

6<sup>th</sup> RSA MICaRD Research Network Conference #RSAMicard

“Hospitality, Community and Welcome: Researching working  
lives, representations and everyday realities of migrants”

29-30<sup>th</sup> September 2022

David Chiddick Building, Lincoln International Business School  
University of Lincoln, LN5 7AT

**Book of Abstracts**

29 September, Thursday, 10.15. Keynote 1 (Harvard Lecture Theatre)

**Prof. Donna Chambers**  
**Northumbria University**

***Reflections on migration, hospitality, and love ethics.***

The 2015 refugee crisis in Europe heightened debates and discussions around migration which had long been problematic for the ‘Fortress Europe’ of the European Union. Consequently, concepts such as ‘welcome culture’ (Trauner & Turton, 2017) and ‘welcome management’ (Buckel, 2016) have been problematized in the literature. Today in 2022, we have witnessed continued migration to, and within Europe occasioned by increasing political, economic, and environmental turmoil primarily though not exclusively from countries of the Global South. Added to this has been the war in Ukraine which has led to the fastest growing refugee crisis within Europe since the Second World War. In this context, European and non-European migrants have been pitted against each other and questions of (in)hospitality and (un)welcome have gained currency. In this presentation I suggest that current debates about hospitality as welcome have neglected pertinent conversations about the role of love in this context.

Therefore, in this presentation I attempt to unpack the notion of hospitality and its relationship to an ethics of love. I interrogate whether love has a role to play in hospitality as welcome and in so doing I draw primarily on Derrida’s conceptualization of hospitality and the love ethics of key Black feminists, notably bell hooks and Audre Lorde. This synthesis between hospitality and love ethics is illustrated through an example of (in)hospitality as portrayed in the popular cultural medium of film. I seek to argue that discourses of hospitality which do not integrate an ethics of love are meaningless and cannot hope to advance social justice agendas.

### References

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- Trauner, F., & Turton, J. (2017). “Welcome culture”: The emergence and transformation of a public debate on migration. *Österreichische Zeitschrift für Politikwissenschaft*, 46(1), 33-42



**Professor Donna Chambers** is currently the Professor in Cultural Studies and Tourism at the University of Northumbria in Newcastle. Previously she was Professor and Convenor of a cross-Faculty interdisciplinary research network on Race, Class, and Ethnicity (RaCE) at the University of Sunderland. She is a critical scholar who is interested in how people and places are represented primarily through cultural and heritage tourism, the link between heritage and national identities, and postcolonial and decolonial epistemologies in research and teaching. Importantly, she is also interested in how women are represented in tourism through the lens of critical race theory and Black feminism.

She has been an Associate Editor of *Annals of Tourism Research* since 2013, a member of the Editorial Board and a Managing Editor of *Leisure Studies* since 2016 and 2019 respectively. She also serves on the editorial board of two other journals – *Tourism Cases* and *Tourism Critiques: Practice and Theory*. She is a reviewer for several journals including *Tourism Geographies*, *Tourism Management*, *Tourist Studies*, *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, and *Tourism Management Perspectives*. She has published numerous journal articles, books, book chapters and delivered many keynote sessions at national and international conferences.

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29 September, Thursday, 14.30. Keynote 2 (Harvard Lecture Theatre)

**Dr Elisabetta Zontini and Dr Elena Genova**  
**University of Nottingham**

***‘It’s like when your lover, doesn’t love you back’: the emotional costs of migrant belonging at times of inhospitality.***

Migration has always been a thorny issue, featuring prominently in public and media debates alike. While the primary focus has been on how migratory flows should be best managed, discussions have taken a broad range of directions, often aiming to establish migrants’ rights and deservingness (Anderson 2013), solidifying the boundaries between ‘us’ and ‘them’ in the process. This has been particularly the case in the last few decades, as the broader neo-assimilationist climate sweeping across Europe has firmly established the politics of hostility and inhospitality not only directed at new arrivals but also at those who may have formed long-standing attachments to and relationships with the host country.

With this broad context in mind, in this paper we bring together insights from the sociology of emotions with some of the wider literature on belonging to illuminate the affective side of migrants’ subjective experiences in times of inhospitality. Drawing on empirical examples

from our ongoing ethnographic research with EU migrant workers in the UK, we highlight the emotional costs of migrants' efforts to fit in the host society. Ultimately, we argue that researching migrants' lives in such a turbulent socio-political time of multiple and ongoing crises necessitates paying closer attention to the affective side of their subjective experiences.



**Dr Elisabetta Zontini** is an Associate Professor in Sociology at the University of Nottingham where she teaches migration and transnationalism, family studies and qualitative methods. She has published extensively on transnational families and the life course, including the books *Transnational Families, Gender and Local Contexts: Moroccan and Filipino Women in Bologna and Barcelona* (Berghhan) and *Transnational Families: Ethnicities, Identities and Social Capital* with Harry Goulbourne, Tracey Reynolds and John Solomos (Routledge). In her latest projects she has documented the processes of identification, home and belonging of European children in nationalist times and, with Elena Genova, the settlement of migrant workers in the Brexit context. She is currently finalising a knowledge exchange project on family migration in Covid and Brexit times.

**Dr Elena Genova** is an Assistant Professor in Sociology at University of Nottingham where she teaches qualitative methods, digital sociology and migration. Her research interests lie in intra-EU mobility, EU citizenship, identities and belonging, othering, integration and settlement. She is particularly interested in the experiences of Central and Eastern European

migrants and has conducted extensive ethnographic research with Bulgarian migrants residing in various locations in the UK. She is currently the research lead for the Identities, Citizenship, Equalities and Migration Centre (ICEMiC). She is currently involved in several collaborative projects, including most recently, a project mapping community networks in a post-Covid urban regeneration context (with colleagues from UoN and London Met).

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30 September, Friday, 10.00. Keynote 3 (Harvard Lecture Theatre)

**Prof. Sundari Anitha and Dr. Iwona Zielińska-Poćwiardowska**  
**University of Lincoln**

***Gendered violence and migration: Polish women's experiences of domestic violence in the UK.***

This presentation draws upon Polish women's life stories about their migration to and settlement in the UK, their working lives and their relationships to understand the nature and impact of the domestic violence they experienced in the UK and community/service responses to this violence. By widening our lens beyond family and relationships, to the opportunities and constraints posed by intersecting social relations of power and gendered geographies of power we can understand the ways in which the violence that occurs within intimate relationships is shaped by broader socio-structural factors at the national and transnational levels. This presentation explores the centrality of migration to Polish migrant women's experiences of domestic violence.



**Prof. Sundari Anitha** is Professor of Gender, Violence and Work at the University of Lincoln. She has researched and published widely on the problem of violence against women and girls (VAWG); on gender and migration; and on gender, race and ethnicity in employment relations. Anitha has previously managed a Women's Aid refuge and was a caseworker at a 'by and for' refuge for South Asian survivors of domestic abuse and has been involved in policy-making and activism to address VAWG for over two decades.

**Dr Iwona Zielinska**, is a sociologist, an Assistant Professor at the Maria Grzegorzewska University, Warsaw, Poland and a Visiting Fellow at the University of Lincoln. She specialises in researching gender inequality, sexuality, social vulnerability, social exclusion. She is an expert in moral panic theory. She has introduced the concept into Polish sociology by publishing first ever book on the topic in Polish (2015). In the last four years she has been working closely with researchers from the University of Lincoln exploring the issues of domestic violence and migration. She was a Principal Investigator in the EU funded project researching experiences of domestic violence among Polish migrant women living in the UK, to develop evidence-based for domestic abuse services in the UK and Europe.



**11:15, 29 September 2022**

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**Parallel session 1A: Migrants in the service sector: finding a place of belonging**

(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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*1. Migrant women's challenges in working in hospitality: intersectionality and experiences of migration from university campuses workers in Dublin*

Fernanda Rabelo, Ana Maria Fernandes and Mariia Pereylygina.  
Technological University Dublin

Despite the high representation of women in the hospitality industry, there is persistent horizontal and vertical segregation, gender discrimination practices and pay gap in the industry. Addressing gender critically, targeting marginalised groups and recognising their multiple realities, still require further research, making studies about gender and its intersectionality with migration essential to understanding the current labour shortage and the reality of working in the industry.

