

MIGRATION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: PUBLIC POLICIES, MIGRANT PRACTICES AND THE POLITICS OF WELFARE



**27 FEBRUARY, 28 FEBRUARY & 1 MARCH 2019
LIÈGE – BELGIUM**

**IMISCOE SPRING CONFERENCE IN COOPERATION WITH THE ERC-FUNDED PROJECT MiTSoPro
#IMISCOEMITSOPRO**



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Foreword

Welcome to Liège!

As one of the founding member of IMISCOE, the Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM) of the University of Liège is delighted to host the 2019 Spring Conference. Over the course of three days you will have the opportunity to attend panels and lectures by scholars proceeding from all over Europe who share a strong interest in issues related to migration and social protection. For several years, questions such as mobile EU citizens' access to benefits or the treatment given by Welfare states to third country nationals are triggering heated debates across Europe. These issues are also at the core of the ERC-funded project *Migration and Transnational Social Protection in (post) crisis Europe* (MiTSoPro) that is co-organizing this event together with IMISCOE.

In line with the topic of this conference, panels will be held at the Valdor Hospital (rue Basse-Wez 147, 4020 Liège) which we warmly thank for hosting us. This public institution has historically responded to the needs of precarious populations in the city. More recently, it has also adapted its practices to the growing diversity of the city. In addition, the keynote lecture by Pr. Virginie Guiraudon and the IMISCOE Board of Directors' meeting will be held at the University of Liège city centre campus located on Place du 20-août (20-minute walk from the hospital). We hope that reaching these different locations will also give you a chance to discover this city whose past and present is tightly connected to Belgium's immigration history.

Jean-Michel Lafleur

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MiTSopro-ERC

Migration and Transnational Social Protection in (post) crisis Europe

MiTSopro is a 5-year research project (2016-2021) funded by a Starting Grant from the European Research Council (ERC) and led by Dr. Jean-Michel Lafleur at the Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies (CEDEM) of the University of Liège. This project combines quantitative and qualitative approaches to the study of policies and strategies that enable migrants and mobile EU citizens to access to social protection.

Step 1

Relying on an expert survey conducted with social policy and immigration policy experts in the EU-28 and in 12 non-EU countries of origin, MiTSopro intends to deliver:

- A) A cross-country database on the conditions of access to core social benefits in the area of unemployment, old-age pensions, health, family benefits and guaranteed minimum resources;
- B) An index on welfare states' inclusiveness towards mobile and immobile individuals;

- C) A comparative database on consular and diaspora policies offered by 40 EU and non-EU sending states to nationals residing abroad.

Step 2

Conducting multi-sited ethnographic fieldwork with four immigrant communities (Romanian, French, Senegalese, Tunisian) in different European cities (including Brussels, Bucharest, Marseille, and Valencia) and in origin countries of origin, MiTSopro aims to:

- A) Identify the barriers to the exercise of welfare entitlements by mobile individuals; and
- B) Highlight the articulation between formal sending and receiving states' welfare policies and alternative immigrant strategies that mobilize family, market and non-profit actors to access social protection.

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Timetable

Public events:

Wed. 27	
13.30 - 14.00	Registration
14.00 - 14.15	Welcome
14.15 - 16.00	PANEL 1
16.00 - 16.15	Coffee break
16.15 - 17.45	PANEL 2
19.30	Dinner

Thu. 28	
09.00 - 10.30	PANEL 3
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 - 12.30	PANEL 4
12.30	Lunch break
13.45 - 15.30	PANEL 5
15.30 - 15.45	Coffee break
15.45 - 17.15	PANEL 6

Fri. 1	
09.00 - 10.30	PANEL 7
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 - 12.00	PANEL 8
12.00	Lunch

18.00 - 18.30	Opening
18.30 - 19.30	Keynote
19.30 - 20.15	Networking Drink
20.30	Dinner

Closed events:

