuk is a fourth-year PhD student at IMT Institute for Advanced Studies, Lucca and a Marie Curie research fellow at the University of Sussex. Her work is focused on temporary migration and integration policies comparing Canada and the UK. She has two MA degrees one in International Relations at Koc University (2010) and one in European Studies from Luiss Guido Carli (2011). Her research interests are temporary migration policies, theory of temporariness for immigrants and integration policies in the UK and Canada. http://www.integrim.eu/marie-curie-researchers/recruited-researchers-2014/sahizer-samuk/

Meenakshi Sarkar is a first-year PhD student at the University of Leeds, exploring the employment challenges faced by the 2nd and 3rd generation British Pakistani men and why a quarter of them work as taxi drivers. Meenakshi, earned her Master degree at the University of Leeds in Human Resource Management and is a seasoned learning & development professional. Her research interests are migration issues, occupational segregation, diversity & inclusion, society & culture.

Johanna Schenner is a first-year PhD student in Politics at the University of Sheffield. She previously earned a master (by research) from Durham University and a taught master from the European University at Saint-Petersburg, Russia. Her research interests include (global) political economy, migration, forced labour and democratic theory.

Marcus Schulzke is a Post-Doctoral Research Fellow at the University of Leeds. He previously worked as the Research Director for the Project on Violent Conflict at the State University of New York (SUNY) at Albany, and received his PhD from SUNY in 2013. Marcus' primary research interests are security studies, ethics, and politics and new technologies.

Jennifer (Jenny) Smith is a first-year PhD student at Newcastle University focusing on the experience of intercultural interactions for refused asylum seekers. She also studied her Bachelor degree and Masters at Newcastle. Jenny's interests focus on the role of mobility, everyday racism and belonging within her participants lives. Her work has been collaborative with different charities in Newcastle and she currently works as a one-to-one support worker at West End Refugee Service.
http://www.ncl.ac.uk/gps/geography/postgrad/students/profiles/GeogSmith.htm

Lucy Taylor is a third year PhD student at Sheffield Hallam University examining the experiences of people refused asylum and living in the UK. Her research interests include the work of Norbert Elias, power and marginality.

Mengwei Tu is a 3rd year PhD student in the School of Social Policy, Sociology and Social Research, University of Kent. Her research is about the one-child Chinese migrants in the UK and their relationship with parents in China. She completed an MA in Public Administration and a BA in International Communications at the University of Nottingham. Mengwei's research interests are new Chinese migration, one-child generation and social change in China. <uk.linkedin.com/in/mengweitu>

Marcia Vera Espinoza is a PhD Candidate at the Geography Department, University of Sheffield. Her research explores the experiences of resettlement of Palestinian and Colombian refugees in Chile and Brazil, in order to analyse the extent and ways in which the resettlement programme is implemented and experienced in South America. Marcia's research interests include forced migration, durable solutions, citizenship, belonging and mixed methods research. http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/geography/phd/pg/marciaveraespinoza

Daisuke Wakisaka is a PhD research student, University of Bristol; Assistant Manager, Keidanren (Japan Business Federation); Fellow, The Nippon Foundation International Fellowship. His research focuses on highly skilled migrants in Japan and the UK. In particular, the research aims to reveal the determinants of highly skilled migration and to evaluate policies catering for the migrants in the context of the global scramble between OECD countries for talents to enhance its competitiveness.

Domenica Urzi has just finished her PhD examining the impact of EU citizenship and labour market legislation on migrant workers in the context of the Southern European informal economy. Previously, Domenica earned a Master degree at the University of Nottingham in 'Migration and Transnationalism' and a Bachelor Degree in Social Sciences at the University of Catania, Italy. Domenica's research interests are labour migration, informal economy and issues of human rights and dignity.

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