This study focuses on analysing barriers, challenges and experiences of female migrant workers in hospitality, with a qualitative case study of workers of university campuses of Technological University Dublin, in Ireland. Investigating experiences of migrant women from different countries, this study aims in analysing the context of working in catering services, cafes and restaurants in the university environment, exploring challenges of mobility, cultural integration and work for migrant women. Also, it looks to understand how political, economic and cultural barriers impact migrant workers in Ireland, and how these groups' geography and power relationships take place in the hospitality industry in the country.

By investigating migrant women's trajectories in the hospitality sector in Ireland, we also seek to understand the aspirations and motives that led them to migrate, and their integration process in the country. Consequently, we aim to examine how migrant workers' well-being is affected in this industry and new country, and how equality, diversity and inclusion in universities should also aim to the well-being of contract staff working in the university, as an essential part of its community. Exploring how migrant women working in the hospitality sector feel as belonging and having a voice in this industry and new country, this study seeks to further studies on mobility and challenges of everyday life of female migrant workers in Europe.

Keywords: work, migrants, women, intersectionality, hospitality, universities, Ireland

**11:15, 29 September 2022**

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Parallel session **1A: Migrants in the service sector: finding a place of belonging**  
(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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2. *Hospitality work and migrant women: Emotional strain or empowering opportunity?*

Gulbahar Abdallah, Katherine Dashper and Thomas Fletcher.  
Leeds Beckett University

In this presentation we discuss the gendered experiences of migrant women working in the hotel industry, drawing on a case study of a hotel in Qatar. Hospitality as a sector is heavily reliant on migrant labour. It is also an industry notorious for providing low quality jobs in terms of pay, security and working conditions. Many women migrate to countries like Qatar for economic reasons, and work in the hospitality sector to earn money to either send to families back home or to support their own personal aspirations, such as travel and education. As workers in the hospitality industry, they are subject to many of the same issues as non-migrant workers – such as long hours, difficult customers, poor remuneration etc. – but their status as migrants, and migrant women in particular, makes these factors qualitatively different. Drawing on a case study of female migrant workers in a hotel in Qatar, we use aspects of Hochschild’s conceptualisation of emotion work and emotional labour to explore how gender and migrant status intersect in these women’s working lives, making them vulnerable to exploitation and placing them under considerable emotional strain, but also offering a strong incentive to embrace the opportunities their jobs offer to support them and their wider families.

**11:15, 29 September 2022**

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Parallel session **1A: Migrants in the service sector: finding a place of belonging**  
(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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3. *Migrant labour and value creation in hospitality work: Indefinite capacities in transnational mobility*

Peter Lugosi and Ann Ndiuini  
Oxford Brookes University

This study examines diverse forms of value that migrant workers create through their employment in hospitality. The paper draws on insights from valuation studies and research on migrants' transnational resources to consider the experiences of Kenyans who worked in the hospitality sector while abroad. The paper introduces the notion of 'indefinite capacities' to conceptualise the amorphous nature of skills, capabilities and resources that may be developed through hospitality work. The findings explore how value is constructed and negotiated within occupational, cultural and psychological domains, examining how and why indefinite capacities are (de)valued in specific moments, and how they are (re)appraised in the wider context of migrants' careers and lives.



**11:15, 29 September 2022**

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Parallel session **1B: Border imaginaries: the shaping and restricting of mobilities**  
(Room DCB0105)

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*1. A Tale of Two Norms: Locating the Responsibility to Protect Syrian Refugees in UNHCR*

Chloe Gilgan  
University of Lincoln

This article examines the link between the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and the resettlement of refugees fleeing mass atrocities in theory and practice. It does so through a qualitative case study of UNHCR's advocacy for Syrian refugees during 2014-16, a critical period of the Syrian conflict. The research revealed that UNHCR is resisting a link between R2P and refugees despite how they overlap. UNHCR is actively contesting the link by forwarding alternative rationales for responsibility towards refugees for political reasons. Based on this finding, the article hones the conceptual and practical links between R2P and refugees. It also refines the limits of harm on what Deitelhoff and Zimmerman define as 'applicatory contestation' whereby a norm is not applied to a particular context because it is understood to be irrelevant. This helps foster more accurate ways of evaluating the influence of norms on behaviour and understanding how political context continues to drive implementation of R2P.

**11:15, 29 September 2022**

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Parallel session **1B: Border imaginaries: the shaping and restricting of mobilities**  
(Room DCB0105)

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*2. Temporalities of control in state immigration control infrastructures*

Mike Slaven  
University of Lincoln

Adding to a growing literature on how immigrants temporally experience immigration control at bordering sites, this contribution analyses the temporality of immigration control from the perspective of the state, and argues that these temporalities are deeply shaped by larger infrastructures of control. These infrastructures of control generate not only certain kinds of state knowledge about unauthorized immigrant groups, but also generate state ignorance of these groups, which has profound implications on when in the life course immigrants may encounter immigration control and the consequences that may follow. Drawing from a major comparative study of the development of migration control in the UK, France, and Germany, this paper charts how control infrastructures in these countries shifted over time away from “command-and-control” models toward design-based ones, meant to deter unwanted migration, complicate integration, and thus mitigate the need for effective command and control measures. However, the sites in which these attempts could be implemented – for instance, in welfare states, labour markets, or other social systems – differed in ways dependent on preexisting state architectures. This in turn had important generative effects, patterning what states could ‘see’ and when unauthorized residents came into state view, which often occurred much later in the migrant life course. This contribution argues that a greater focus on the development of state control infrastructures sheds light on the shifting temporalities of state bordering practices and the policy reasonings that often produce devastating consequences for the welfare of even long-settled migrants.

3. *The 'other' tourist experiences of crossing borders*

Samira Zare, University of Lincoln  
Isabella Qing Ye, University of Greenwich

Border signifies a critical threshold of a tourism experience – arrival and departure. However, the border space is also a highly contested ethical space that can produce vastly different and controversial encounters. Tourists legally setting foot on destination airports have expectation of being treated equally until the first sign appearing to segregate the lines to domestic and international, home and foreign, or ‘insider and outsider’. Here, those who are holding stronger passports, with the ‘right’ look, accent, religion, country of origin experience different routes from ‘others’. Non-Western passport holders endure varying degrees of stress, overt or covert biases and myriad of negative emotions such as humiliation and intimidation (Villegas, 2015). The aim of this research is to present a conceptual discussion concerning ‘othering’ tourists passing through airport borders, an issue largely under-examined, both in the conceptualization and the empirical domain (Stephenson, 2006). By doing so, we attend to the recent call for decolonisation of tourism scholarship, especially the Anglo-Western centric knowledge, and surface the under-represented voices (Yang & Ong, 2020, Chambers & Buzinde, 2015, Wijesinghe, 2020). By pulling concepts from sociology and anthropology into tourism theory, we configure the intersection of liminal non-place, ethics and othering to explain the tourist border crossing encounter. By problematising the border space, we recognise and surface the often buried and trivialised discriminative / dehumanised border encounters among certain ethnic groups and give voices to their experiences. We call for a more humane approach to border policing for travellers. This conceptual work hopes to illuminate a promising and equitable research agenda on border in tourism, as well as invite radical imaginations and debates on tourists’ border encounters.

*1. 'Italy? How nice!': Becoming (white) Italian in post-Brexit Britain*

Simone Varriale  
Loughborough University

This paper investigates how Italianness is constructed, recognised and, sometimes, denied in the everyday encounters of Italian migrants in post-Brexit England. Drawing on interviews with white and black, Christian and Muslim Italians, and on broader historical material, the paper reconstructs how Italianness became 'nice' in late 20th century England - as reported by many participants - and the effects of this form of 'whitening' on both their everyday experiences and their understandings of ethno-racial hierarchy. Furthermore, the paper explores the ways in which class, race and religion make the experience of being recognised as 'nice' (and Italian) unequally distributed.