Thu. 28	
09.00 - 12.00	IMISCOE Editorial Committee Meeting <i>(Valdor Hospital VIP Room)</i>
14.00 - 17.30	IMISCOE Board of Directors Meeting <i>(Liège University Salle des Professeurs)</i>

Programme

Public Events

Wednesday 27 February 2019

13.30 – 14.00	Conference Registration – VALDOR HOSPITAL, Rue Basse-Wez 145, 4020 Liège
14.00 – 14.15	Welcome Jean-Michel Lafleur – Liège University
14.15 – 16.00	PANEL 1: Conditionality in welfare and its consequences Discussant: Roberta PERNA (International and European Forum of Research on Migration) <i>Exploring the links between residence and social rights for mobile EU citizens</i> <hr/> Sandra MANTU and Paul MINDERHOUD (Radboud University Nijmegen) <i>We write for the courts, not for the people'. Irregular migrants, social workers and welfare bureaucracies in French-speaking Belgium</i> <hr/> Sophie ANDREETTA (Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology) <i>The conditionality-dependency nexus in the social protection of young EU migrants: Dilemmas of financial dependence and precariousness</i> <hr/> Anna SIMOLA (University of Helsinki) paper co-authored with Sirpa WREDE <i>Welfare, social protection and the deportation of foreigners: the Swiss case</i> <hr/> Ibrahim SOYSÜREN (University of Neuchâtel)
16.00 – 16.15	<i>Coffee break</i>
16.15 – 17.45	PANEL: 2 Obstacles in dealing with European welfare states Discussant: Sandra MANTU <i>Portuguese migrants in France and public institutions: an ethnographic approach of comparison within European working classes</i> <hr/> Yasmine SIBILOT (University Paris 8, INED) <i>Offers, use and effects of academic post- and further qualification for immigrant academics in Germany</i> <hr/> Ute KLAMMER (University of Duisburg-Essen) paper co-authored with Matthias KNUTH and Alexandra GRAEVSKAIA <i>Re-delimiting health care for migrants with irregular status in times of crisis. Spanish reform and counter-reform between symbolic politics, converging outputs and opposition from below</i> <hr/> María BRUQUETAS CALLEJO (Radboud University) and Roberta PERNA (International and European Forum of Research on Migration)
19.30	Dinner L'Aquilone asbl – Bld Saucy 25, 4020 Liège

9.00 – 10.30 **PANEL 3: Diaspora policies as responses to the social protection needs of mobile EU citizens**
Discussant: Angeliki KONSTANTINIDOU – Liège University

Diaspora policies and social protection in Czechia

Eva JANSKA (Charles University Prague) paper co-authored with Kristýna JANUROVA

Germany: A reluctant land of emigration?

Amanda KLEKOWSKI VON KOPPFELS (University of Kent at Brussels/ Brussels School of International Studies)

Social rights of Danish diaspora

Romana CAJERA (University of Southern Denmark)

10.30 – 11.00 *Coffee break*

11.00 – 12.30 **PANEL 4: Diaspora policies as responses the social protection needs of third country nationals in the EU**
Discussant: Jens SCHNEIDER – University of Osnabrück

A large network with a guichet unique: the historical structuring of social policies for Swiss nationals abroad

Lorenzo PICCOLI (European University Institute and University of Neuchatel)

Russia's policy towards its diaspora

Anna PROKHOROVA (European University St. Petersburg)

Sending states' private actors as social protection providers for diasporas. The case of Turkish clinics in Germany

Inci Öykü YENER-RODERBURG (University of Strasbourg & University of Duisburg-Essen) paper co-authored with Jean-Michel LAFLEUR

12.30 *Lunch (conference venue)*

13.45 – 15.30 **PANEL 5: Social protection and migration decisions: beyond the welfare magnet hypothesis**
Discussant: Daniela VINTILA – Liège University

Welfare and migration aspirations: attracting, discouraging or facilitating? Empirical evidence from a factorial survey

Petra DE JONG and Helga DE VALK (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute)

Endemic forms of migrant exclusion in European unemployment insurance systems

Lutz GSCHWIND (Uppsala University)

Situating health needs in the study of intra-European mobility. Experiences of young Southern Europeans in Germany

Simone CASTELLANI (University Institute of Lisbon) paper co-authored with Roxana BARBULESCU

Transnational social protection of Romanians in Spain: welfare for working and linked-lives

Angelina KUSSY (Autonomous University of Barcelona) paper co-authored with Miranda Jessica Lubbers and José Lu s Molina

15.30 – 15.45 *Coffee break*

15.45 – 17.15 **PANEL 6: Access to the Labour market and social protection**

Discussant: Simone CASTELLANI – University Institute of Lisbon

Fast-track to employment? Reflections on newly arrived migrants’ opportunities to enter the Swedish labour market

Elin ENNERBERG and Catarina ECONOMOU (Malm  University)

Does locality matter? Comparing refugees’ experiences in the field of labour market inclusion in Germany and France

Anja BARTEL (University of Strasbourg) and Thorsten SCHLEE (University of Duisburg-Essen)

Private brokerage agencies for live-in migrant care work: improving “quality” in a Europeanised grey market between Germany and Poland?

Simone LEIBER (University of Duisburg-Essen) paper co-authored with Verena ROSSOW

18.00 – 18.30 **Official Opening**

Salle Acad mique, Li ge University, Place du 20 Ao t 7

Anne-Sophie Nyssen, Vice-Rector of the University of Liege
Welcome from Centre for Ethnic and Migration Studies, Marco Martiniello, CEDEM director
Overview of the ERC-funded project MiTSopro, Jean-Michel Lafleur and Daniela Vintila

18.30 – 19.30 **Keynote Lecture**

Salle Acad mique, Li ge University, Place du 20 Ao t 7

Prof. Virginie GUIRAUDON, CNRS & Sciences-Po Paris

Who cares? Who benefits? The role of migrants in the restructuring of welfare states

19.30 – 20.15 **Cocktail and Networking Event with Civil Society Organizations**

in cooperation with the H2020 project “Research Social Platform on Migration and Asylum” (ReSOMA)

Li ge University, Place du 20 Ao t 7

20.30 **Dinner** *Th  tre de Li ge, Le Balcon de l’ mulation, Place du 20 Ao t 16*
(for IMISCOE directors and registered conference participants)

Friday 1 March 2019

- 9.00 – 10.30 **PANEL 7: Diaspora policies as responses to the social protection needs of mobile EU citizens**
Discussant: Ute KLAMMER – University of Duisburg-Essen
- Conceptualizing the nexus of migration and social protection: assembling institutional doings of migration and politics of deservingness***
-
- Anna AMELINA (University of Cottbus) and Karolina BARGLOWSKI (Technical University Dortmund)
- Comparing migrants' access to social protection and diaspora policies in the EU***
-
- Jean-Michel LAFLEUR and Daniela VINTILA (Liège University)
- EU migration, varieties of capitalism and Brexit***
-
- Adrian FAVELL (University of Leeds) paper co-authored with Albert VARELA
-
- 10.30 – 11.00 *Coffee break*
-
- 11.00 – 12.30 **PANEL 8: Public opinion on migration and welfare**
Discussant: Adrian FAVELL – University of Leeds
- Public opinion and media coverage on irregular migrants in the United Kingdom, 2015- 2018***
-
- Diem-Tu TRAN (St Mary's University, London)
- Welfare state access for newcomers? Comparing the opinions of native citizens and established migrants***
-
- Jolien GALLE (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)
-
- 12.30 *Lunch (conference venue)*
-

Closed Events

Thursday 28 February 2019

- 9.00 – 12.00 **IMISCOE Editorial Committee Meeting**
VIP Room, VALDOR HOSPITAL, Rue Basse-Wez 145, 4020 Liège
-
- 14.00 – 17.30 **MISCOE Board of Directors Meeting**
Salle des Professeurs, Liège University, Place du 20 Août 7
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Abstracts