Combining decolonial theory (Boatcă, 2013), the 'Black Mediterranean' framework (Pesarini, 2021) and Bourdieu's work on class (1984), the paper explores how Italianness is positioned within broader ethno-racial divisions. On the one hand, Italianness is frequently contrasted with Eastern-Europeanness, even by participants who distance themselves from 'racism'. On the other hand, the recognition of positive Italianness presumes whiteness, as showed by the experiences of mis-recognition and micro-aggression reported by Black and Muslim participants. Furthermore, middle-class contexts emerge as important to the positive experiences of (middle-class) participants, while participants working in low-status sectors more frequently report being treated as 'immigrants', or being occasionally addressed via negative stereotypes of Italianness (such as 'Mafia').

2. *A theoretical framework for thinking about anti-European xenophobia in post-Brexit Britain*

Christian Karner  
University of Lincoln

There is a widely unacknowledged political contradiction opening up in Britain: a social "figuration" (Elias 1997) committed to diversity and inclusion is also showing both engrained and newly emerging anti-European sentiments. While Brexit has attracted much scholarly attention, including work on Europeans' identity-renegotiations under fundamentally altered parameters (e.g. Zontini and Pero 2019), much work remains to be done on the workings of anti-European xenophobia across a range of political, mediated and everyday domains; and on EU citizens' diverse lived realities in post-Brexit Britain.

This paper reflects a sub-section of a funding application that is currently in preparation. The objectives of the overall project will be to: a) document social, institutional and discursive sites (e.g. parliamentary debates, media representations, school textbooks) of anti-European sentiments in post-Brexit Britain; b) to analyze the linguistic and visual workings of such anti-Europeanism; c) to give voice to EU-citizens residing in different localities across the UK; and d) to thereby capture diverse migratory, biographical 'routes'.

Within this broad project, and as this paper will show, there is a need for a theoretical framework suited to the analysis of a new, everyday xenophobia. Such a framework needs to build on the long history of research on how racism is embedded yet widely unrecognized in the workings of institutions and social life. Some existing work has focused on the most genocidal of contexts (Arendt 1964, Bauman 1989). Other pertinent research has examined everyday racism as the interplay of prejudice, institutions and ongoing processes (Essed 1991); 'anecdotal-' (Brown 1999) as well as 'backstage racism' (Houts Pica and Feagin 2007); the workings of 'language and imagery' in an often unnoticed essentialism cutting across political divides in the UK (Gilroy 1987). Other work has focused on 'nearly invisible' racial micro-aggressions (Wing Sue et al. 2007), while critical race theory examines historically enduring, often 'normalized' systems of oppression (e.g. Crenshaw et al. 1995; Meghji 2022).

The novel framework to be sketched here synthesizes the following analytical threads: first, seminal work on subtly 'banal nationalism' (Billig 1995) and its transformation into 'hot' nationalism in crisis-moments (Karner 2005a, 2020a); second, critical discourse analytical insights (e.g. Reisigl and Wodak 2001) into topoi, or rhetorical devices that enable circular arguments premised on prejudice rather than evidence; third, semiotic insights into 'ideological naturalizations' (Barthes 1957, Karner 2020b) accomplished through images;

fourth, Hartmut Rosa's conceptualization of the 'mediopassive' as a third modality of social action that lies beyond subject positions of 'perpetrator and victim' but recognizes some ideological practices as involving 'participation without agentic sovereignty' (Rosa 2019:46); fifth, existing work on competing 'identity grammars' (Baumann and Gingrich 2004, Karner 2020c) that allow for different self-other relations. The paper presented here aims to show how a critical analysis of anti-European xenophobia in post-Brexit Britain benefits from a selective synthesis of these different conceptual angles.

3. *Unsettled Status? EU nationals navigating life in the UK post Brexit*

Fiona Costello, University of Cambridge  
Louise Humphries, Great Yarmouth Refugee Outreach & Support (GYROS)

Of the 17 million EU citizens who live in another member state, 5.5 million are thought to live in the UK (EUSS data, 2022). However, EU citizens now find the conditions of their freedom of movement to the UK have changed. All EU, EEA and their non-EU family members living in the UK needed to make an application to the EU Settlement Scheme for their continued legal residence in the UK. Our research examines the lived experience and perceptions of those navigating the EU Settlement Scheme (EUSS) and the UK post-Brexit. Based on interdisciplinary insights and a mixed methods enquiry, our paper will contribute to the developing literature in this area, focusing on what we have learned in the first twelve months post deadline (June 2021), including continued so-called 'late applications' to the scheme and what this means in the everyday for EU nationals. Further, we examine the other routes EU nationals, and their family members, are now choosing to use to secure their status and future in the UK, if any. And finally, more broadly, we examine the everyday lived experiences and impacts of Brexit on EU nationals navigating continued life in the UK post-Brexit. Using an intersectional lens, this paper highlights the uneven impact of Brexit generally and EUSS specifically on those more vulnerable. For many EU nationals, British citizenship offers the 'gold standard' of security for their future life in the UK- however this route is not an option for all. And finally, the legacy of EU migration to the UK and the roll-out of the EU Settlement Scheme will continue to have an impact for many years to come.

*1. Migrant workers in the UK after Brexit: labour shortages in the context of the hostile environment*

Markéta Doležalová, Gabriella Alberti, Chris Forde, Jo Cutter, Zyama Ciupijus, Ioulia Bessa,  
University of Leeds

Migration categories are often perceived in policy and public debates as stable, fixed and mutually exclusive categories, which are used to clearly determine who is entitled to cross the border and who is not. Categories, like economic migrants or asylum seekers, shape how people encounter borders and as such they shape whether the person crossing a border is perceived as being welcome and unwelcome. However, categories are often contested, contingent and fluid; a person can move between different migration categories over time, depending on changes in their status or changes in policy. The UK government has implemented its hostile environment policy since 2012 with the aim of deterring certain groups of migrants from coming to the UK or making (mainly undocumented) migrants more likely to leave through policies that make it difficult for them to access key services. The policy is based on the differentiation of migrants into those who are welcome (described as ‘global talent’ or ‘high skilled’) and those who are not welcome (placed into the categories of ‘undocumented’ or ‘low skilled’). Following the UK’s departure from the EU and the tightening of immigration policy, there has been a decrease in some types of in-migration. However, as the high number of unfilled vacancies in many sectors shows, there is an economic need for ‘low-skilled’ migrant workers. Drawing on our ongoing research of labour mobility after Brexit, we will explore two separate but related tensions in this paper. First, the tension between ‘welcome’ and ‘unwelcome’ that is present in the hostile environment policy, and second, the tension between the government’s rhetoric of being tough on immigration and its policies that allow or even actively encourage some forms of labour mobility “through the back door” via the creation of new temporary visa schemes.



2. *How far has COVID-19 Pandemic transformed the meaning of 'work' and impacted Migrant Workers' Rights?*

Sureyya Sonmez Efe  
University of Lincoln

COVID-19 pandemic impacted employment and labour markets in the world which created economic, social and structural challenges to the states. Many governments, including the UK, have introduced strict measures such as national lockdowns to slow down the spread of the COVID-19 infections within their territories. These national measures included the closing off schools, businesses, companies, cancelling of public events, moreover, companies have cut down production and jobs because of shrinking demand and cash flow constraints. The challenges such as disrupted health services, job, and income losses interrupted access to school, and travel restrictions impacted people's employment status and patterns of 'work'. Digitalisation of public services also plays a crucial role on the transformation of work patterns. Thus, we are introduced new work patterns in some sectors, such as 'homeworking', and 'essential or key work' which compelled us to problematise the meaning of 'work' and how it is transformed during the pandemic. This paper claims that migrant workers are one of the groups who are hit the hardest because of the existing vulnerabilities and their overrepresentation in the sectors that are classified as 'essential work'. The exploration of the UK sectors, this paper aims to address the employment and rights of migrant workers in the UK, who are arguably more disadvantaged in labour market and job losses during the pandemic. To analyse the meaning of 'work' during pandemic and investigate its link to the rights of migrant workers, the paper uses data from survey and focus group discussions that is collected as part of YOUNGMIG Project . Migrant workers' perspectives are important to illustrate the key challenges they face in the labour market during the pandemic. The paper provides key findings of the data emerged from migrants' perspectives and makes recommendations to the key stakeholders, public services, community organisations, and overall society, so that they shall be aware of the risks and hardships most non-citizens could face further in non-normal circumstances.