In order of appearance

Panel 1: Conditionality in welfare and its consequences

Sandra MANTU and Paul MINDERHOUD (Radboud University Nijmegen)

Exploring the links between residence and social rights for mobile EU citizens

This paper examines the links between residence and social rights in the context of EU citizens' mobility. The paper builds on 28 national reports concerning the implementation and application of Directive 2004/38 at the national level, including the manner in which national authorities have transposed relevant ECJ jurisprudence (Dano, Brey, Alimanovic). The focus is on how the EU28 are implementing the provisions on social assistance and economically inactive EU citizens and the provisions on permanent residence with a view to identify issues relevant for the effective exercise of EU citizenship rights in these specific areas of law. Asking for social benefits becomes a first step towards being considered by the administration as an unreasonable burden, which leads to the termination of EU residence rights and even expulsion. Our analysis shows that asserting residence rights under Articles 7 and 16 of Directive 2004/38 is becoming problematic for certain categories of EU citizens and linked with the more restrictive position taken by some Member States in relation to accessing their national social assistance systems.

Sophie ANDREETTA (Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology)

'We write for the courts, not for the people'. Irregular migrants, social workers and welfare bureaucracies in French-speaking Belgium

In Belgium, depending on their immigration status, foreigners are entitled to different forms of social assistance, ranging from emergency medical care to welfare benefits. In a context where residence permits are constantly updated, reexamined or withdrawn by the administration, this paper explores the ways in which welfare bureaucrats receive, file and act on documents from the immigration office. Based on ethnographic fieldwork within welfare offices in French-speaking Belgium, it examines the daily practices of social workers, their interactions with beneficiaries, immigration lawyers and with the national database through which administrations share information on residence, social protection or employment. This contribution asks how social workers navigate conflicting norms such as professional ethics, instructions from above and state regulations, and eventually demonstrates that along with tight budgets, the intricate relationship between immigration proceedings on the one hand, and the right to welfare on the other has led to the judicialization of social assistance.

Anna SIMOLA (University of Helsinki) paper co-authored with Sirpa WREDE

The conditionality-dependency nexus in the social protection of young EU migrants: Dilemmas of financial dependence and precariousness

For young Europeans looking for opportunities to transit from education to professional careers opting for intra-EU migration has come to appear increasingly compelling in the context of labour markets where young people risk becoming marginalized. However, when young EU migrants experience precarious conditions in the course of their employment paths, they may find themselves in an ambiguous position shaped, on the one hand, by recent policies in various EU countries that have reinforced the conditionality of EU migrants' rights to welfare and even residence. On the other hand, as we claim in this article, young EU migrants' welfare rights are also critically fashioned by the policies of their country of origin. We present results from a qualitative study focusing on young university-educated EU migrants, who have moved to Brussels either from Southern Europe or the Nordic countries with hopes of advancing their careers, but subsequently experienced periods of unemployment and worked under precarious arrangements. Our analysis shows how the multifarious conditionality regulations, enforced at various governance levels and sites in parallel, hinder them from achieving financial independence and produce instead complex dependence on their parents, their partners and/or their further involvement in precarious work. The study contrasts the situation of EU migrants from Nordic countries that have invested in defamilializing forms of social protection, commonly identified with welfare regimes that enable young people's financial independence, with that of young migrants from Southern European countries where family support based approaches to social protection prevail. By shedding light on the role of welfare state arrangements in both young migrants' countries of origin and destination, the article highlights intra- and intergenerational inequalities in young people's welfare citizenship in the context of EU migration.

Ibrahim SOYSÜREN (University of Neuchâtel)

Welfare, social protection and the deportation of foreigners: the Swiss case

In the literature and public debates, social protection is much discussed in relation with migrants' access to benefits and rights related to social welfare. Yet, nature of the relationship between migration and welfare state spending is not clear (Soroka et al, 2016). Regarding deportation, it has not been taken into consideration, even though they have been abundantly accused of taking advantage of social benefits.

Some authors, such as Walters (2002) and Ceastecker (1998), relate the deportation of foreigners to the development of welfare states. Measures strengthening social protection of nationals have pushed European states to exclude foreigners and deport them. Even though other scholars argued that national citizenship was supplanted by 'post-national membership', pointing out acquisition by foreigners of privileges and rights exclusively reserved for nationals (Soysal, 1994), being indigenous or on the benefit for a long time can still constitute a ground for deportation. On the other hand, scholars such as De Genova (2002) have argued that the possibility of being deported, called deportability, has been instrumental in the creation of a disposable labor force which would not have easy access to social protection or social benefits.

In this paper, I will firstly explore the relationship between welfare, social protection and the deportation of foreigners on the basis of social sciences literature. Then, I will show how and to what extent foreigners can be deported from Switzerland on grounds related to social protection and welfare. In the last part, we will conceptualise their deportability and deportation as potential

illegitimacy coming into force. The presence of foreigners in a country is a sovereign act of tolerance. They stay deportable and can be deported when break their “duty of politeness” (Sayad, 1999). From this point of view, misuse of the social welfare system or benefits shows that a foreigner does not deserve to be tolerated in the country.

Panel 2: Obstacles in dealing with European welfare states

Yasmine SIBILOT (University Paris 8, INED)

Portuguese migrants in France and public institutions: an ethnographic approach of comparison within European working classes

This presentation is based on an on-going research dealing with the relations of Portuguese migrants and their relationship to public institutions in France and Portugal. This work, conducted partly in collaboration with Portuguese colleagues, is intending to develop new tools for comparing social classes in Europe, focusing on intra-EU migrations, on the one hand, and analysing the relations of EU migrants to public institutions and social protection in departure and host countries, on the other hand. This project will include statistical comparisons at various scales (on professions such as construction workers or cleaners, and on local areas of emigration and immigration). The presentation will be based more specifically on an on going field work situated in the Parisian suburbs, based on in depth interviews and observations with Portuguese women working as cleaners in various situations (in private homes, in offices or shops, and more particularly in public schools in one specific municipality). It will put in relation their migratory and social trajectories with their practical and symbolical relationship to public institutions (social housing, social protection, schools, fiscal administration, city council, health system...). The comparisons made by these migrants women between institutions in Portugal in France will also be studied, as well as the strength of their will of distancing themselves from the stigma of the migrant taking advantage of the welfare system, in comparison with other migrants.

Ute KLAMMER (University of Duisburg-Essen) paper co-authored with Matthias KNUTH and Alexandra GRAEVSKAIA

Offers, use and effects of academic post- and further qualification for immigrant academics in Germany

Many migrants coming to Germany have obtained academic degrees in their country of origin, but are unable to make adequate use of them on the German labour market. Very often they are unemployed or work in jobs far below their qualification level. While migration is highly debated in Germany, in particular with respect to migrants with low qualifications, the system of higher education as well as society in general seem not to be adequately aware of the resources, but also the needs of highly qualified migrants. Based on a recently finished qualitative research project, this paper provides an analysis of the (few) existing programmes for the post- and further qualification of highly qualified immigrants in Germany. It examines the characteristics and conditions of existing qualification programmes, especially the serious structural problems the participants have in financing their livelihood during their participation in qualification measures. Based on the method

of “user research”, the focus is on a qualitative empirical study – interviews with programme participants as well as directors of the respective programmes - on the modes of use and the benefits of the programmes from the participants' point of view. Barriers are pointed out, but also conditions for success in academic continuing education. The analyses are used to develop solutions and recommendations for the further development of qualification options for academics migrating to Europe and in particular to Germany. The paper therefore contributes in particular to the following aspects highlighted in the CfP: 1) It identifies challenges to European Welfare systems (in particular educational systems) deriving from both increased EU mobility and the raising number of asylum seekers who have reached Europe since 2015. 2) It analyses aspects of the portability and exportability of educational degrees and their impact on the migrants' ability to access paid work in the receiving country.