**13:15, 29 September 2022**

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Parallel session **2A: Working and worklessness in challenging contexts**  
(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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3. *Disproportionate Covid-19 Deaths of Filipino Health Workers in the National Health Service: A Matter of Health Justice*

Patricia Blardony Miranda  
University of Bristol

The differential effects of COVID-19 are supported by compelling evidence that race, ethnicity, community-level socioeconomic factors (Lancet, 2021) are indicators of pandemic health risks. Evidence formally submitted by the Filipino UK Nurses Association (FNA-UK) to UK Parliament showed that Filipino health workers had the highest mortality rate of all ethnicities in the National Health Service (NHS) in May 2020. The disproportionate deaths of health workers of Filipino heritage within the NHS system compared to their colleagues from other racialised and white ethnic groups is a matter of injustice. As such, urgent legal and policy solutions are needed to reduce these health disparities.

I argue that risk and equality impact assessments (EqIAs) preceding all health policies, proposals, and practices are critical, especially since the COVID-19 crisis poses additional risks to already vulnerable communities. I draw on various theories of justice, but ultimately choose Sridhar Venkatapuram's 'capability to be healthy' approach. I examine the Equality Act 2010 and the Human Rights Act 1998 and conclude that, while there is sufficient statutory authority to conduct the necessary assessments, broader policy and social inequities such as discrimination, social precarity, and data collection gaps have hampered full implementation of these laws.

According to the WHO's Commission on the Social Determinants of Health, identifying problems is not enough; there must also be a corresponding 'moral imperative' to reduce avoidable ill health and health inequalities. It is suggested that this moral imperative may be exercised by fully implementing the Equality Act and the Human Rights Act, both of which were enacted to address issues of justice, fairness, and rights.

*1. Marriage migration and ethnic nationalism in South Korea: the representation of marriage migrants by international marriage brokerage agencies*

Minjae Shin  
University of Bristol

Over the last two decades, cross-border marriages between South Korean men and migrant women, largely from developing countries in Asia, have dramatically increased. At the centre of this marital migration exists profit-oriented international marriage brokerage agency, the growth of which spearheaded the commoditisation and systematisation of cross-border marriage in Korea. These agencies operate as the mediator; serving as the go-between for the two potential spouses, they closely interact with potential spouses both in South Korea and overseas who seek cross-border marriages and provide assistance on legal procedures, immigration policies, and the cultural and national background of potential spouses to their clients. Problems arise during these practices of marriage brokers, specifically in their representation of migrant women. Racialised and gendered representations are readily apparent in their advertisements and marketing strategies. Therefore, by using media research supplemented by in-depth interviews and critical discourse analysis, this research explored how marriage agencies represent marriage migrants and how these representations relate to the interests of brokers concerned. It analysed that marriage agencies highly racialised marriage migrants within racial hierarchy by highlighting racial traits, and also Koreanised these women by imposing traditional gender roles, which are used by the government for nation-building, on these women. Underneath these representational practices lies the interests of subordinated South Korean men to restore their impaired masculinity by low socio-economic status through cross-border marriage, and the interests of South Korean government's instrumental approach and policies towards marriage wives as tools of biological and social reproductions to sustain Korean nation. Such representational practices of marriage brokerage agencies reproduce and reinforce racial and gender hierarchy, and further reinforce ethnic nationalism in South Korea.

2. *Cultural capital and consumption practices for embodied acculturation: The case of educated and affluent Chinese immigrants in Hong Kong*

Connie Mak, University of Lincoln  
Bill Xu, Hong Kong Polytechnic University

While acculturation research on migration tends to adopt a psychological orientation and focuses on migrants' adaptation challenges in distinct host cultures, our study draws on the practice theories (e.g. works of P. Bourdieu, E. Shove and A. Warde) to explore with a processual view how educated and affluent immigrants from the Mainland China and Taiwan adapt to their new life in the city of Hong Kong. We explore how this particular group of migrants mobilize cultural resources and embodied consumption practices to negotiate for existence and new identity over time in the new social setting. Do migrants with similar ethnic background as the destination and relatively good economic capital find the need of acculturation and integration at all? How are they enabled and empowered by their embodied habitus to mobilize cultural competence and practices to achieve acculturation? From where do migrants acquire those cultural skills and knowing that help (re)produce migrants' habitus? Are they pre-exist before migration or acquired and accrued over time (Skeggs, 2004)?

While acculturation studies for Asia are comparatively scarce, the three places of Hong Kong, Mainland China and Taiwan present a unique bordering case study to understand the malleable structure-agency relationship. Though sharing historical roots and Chinese background, the three places have undergoing dissimilar political regimes and value socialization, yet ethnic increasingly converging in terms of economic mutuality. The educated and affluent group is chosen due to targeted government policies in attracting talents. Their higher economic capital also allows a focus on the role of cultural capital in acculturation.

The biographic narratives with 15 migrants reveal how nuanced embodied competence and performative knowing constitutes their proficiency in accommodating migration hysteresis. Cultural barriers are better traversed through prior familiarity with the host culture, readiness for integration, language similarity, appreciation of host virtues and prudent fusion of consumption practices. The relative salience of these cultural resources and practices evolves over time, inducing a process of using, not using and adjusting, as well as prudent optimization of consumption across impalpable borders. Sources of socialization are also found changing over stages of migration. The study shows the mutability of habitus in cross-border cultural assimilation, and the evolution of nuanced competence found would provide practical implications to policy makers and migration authorities.

3. *The construction of immigration as a social problem*

James Pattison  
University of Lincoln

This paper presents findings collected in 2016-17 from a multi-method ethnographic study of Shirebrook, Derbyshire in the English East Midlands, examining narratives used by the local authority (LA) that construct immigration as a social problem. In doing so, it contributes to debates on race and migration by extending analysis beyond metropolitan localities with long histories of multi-ethnic settlement, to consider a relatively small, peripheral former colliery town. The paper demonstrates how migration is framed as a social problem by central government funding streams with consequences for localities, and the influence this has on local narratives of social change. The construction of immigration as a social problem is rooted in the constraints of austerity and longer-term processes of deindustrialisation and economic restructuring, with representations and understandings of place being constitutive of anti-immigrant sentiment. This paper deepens our understanding of responses to immigration in the UK, and has broader implications for understanding the relationship between place, state policies and local narratives.

*1. Kurdish women activists' conceptualization of feminism and nationalism in London based Kurdish organisations*

Berrin Altin Soran  
University of Nottingham

This study explores the ways in which Kurdish women activists interpret and practise feminism and nationalism in London. Based on feminist ethnographic research, including observations and unstructured interviews, this study offers an understanding of how the background of diasporic Kurdish women shapes their activism in London, what demands they raise, and how they negotiate feminism and nationalism. The findings of this study contribute to the literature on women and nationalism, Diasporas and Migrants' activism in many ways. However, two main contributions need to be underlined. Firstly, along with Transnational Feminists who argue that conceptualisations of women should consider women's multiple identities, I underline that Kurdish women's political activism can be understood through analyses of their multiple identities. However, I criticised Transnational feminists who omit women's national identities for fear that nationalism might overshadow feminism. In this study, I have shown that because of Kurdish women's multiple relations to nationalism, there is no response, in the case of Kurdish women, to the claims that nationalism is detrimental to feminism or that nationalism strengthens feminism.

Secondly, Kurdish women's different approaches to nationalism are related to Kurdish women's different encounters with patriarchy in national movements. I contributed to the analysis of patriarchy by specifying Kurdish women's reactions to patriarchy. What we know about patriarchy is largely based on feminist studies that investigate what patriarchy is and how it affects women's lives. However, feminist scholars have not treated women's reactions to patriarchy in much detail. This study underlines two points. First, women from different ethnic groups may encounter different forms of patriarchy in national movements. Second, women do not solely react to patriarchy but develop multiple reactions when they encounter patriarchy. These Kurdish women developed three reactions to patriarchy: internalising patriarchy, dealing with patriarchy and struggling against patriarchy.