María BRUQUETAS CALLEJO (Radboud University) and Roberta PERNA (International and European Forum of Research on Migration)

Re-delimiting health care for migrants with irregular status in times of crisis. Spanish reform and counter-reform between symbolic politics, converging outputs and opposition from below

Following the 2008 financial crisis, the entitlement of migrants to EU countries' welfare and health care systems has become an increasingly controversial and conflictive issue in the political battlefield. The Spanish case is paradigmatic in this respect. Often praised for having the most inclusive health care system towards migrants in Europe, Spain's welfare state expansion was suddenly reversed in 2012. By the RD 16/2012, the PP's conservative government excluded migrants with irregular status from universal health care coverage, legitimating this turn with the need to cut health expenditure and stop 'medical tourism' in times of crisis. Soundly opposing this measure and promising to reconstitute universalism, one of the first measures of the new PSOE's center-left government in 2018 has been to undo the policy reform of its predecessor. Nevertheless, universalism cannot be said to be back. Based on the analysis of legislative texts, policy documents and press articles in the period 2012-2018, we explore the changes in party positioning and policy measures vis-à-vis access to health care for migrants with irregular status (i.e. undocumented migrants and uninsured EU citizens). Our findings suggest that ideological differences concerning health care, migration and integration issues were overstressed to play symbolic politics. However, they did not matter for the policy outputs. Rather, they seem to be converging in practical terms. On the contrary, path-dependent practices and opposition from multiple veto-players played a central role in the policymaking process, shaping 'from below' the courses of action established at the level of the state.

Panel 3: Diaspora policies as responses to the social protection needs of mobile EU citizens

Eva JANSKA (Charles University Prague) paper co-authored with Kristýna JANUROVA

Diaspora policies and social protection in Czechia

The Czech diaspora counts approximately 2.5 million people with Czech origins, including the offspring of people who migrated in the previous centuries, as well as some 960 000 Czech citizens. This makes Czechia minor in importance as a migrant-sending country compared to other European states. Although the diaspora has not been of crucial concern to the Czech authorities and political parties in the past decades, a greater interest of the authorities in issues such education, culture, and even political participation with regard to nationals abroad can be seen.

Research on the Czech diaspora is rather limited. The existing studies are mostly qualitative and focus on questions of ethnic identification, migration and return migration or integration and transnationalism. This paper thus represents a unique endeavour by presenting a consolidated overview of the general institutional and policy structure towards Czech diaspora in various areas, especially consular protection, education, national elections and culture.

Results presented in this paper have been obtained in the framework of the project “Migration and transnational social protection in (post) crisis Europe” (MiTSoPro).

Amanda KLEKOWSKI VON KOPPENFELS (University of Kent at Brussels/ Brussels School of International Studies)

Germany: A reluctant land of emigration?

Germany was once called a “reluctant land of immigration,” a status which has clearly changed in the last 20 years in Germany, yet the reverse might now be true. Although Germany has shifted toward inclusion with respect to non-nationals living in Germany, when we look at Germans living abroad, we see that Germany does not explicitly include its citizens living abroad in many areas. Germany has recently expanded voting rights for those living abroad, but access to social protections, such as health insurance, pensions and welfare, remain considerably limited.

For some sending countries, social protections for emigrants or for citizens temporarily living abroad may be carefully elaborated, yet, in other cases, such as Germany, they are not explicitly stated. Indeed, in the case of Germany, some protections are available despite residence abroad, while others are only available if they are not provided by the country of residence.

This tension – which might be summed up as a tension of responsibility – will be examined through the case of Germany and the provision of social protections to German citizens living abroad. There are competing logics of citizenship vs social inclusion through residence and participation in the local labor market, and these play out in individuals’ access to social protection policies.