Keywords: Activism; Diasporas; Kurdish women and nationalism

**13:15, 29 September 2022**

Parallel session **2C: Community, belonging and activism**

(Room DCB0104)

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2. *Cooperation, Service and Empowerment: A Case Study of Strategies of NGOs in Facilitating Urban Integration of Chinese Migrant Workers*

Zhihao Ma  
University of York

Civil society in China has long been described as state-led civil society, leaving limited room for NGOs to play a role. With the rapid urbanization in China, over 0.17 billion rural residents choose to migrate to urban areas, causing a variety of social problems, including discrimination, segregation and marginalization. Focusing on the roles of the government, the current literature ignores the functions of NGOs in facilitating the urban integration of migrant workers. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in an NGO conducted in 2021, this article investigates how NGOs in China use different strategies to survive under authoritarian rules while providing help for migrant workers. It contributes to the literature on the welcome and hospitality in cities of migrant workers in China based on empirical evidence.

3. *Inclusive Boston project: Exploring place attachment, migration and social cohesion*

Liz Price and Agnieszka Rydzik  
University of Lincoln

The English town of Boston has a long history of migration, driven by demand for labour in the agriculture and food production sectors of south Lincolnshire. From 2004, migration increased from the new accession countries of the European Union and, between 2001 and 2011, Boston experienced the highest rate of migration from the Eastern European community per head of population of any town in the UK. In the 2016 referendum, 75% of voters in Boston indicated their preference to leave the European Union, leading to claims that the town was the Brexit Capital.

The effects of migration on Boston are complex; while local employers have benefitted from a plentiful supply of labour, rapid population growth has led to pressures on services such as schools, health and housing. There is a sense among some local residents that migrants are responsible for a rise in anti-social behaviour (e.g. street drinking, rough sleeping in parks) which has contributed to a feeling of resentment among the established population.

In November 2017, Boston Borough Council was awarded £1.4 million as part of the UK Government's Controlling Migration Fund. Nine organisations, including Citizens Advice, ESOL providers, colleges, church and voluntary groups, worked with Boston Borough Council to deliver 'Inclusive Boston', which aimed to improve the capacity of services and offer cultural activities that would bring established residents and recent migrants together and create opportunities for integration.

Working with consultants Rose Regeneration, the University of Lincoln evaluated the achievements of this programme. Over a two-year period, the team conducted a formative assessment which included in-depth qualitative interviews with Inclusive Boston delivery partners and stakeholders, and beneficiaries from both English and migrant communities. Interviews with migrants explored motivations to move to Boston, their longer term aspirations, and whether they considered the town home.

This paper emerges from this extensive fieldwork. It explores the complexities of belonging in this diverse rural Lincolnshire town and the contested and multi-layered nature of place attachment. It examines how more established and newer communities narrate their belonging to a post-Brexit referendum Boston, and the subjective and emotional (and social) connections they develop to Boston and its residents to make sense of and engage with the place they reside in.



**15.30, Thursday, 29 September**

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Plenary session – remote  
(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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*1. Poles as “others” in the UK: the genealogy of a migrant*

Viktoryia Vaitovich

University Paul-Valéry Montpellier 3 / University of Porto

Since Poland’s accession to the EU in 2004, the sizeable community of Polish migrants in one of the top destination countries – the UK, have been subject to growing discrimination and hate speech in the context of negative media coverage and populist political discourse. Moreover, the historically constructed image of Poles as inferior and different has been linked to the vulnerability of Polish migrants to unequal practices in low paid sectors in particular. To trace the nexus between the past process of “othering” of Poles in the UK and the recent lived experiences in the post-2004 context, the paper aims to address the following questions: how was the image of a Polish migrant in the UK constructed historically as the “other” and how does this affect the present experiences of Poles? In an attempt to address these questions, the paper is structured as follows: the first part provides a brief overview of the history of Polish migration to the UK in the 20th century. Second, drawing on Foucault’s method of genealogy and the idea of “the history of the present”, I explore the process of the historically conditioned reproduction of the image of Poles in the UK as inferior “others” during the mentioned historical period, followed by the landmark event of Poland’s accession to the EU and the establishment of a free mobility regime. Finally, I conclude by emphasising the role of the othering of Poles in reproducing their vulnerability to discrimination and exploitative practices in the post-2004 context.

**15.30, Thursday, 29 September**

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Plenary session – remote  
(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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2. *An autoethnographic exploration of the Female Researcher's Migration Integration -  
Active Citizenship*

Serap Fišo  
International University of Sarajevo

In this study, the author's aim is to write an autoethnography about migration integration - active Citizenship, and the intersectionality of socially constructed migration categories. The paper, by employing autoethnography to reflect on stories of Migration, integration, and active Citizenship, remarks on how the author reflects on her story of Migration as a Turkish married to a Bosniak in Bosnia Herzegovina as she gained Citizenship in the country. In her autoethnography, she highlighted some of the emotional and inspiring 'epiphanies' that emerged whilst waiting as a stateless by discussions with other possible candidates for citizenship application. The author hopes that sharing her personal experience in the paper, despite ethical concerns of scientific research and the method validity discussions, will illustrate how autoethnography can be employed as an example of reflective practice to understand Migration and integration from the lenses of Active Citizenship dynamics.

**15.30, Thursday, 29 September**

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Plenary session – remote  
(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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### *3. The European Union Surrounded by Refugees*

Havva Yesil  
Dublin City University

European Union has been struggling to deal with the refugee crisis since the Syrian civil war started. EU member states remain divided on how to respond to the influx of refugees and migrants following the migration crisis of 2015. Since the EU made a deal with Turkey to prevent refugee influx, Erdogan has been using refugees as a bargaining chip and he is followed by Lukashenko in late 2021. It is argued in this article that EU institutions and Member States have made the EU vulnerable to threats of mass migration from authoritarian leaders because they failed to agree on a solid asylum and migration policy. Unlikely the response to Syrian refugee crisis, Europe is being extraordinarily kind to refugees who fled their countries without passports or other forms of personal identification from Ukraine. This article first explains the breakdown of EU-Turkey deal in 2020 and its affect in Belarus-Poland border crisis then it locates the changing approach of the European Union in the Ukrainian refugee crisis.

**15.30, Thursday, 29 September**

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Plenary session – remote  
(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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4. *Unwelcome migrants: Understanding the erasure of the ‘unwelcome migrants’ from the National Register of Citizens in Assam*

Debasreeta Deb  
University of Otago

The study locates itself in the North-East Indian state of Assam, which has long maintained a history of criminalizing and excluding migrants. The term ‘illegal migrant’ in Assam is synonymous with Bengali-speaking Muslim minorities in the state and exclusionary arguments have variously been based on, presumed social deficiencies, or much more emotional concerns about what “they” might deprive “us” of—jobs, culture, or some form of real or imagined security. They have been regarded as impossible subjects (Ngai 2004), unwelcome strangers (Reimers 1998) and a variety of other categories that mark them as stigmatized or unequal. In doing so, the state has used recognizable practices of power through which persons deemed or marked as marginal, of lesser worth, or unwanted are removed, contained, silenced, ex-communicated, and sentenced to “social death” (Patterson 1991) in an effort to demarcate, maintain, or reinforce socially constructed boundaries about inside and outside, whole and partial, good and bad, fit and unfit, citizen and non-citizen.

Against this backdrop, the National Register of Citizens in Assam that aims at identifying ‘citizens’ from ‘illegal immigrants’ based on the production of documentary evidence by the people of the state in an effort to keep “us” safe from dangerous persons who don’t belong in Assam, has also doubled up as a powerful exclusionary project and operating more as a complex mechanism for removing and “disappearing” certain categories of persons (Bengalis in Assam in this case) from social worlds in which they cannot be contained or managed to the satisfaction of others (see, Rhodes 2001; Davis 2003; Peutz 2006). is in many ways an obvious instance of what Giorgio Agamben calls ‘bare life’ (1998). The perceived ‘illegal immigrant’ is stripped down to a mere body to be managed and is held in a kind of suspended animation as a ‘simply living being’ (Agamben 2004:70).