Romana CAJERA (University of Southern Denmark)

Social rights of Danish diaspora

Among EU member states, Denmark boasts a very generous welfare state: Funded through taxes, it offers a large palette of benefits and services, covering all ages and possible risks. The proposed paper documents if, and how the Danish citizens who reside outside the borders of the Kingdom of Denmark enjoy these benefits. The paper presents evidence which covers five major support areas (family, health, unemployment, pensions and minimum income) and shows that the Danish citizens residing abroad are able to export only a small part of the benefits they have access to when residing in the Kingdom of Denmark.

Panel 4: Diaspora policies as responses the social protection needs of third country nationals in the EU

Lorenzo PICCOLI (European University Institute and University of Neuchatel)

A large network with a guichet unique: the historical structuring of social policies for Swiss nationals abroad

Social policies for Swiss nationals abroad revolve around the institutionalisation of a large network that includes the Federal Council (mainly the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and, to a lesser extent, the Federal Office of Culture), a series of non-profit organisations (mainly the Organisation of Swiss Abroad and, in some specific domains, the Foundation for Young Swiss Abroad and Educationsuisse), and over 750 Swiss associations, clubs, and charities that operate around the world. This constitutes a “guichet unique” for what is, in fact, a broad range of policies and actors. The article aims at explaining the historical structuring of this network, while also shedding light on the competition between its actors. It does so through an analysis of over twenty-five policy-making documents – existing legislation, expired legislation, motions to the Federal Assembly, official guidelines and regulations – complemented by fifteen interviews with policy-makers and institutional coordinators. The main argument is that the Federal Council gained control over this network of institutions when it pushed forward legislation recognising the crucial role of Swiss national abroad in shaping both internal politics – through their right to vote and stand as candidates in federal elections and in some cantonal elections – and the external image of Switzerland – with Switzerland not being part of the European Union, Swiss abroad are treated as informal ambassadors of the country. As part of this strategy, the Federal Council developed more encompassing social protection policies, while also safeguarding the existence of cantonal associations and benevolent structures.

Anna PROKHOROVA (European University St. Petersburg)

Russia's policy towards its diaspora

As a home country, Russia has developed a specific framework of policy providing for the support and protection of rights of the compatriots abroad. However, nationals residing abroad is just one of the categories of compatriots defined in the law on compatriots (1999). No specific framework for policy in relation to nationals residing abroad exists in Russia. The institutional infrastructure to support compatriots abroad is outdated: it is based on the Soviet legacy of political and cultural propaganda and is meant to serve primarily the interests of compatriots in the near abroad, i.e. CIS. Therefore, Russians of the 'far abroad' are mostly beyond the outreach of the Russian authorities. Being included in the category of 'compatriots abroad', Russian nationals abroad get automatically covered by the home country work program with compatriots. However, the program is mostly aimed at providing cultural support to compatriots by means of organising cultural events to consolidate diaspora. Social protection schemes developed by the home country to serve Russian nationals abroad are based on multilateral and bilateral agreements between Russia and former Soviet republics. As a general rule, Russian nationals abroad are entitled to two types of social benefits – pension and 'maternity capital' family benefit. Application procedure to these benefits is based on the documents exchange between the Russian consulate in the host country and the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation in the home country. The low number of policies targeting Russian nationals abroad is explained by the low interest of Russian authorities in the provision of social protection specifically to this category of population.