This paper thus attempts to look at how this subsequent criminalization/ categorization impact(s) the human life and experience of those who have been labelled and erased and who experience precariousness, uncertainty, and rejection on a daily basis. The study draws upon the data collected through fieldwork in Assam since 2019 among those who have been erased from the citizenship register and who are subsequently labelled as an ‘illegal immigrant’.

**11.00, Friday 30 September**

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Parallel session **3A: Voice and visibility: Capturing migrant narratives and histories**  
(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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1. *Absent objects: colonial collectors, Indian Ocean migrant histories and museum representation*

Sarah Longair  
University of Lincoln

The Indian Ocean in the nineteenth century was characterised by migration, both free and unfree. Communities on the previously uninhabited islands of Seychelles and Mauritius developed from the movement of enslaved Africans, indentured labourers from South Asia, and a small number of settlers from France. These islands were of interest to British scientists for their unique species, such as the coco de mer, the giant Aldabra tortoise and the extinct dodo. Numerous specimens of flora and fauna were amassed by colonial collectors and transmitted to museums in Britain. However, the inhabitants of these islands were not deemed 'collectible' as migrant communities. While their places of origin, such as Madagascar, East and Central Africa and South Asia were the subject of intense interest by collectors, they were largely ignored as migrant communities.

This paper will examine the few examples of material culture in British museums from these migrant communities. It will highlight their significance and discuss the reasons for these collecting absences. It will also consider the implications for these absences in the representation of migrant communities today. As I discovered when curating an exhibition about the Indian Ocean at the British Museum in 2014, members of Indian Ocean migrant communities now resident in the UK were eager to hear these stories of mobility but museums often lack the material with which to tell them.

**11.00, Friday 30 September**

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Parallel session **3A: Voice and visibility: Capturing migrant narratives and histories**  
(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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2. *Historical absence, the NHS, and Black and Brown nurses in Lincolnshire*

Victoria Araj and other members of the Reimagining Lincolnshire project  
University of Lincoln

In response to #Black Lives Matter, community groups within smaller cities, towns and rural areas are also researching marginal historical voices, forgotten and complex histories and the sidelined contributions of black and brown people. The Reimagining Lincolnshire public history project being one such example, where local volunteers have been celebrating black and brown contributions, stories and resilience within places such as Lincoln and Boston.

A key area of absence is the national, regional and local narratives of Black and Brown contributions to the NHS. This paper uses a case study of Lincolnshire to advocate for more attention being paid to the lives of Black and Brown nurses past and present. This paper explores how, even in a county with a relatively small Black population such as Lincolnshire, a close reading of resources, the archive, and oral history yields considerable information about the important Black and Brown contributions to Britain's hospitals, health centres and care homes.

**11.00, Friday 30 September**

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Parallel session **3A: Voice and visibility: Capturing migrant narratives and histories**  
(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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3. *Msinga to Maritzburg - staged migrations in the people of Clan Syndicate*

Debbie Whelan  
University of Lincoln

Clan Syndicate established timber farms in the Albert Falls region of KwaZulu-Natal early in the 20th century. Here they grew pine, wattle and eucalyptus using labour drawn from tenant 'farms' in the Mooi River valley. They were housed for a six-month period in a village known as 'Clan'. From a social impact assessment carried out in 2008, it is evident that Clan is an habitual point in a migratory route, from Msinga, a deeply rural area, to Pietermaritzburg. This paper describes the project and its intended refresh, in order to understand origins, destinations and the route as opportunistic trajectories, in order to appreciate the construction of both formal and informal communities on the peripheries of Pietermaritzburg.

**11.00, Friday 30 September**

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Parallel session **3B: Untangling concepts of skill and identity**  
(Room DCB0105)

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1. *The Iraqi Brain Drain to the United Kingdom: A Qualitative Investigation*

Zainab Hadi Hasan  
University of Lincoln

International migration is an ever-increasing process experienced by today's world. Iraq has been losing a large number of its professionals and other skilled workers who leave the country due to various reasons, whereas most of them have settled in countries such as the U.S.A and the U.K.

The overall objective of this study is to analyze the push factors behind the Iraqi brain drain, including the socio-political context and the pull factors that attract Iraqi professionals to the UK. The effects of the brain drain on Iraq and measures adopted to rectify it will also be explored, with the objective of making recommendations for better policy formulation.

International migration or brain drain is a multifaceted phenomenon that cannot be explained through a single theory. One of the prominent theories in migration is the 'push and pull theory'. Meanwhile, the models of brain drain offer three different concepts: Internationalist model, nationalist model, and Globalization model.

This study consists of a qualitative analysis of reasons behind brain drain from Iraq, especially to the U.K. Data will be collected through semi-structured interviews with about fourteen Iraqi professionals' migrants in the U.K., eight Iraqi professionals' returnees from the U.K., and eight officials working with issues relevant to migration. Another important aspect will be covered by this study is analysing Iraq's previous and current procedures to minimise skilled labor migration.



**11.00, Friday 30 September**

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**Parallel session 3B: Untangling concepts of skill and identity**

(Room DCB0105)

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2. *Why do skilled migrants rely (or not) on social capital for career purposes? Realist Social Theory-informed evidence from London and Newcastle*

Andrew Kozhevnikov  
University of Leeds

Despite substantial evidence that social capital (SC) can enhance individuals' careers and, especially, careers of migrants, limited effort has been made to explain why career agents rely (or not) on SC. This research project addresses this lacuna by utilising Realist Social Theory (RST) and the notion of reflexivity to explore careers of 82 skilled migrants in global (London) and secondary (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) cities. The analysis of the empirical data from semi-structured interviews reveals that reliance on social capital for career reasons depends upon three factors: (1) need, (2) accessibility and (3) costs. All three have proved to be shaped by the participants' reflexive concerns and urban contexts in which they were pursuing their career interests. The research offers four distinct areas of contribution. First, it provides empirical and theoretical explanatory insights into why skilled migrants (dis)engage with SC for career reasons. Second, to provide a more robust account, it draws upon Margaret Archer's Realist Social Theory and, specifically, the notion of reflexivity. By doing so, the research also contributes to the much-needed theorisation of careers studies. Third, it contributes to the recent endeavours to appreciate cities as unique career environments by comparing careers and social capital in global (London) and secondary (Newcastle) cities. Finally, by bringing together agency and structure, this article provides a more balanced view of SC and contributes to resolving the long-lasting structure-versus-agency conflict in studying careers.

**11.00, Friday 30 September**

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**Parallel session 3B: Untangling concepts of skill and identity**

(Room DCB0105)

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3. *Identity construction amongst refugee doctors seeking to register to work in the National Health Service in Great Britain as doctors - an exploratory study*

Fiona McManus  
University of Lincoln

In the National Health Service of the UK, there is a severe shortage of doctors (Taylor, 2020; British Medical Association, 2021). Solutions proposed to address this include reviews of pay and conditions, flexible working where possible and leadership development opportunities (BMA, 2020). A further solution identified is to support UK resident refugee doctors to register with the General Medical Council (BMA, 2020; Hamblett and Tack, 2020).

For professions such as medicine, individuals usually have a strong professional identify (Bloom et al., 2021). However, identity is not fixed and is subject to possible destabilization resulting from for example, geographic, cultural or socioeconomical changes (Block, 2007). Such changes can result in forced displacement (Mong'are, 2022) and becoming a refugee. It has been suggested that regardless to what a person's identify or 'label' was before becoming a refugee, upon becoming a refugee, that professional status is lost (Piętko-Nykaza, 2015), and refugee status then precedes any other labels the refugee may have had (Vigil and Abidi, 2018).

This study will explore identity construction by refugee doctors using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. The interplay between the label 'refugee' and 'doctor' arguably is complex and this relates to the interplay between identify and labelling (Vigil and Abidi, 2018). Within interviews undertaken for this study, the label 'refugee' will be explored alongside of 'doctor' in terms of what this can mean for an individual as well as possible perceptions of these labels.

1. *(Re)constructing an entrepreneurial identity: Migrant women's journeys to becoming entrepreneurs in peripheral areas of the UK*

Mahdiah Zeinali  
University of Lincoln

This research explores the multifaceted trajectories of Central and Eastern European migrant women and their experiences of becoming entrepreneurs in Lincolnshire which is a rural country in the UK with over 80 percent of its population living in rural settlements (Defra, 2005). It draws on Chasserio et al.'s (2014) argument on how (re)constructing an entrepreneurial identity is a dynamic process consisting of ongoing and simultaneous interactions with other social identities. Thus, this research adopts an intersectional perspective to explore how migrant women's social identities overlap/intersect to disadvantage them in labour markets and argues that entrepreneurship provides a path to not only challenge deeply engrained barriers they experience in labour markets but also a way to (re)construct their identity through (re)connecting with the self, family and community, and find meaning in work. It also examines how migrant women showed agency to creatively challenge barriers, navigate obstacles, and overcome limitations through their post-migration journeys of entrepreneurial becoming.

This research focuses on Central and Eastern European women from so called EU8 countries in Lincolnshire. Among EU8 countries Polish, Latvian and Lithuanian had the largest group of migrants moving to the UK and largely settling in rural and peripheral areas. They also tend to be more entrepreneurial (Migration Observatory, 2019). This research adopted qualitative method and conducted 21 semi-structured interviews with Polish and Lithuanian women entrepreneurs in Lincolnshire. Participants were between 20 and 40 years of age with majority between 30 and 40 years old. They differed in background and education, with 11 women having university education. Participants' businesses ranged from beauty salons and physiotherapy, retail and catering, to financial, transportation and translation services. All except two were mothers which allowed exploration of how motherhood as well as gender can influence their social identity and shape trajectories of becoming entrepreneurs.

**11.00, Friday 30 September**

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Parallel session **3C: Navigating the labour market: risks, opportunities and agency**  
(Room DCB0104)

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2. *Understanding the hidden emotional labour of migrant women doing domestic cleaning work in England*

Nicola Chanamoto  
University of Lincoln

This paper presentation focusses on the day-to-day practices of migrant women working as domestic cleaners in the city of Lincoln. Drawing on qualitative data gathered through in-depth semi-structured interviews with cleaners during 2017-2020, the paper foregrounds the narratives of a group whose perspectives have not been widely captured. The study finds that cleaners' work involves caring for clients and their homes, as well as British society in general. Indeed, cleaners' emotional labour is central to the way they relate to the local community. In order to provide a good service, the women in this sample modified and mobilised their emotions, conveying friendliness and expressing empathy when faced with clients' vulnerabilities. A caring self identity is an integral part of providing these services as a migrant worker in a competitive labour market. Framing domestic cleaning as a relational, intimate labour allows a better understanding of the role of migrant women in providing practical and emotional care in localised contexts. The analysis contributes to studies of migration and mobilities by situating cleaners' emotional labour in the context of their transnational lives.

3. *An intersectional look at the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation in Spain*

Teresa Madueño Hidalgo  
Rey Juan Carlos University of Madrid

The basic oppression theories of sex and social class do not operate alone. They rely on variables such as race, ethnicity and nationality. The intersection of the three categories is necessary to understand the workings of prostitution today. Gender and class are part of basic social structures, are universal and cut across all societies. The elements of ethnicity, race or nationality produce another series of social conflicts (which, while also very important), are variable elements. As a whole, they end up being determinant in social analysis.

European countries, North America and some Asian countries of the global North are at the forefront of the world economy. They are mostly countries with democratic systems and capitalist economies. Feminist studies that analyze the socio-economic situation of women globally introduce the concept of feminization of poverty, which considers that economic globalization has had different consequences depending on the sex that has entered fully into prostitution. In impoverished countries or regions, many women seek ways to cope with the economic pressure and poverty caused by the neoliberal economic structure. Since the 1970s, female migration has increased on a global scale all over the world. These women left their countries following the migratory flows to the countries of the global north, often in the hands of mafias and human trafficking networks. In this presentation we focus on the evolution during the recent history of prostitution in Spain, one of the democratic countries with the largest presence of the sex industry in Europe, and especially on the intersection of these three factors sex, class and race, ethnicity or nationality in the Spanish prostitutorial context.

**13:00, 30 September 2022**

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**Parallel session 4A: The complexities of hospitality in the context of welcoming refugees and asylum seekers**

(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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1. *Community Sponsorship: navigating the limits of hospitality*

Natasha Nicholls  
University of Birmingham

Community Sponsorship (CS) was introduced in the UK in 2016 as a scheme in which local communities can apply to sponsor and resettle vulnerable refugee families. To date, nearly 700 refugees have been resettled by 150 sponsorship groups (RESET, 2022). Private or community sponsorship of refugees has been described as the ultimate act of hospitality (Krivenko, 2016)) as groups of volunteers open their communities to strangers and pledge to support a family.

Groups must agree in their contract with the Home Office that they will provide support for the family for a period of two years, with the final year merely the obligation to ensure the family are housed. After two years, the Home Office intention is for the family to be living independently without the need for group support. Newer groups are encouraged by the Home Office to put an independence plan in place six months after the family arrives.

Using data from interviews with volunteers from CS groups across England and Wales, this paper responds to the question: Is there a limit to the hospitality offered to refugees who are resettled through community sponsorship? This paper intends to expand research around hospitality and volunteering with refugees.

It finds that the Home Office expectation of independence is contentious. A division exists between volunteers who considered their responsibility to end after two years, and those who feel they should support the family indefinitely. For some, strong, emotional bonds are created with the family and volunteers plan to continue their support. Some groups are involved in the sponsorship of a second or third family. However, several volunteers wish to end their commitment after the two year period as they experience some burnout and wish to take a break or focus on different voluntary activity.

**13:00, 30 September 2022**

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**Parallel session 4A: The complexities of hospitality in the context of welcoming refugees and asylum seekers**

(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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*2. Hotels as places of (in)hospitality in the UK asylum system*

Olivia Petie  
University of Birmingham

In recent years there has been a considerable rise in the outsourcing of different aspects of the UK asylum system from the state to private companies, in what Humphris and Sigona (2017) define as the ‘marketization of asylum’. Under this model we have recently seen an increasing use of hotels as long term accommodation for asylum seekers in the UK, with approximately 37,000 asylum seekers and refugees now living in hotels and military barracks (Gentleman 2022). The involvement of hotels on this scale in the UK asylum system and within the Home Office accommodation contracts is unprecedented, and therefore requires specific attention. Hotels typically offer a commercialised form of hospitality but have been reconstructed to offer a form of universal hospitality to asylum seekers. Hotels as places are thus being redefined, and unique power dynamics between individual asylum seekers, hotels and the state are created.

This presentation will use the concept of hospitality as a theoretical lens to examine longer-term accommodation in hotels as part of the UK asylum system. Drawing on literature, secondary empirical research, and wider evidence, this presentation will seek to answer the question: how are hotels being transformed as places of hospitality or hostility within the UK asylum system? This will be addressed by breaking down core elements of the concept of hospitality and examining these within the context of hotel accommodation for asylum seekers – such as the provision of food and accommodation, and power dynamics within the host to guest relationship. Through examining these the impacts of government outsourcing on service provision and on individuals can be seen. This presentation will therefore conclude that the housing of asylum seekers in hotels demonstrates ‘hostipitality’ coined by Derrida - thus not offering true hospitality but instead hostility under the façade of hospitality.

**13:00, 30 September 2022**

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**Parallel session 4A: The complexities of hospitality in the context of welcoming refugees and asylum seekers**

(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

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3. *Asylum seekers and refugees' perspectives on what makes Glasgow welcoming*

Niroshan Ramachandran  
Edge Hill University

'Welcome' is 'a form of social oil and is at the heart of making societies function in a healthy and effective fashion' (Lynch, 2017, p. 182). With the growing political and public rhetoric of 'unwelcome' and 'underserving' migrants in the UK, Glasgow is one city that has openly welcomed asylum seekers and refugees. Over the past decade, there has been growing solidarity with asylum seekers and refugees in the Glasgow community. Based on semi-structured interviews conducted with 30 asylum seekers and refugees living in Glasgow, this paper explores their feelings of 'welcome' in Glasgow. Foregrounding 'welcome' as a socially constructed sensation, and welcome as something one can experience, this paper discusses asylum seekers and refugees' feelings of welcome, trust, security and home, combined to produce a sense of belonging.



1. *Examining the Effects of Rural-Urban Migration in the Rural Judicial System: Evidence from Bangladesh*

Tahmina Rasna, Mahfuzur Rahman and Shrabani Saha  
University of Lincoln

This study reviews the recent literature on the effects of rural-urban migration in the rural judicial system in developing countries. It focuses on two key issues: first, what type of conflicts are emerging by rural-urban migration? In other words, does rural-urban migration reduce the level of conflict? Alternatively, if reverse rural-urban migration increases the conflict both at the individual and community levels. Second, what impact does that conflict put on the rural judicial system to resolve these migration-induced conflicts? Moreover, does it impose a burden on the rural judicial system?

This paper provides a critical analysis, mainly evidence from Bangladesh, as a developing country. The evidence supports that various types of conflicts are emerging in rural society because of rural-urban migration, which conflicts are known as migration-induced conflicts. The literature agrees that migration leads to various kinds of individual and community conflict, such as domestic violence, violent behavior among social groups, criminal activities, and terrorism. In Bangladesh, the rural judicial system is a combined system of two types of streams. The first one is the formal judicial system with written rules, regulations, and legal principles. The second one is the informal one, where traditional rules and customs act like the law. The main goal of the rural judicial system is to resolve rural conflict. But with the increasing number of conflicts, we can say, it imposes a burden on the rural judicial system. Moreover, the rural system of Bangladesh is still in an inefficient phase. Corruption and nepotism make the system weaker. So, to overcome this burden of increasing conflict situation the rural judicial system of Bangladesh needs to be more efficient, and this study explores the possible avenues how to make the rural judicial system efficient.

2. *The regional migration system as a lens for studying migration and development: Competence based migration policy and capability building in Finnish city-regions 2000 – 2022*

Mika Raunio  
Migration Institute of Finland

This paper revisits the migration-system approach, offering a more nuanced conceptual device for focused study of migration and, especially, region-level development. The paper outlines the main approaches to migration systems and links the conceptual framework to system-based discussion of regional development. The tentative conceptual lens formulated for studying the role of migration in regional development, and vice versa, is the regional migration system, or RMS. This conceptual focusing device is developed and tested in the specific case of evolving competence based regional migration policy in Finnish major city-regions during the 2000-2022.

The paper explores the emergence of new regional agency due to converging goals of migration and regional economic development related actors. Role of agency is then reflected to evolution of regional capabilities to orchestrate economic migration mutually beneficial way for both, migrants and receiving regional economies. Role of agency is frequently contested in current regional studies explaining the socio-economic development on the regions. In terms of voice and power, however, the role of agency is central concept to explore the development paths and structural change in the regions.

In RMS approach the shape of a regional migration system is recognised by means of statistical data, while qualitative data aid in exploring the system drivers, helping explain their shape and magnitude. In this paper, the focus is on qualitative data from Also, the paper discusses the contributions of the multilevel perspective and transition-based approach entailed for applying the RMS concept. The conclusions point to several further applications for the conceptual framework introduced.

Keywords: migration system, regional migration system, regional development, transition, competence based migration policy

3. *An Alternative Modus Operandi to Swot Migration, Corruption and Growth using state-of-the-art machine learning algorithm*

Shrabani Saha and Arnab Mitra  
University of Lincoln

This paper investigates how corruption affects economic growth through migration. The study emphasises the importance of corruption on growth through the migration transmission channel. If a country is perceived to be highly corrupt, we expect net emigration to be negative (emigration exceeds immigration), leading to a fall in economic growth, while if a country is perceived to have low corruption levels, net immigration is expected to be positive (immigration exceeds emigration), leading to an increase in economic growth. An interaction effect of corruption and migration is used to estimate the effect on economic growth. We use state-of-the-art machine learning algorithm to examine the relationship among corruption, migration and economic growth. A novel estimation method CatBoost (in machine learning domain), an algorithm for gradient boosting on decision trees is employed for examining the influence of corruption on economic growth through migration. These machine learning approaches can provide simple visual explanations for nonlinear multi-variable problems and do not require prior knowledge about internal system variables and calculations.

One of the many unique advantages of the CatBoost algorithm is its ability to deal with a variety of data types in order to tackle a wide range of data challenges encountered in real-world scenarios. One of the key disadvantages of Machine Learning (ML) is its inability to produce acceptable results with limited data. Machine Learning is a data-hungry solution i.e it requires a huge amount of data to learn the pattern but CatBoost is an exception to the ML domain, which works with relatively fewer data. Since we have limited data, hence we have used CatBoost algorithm. CatBoost can improve the performance of the model while reducing overfitting. The default parameters produce a great result. The results tend to show more migration to less corrupt countries. Alternatively, more corrupt countries receive less immigrants or more emigrants. The Growth Curve is directly proportional to Net Migration while it's inversely proportional to Corruption. In other words, a higher level of migration in less corrupt countries increases growth. Conversely, more corrupt countries receive less immigrants and more emigrants, which in turn lowers growth.

**14:15, 30 September 2022**

Plenary session - Practitioner panel

***Inspiration for implementation: bridging migration research and practice.***

(Harvard Lecture Theatre)

Co-Chaired by Armine Nikoghosyan (GYROS) & Nicola Chanamuto (University of Lincoln)

Panel members:

Dr Anna Scott (Transported project)

Bahar Tömek (Lincoln Embracing All Nations, We are the change)

Professor Heather Hughes (Creative WE-hope Project0)

Dr Michelle Walsh (This is Us project)

### Co-CHAIR

**Armine Nikoghosyan** is Lead of Immigration Services at [GYROS](#) and an Immigration Level 2 Advisor. She has worked at GYROS since 2006 in various roles and with people from a range of diverse backgrounds. Armine is eager for migrant voices to be heard and believes that research plays a big role in achieving this.



### Co-CHAIR

**Nicola Chanamuto** is a Lecturer at the Lincoln Academy of Learning and Teaching (University of Lincoln). With a professional background in the community and voluntary sector, Nicola has worked with aid organisations, grassroots charities and social enterprises in the UK and Asia. Her current research looks at the experiences of migrant women who do cleaning work in Lincoln.



### PANELLISTS



**Anna Scott** is the Assistant Director for the Arts Council England funded [Transported](#) Creative People and Places arts programme, based in the University of Lincoln's Centre for Culture and Creativity. She specialises in public engagement with heritage and the arts, with research interests in public history, commemoration, place and identity.



**Bahar Tömek** is part of the team launching the new Lincoln Embracing All Nations (LEAN) organisation, working to support diversity and equality in the city of Lincoln. The founder of 'We are the Change', Bahar is also working towards her MBA in the Lincoln International Business School. She is an ambassador of the Arya Women Investment Platform and Google WTM.

**Heather Hughes** is a Professor of Cultural Heritage Studies at the University of Lincoln. Heather grew up in South Africa and has been active in the anti-apartheid movement. Her research interests include South Africa's neglected heritage, the memorialisation of war and cultural heritage in the visitor economy. Heather is currently engaged in three large social inclusion projects: on the bombing war in Europe; on migrants in Europe and on Lincolnshire's neglected heritage. On the panel, she will discuss the [Creative Europe WE-Hope](#) project.



**Michelle Walsh** is a photographer and lecturer in the School of Film and Media at the University of Lincoln. Her work explores transnational identity, narrative, migration and digital storytelling. Michelle will talk about the [We are Sincil Bank](#) photography project on this panel.

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