Inci Öykü YENER-RODERBURG (University of Strasbourg & University of Duisburg-Essen) paper co-authored with Jean-Michel LAFLEUR

Sending states' private actors as social protection providers for diasporas. The case of Turkish clinics in Germany

Health services geared towards immigrants is a research topic traditionally studied from the perspective of receiving societies. Existing literature focuses on examining the role of health in migration decision; the impact of migration on health; and the barriers and opportunities to accessing health in destination countries. In this context, the role of sending societies is rarely taken into consideration and, when it is, it is mostly seen as an actor engaging in different forms of bilateral and multilateral agreements with receiving country actors to respond to specific needs of its citizens abroad. In this paper, we examine how the diaspora has become a market opportunity for sending states' private actors. Looking at the specific case of a Turkish clinic chain Dünya Göz, or World Eye in Germany, we show how the diaspora's difficulties with the German health system and the development of a health tourism policy in Turkey triggers private investments in destination countries. In doing so, this paper also highlights how diasporas' social protection needs becomes a politicized issues between sending and receiving states. This paper relies on data collected through qualitative fieldwork conducted in Germany and Turkey with private health providers, civil servants active in the field of health and diaspora policies, and immigrants.

Panel 5: Social protection and migration decisions: beyond the welfare magnet hypothesis

Petra DE JONG and Helga DE VALK (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute)

Welfare and migration aspirations: attracting, discouraging or facilitating? Empirical evidence from a factorial survey

In this study, we investigated the role of the welfare state in migration decision-making processes using experimental data from a factorial survey among 300 Dutch master students. First, we addressed how and to what extent welfare state characteristics of hypothetical destination countries affect individuals' migration aspirations. Second, we tested whether the impact of welfare state characteristics on migration aspirations varies with economic circumstances and personality traits. Higher costs of healthcare in the destination country and longer waiting times appeared to lower migration aspirations. Higher levels of unemployment benefits on the other hand had the potential to raise migration aspirations, particularly in combination with better job prospects. Finally, higher unemployment benefits increased migration aspirations of individuals with higher levels of risk aversion and self-efficacy. These findings indicate that welfare arrangements affect migration aspirations by reducing risks and offering a strategy to cope with unforeseen events.

Lutz GSCHWIND (Uppsala University)

Endemic forms of migrant exclusion in European unemployment insurance systems

The study addresses the so-called generosity hypothesis which states that welfare states with high benefit coverage and income replacement are by design more inclusive towards foreign-born immigrants. Generous welfare states are built on egalitarianism and a collective responsibility for individual social risks. Foreigners are therefore expected to enjoy an overall higher level of social protection in countries with more extensive benefit systems. It is argued in the study that this hypothesis may hold in regard to certain elements of the welfare state such as child benefits or social housing. However, it can be contested for the case of public unemployment insurance. Newcomers - refugees and labour migrants alike - are less likely to fulfil basic requirements such as a minimum length and level of paid contributions. Unemployment insurance systems thus carry an endemic form of migrant exclusion that leads to larger financial gaps between the foreign- and native-born in more generous benefit systems. Empirical analyses with micro-level income data for 14 Western European countries provide supporting evidence for the proposed hypotheses. Both European and non-European immigrants are significantly less likely to receive unemployment benefits than native-born individuals with a similar record of unemployment. This gap widens with the level of benefit coverage and income replacement, indicating a negative relationship between benefit generosity and migrants' social protection.

Simone CASTELLANI (University Institute of Lisbon) paper co-authored with Roxana BARBULESCU

Situating health needs in the study of intra-European mobility. Experiences of young Southern Europeans in Germany

The growing body of work on freedom of movement and intra-EU mobility has nearly exclusively focused on the role of life-style choices, employment opportunities and new cosmopolitan experiences of personal development in a 'safe', common European space. Concerns and arrangements about the health needs of young Europeans who move to another European country remain little understood as well as how can health concerns drive and transform the mobility projects of young Europeans. Drawing from an ethnographic study with Southern Europeans in two *Länder* of Germany, this paper explores the health needs and experiences of young Europeans in an effort to theorise the role of health needs and existing health care arrangements for intra-EU mobility.

We build on transnational methodological approach to shed new light on the health experiences and practices of young Southern Europeans who move to Germany to work only to discover that they have limited health coverage. Following the economic crisis, there were ample changes in the Southern European states health insurances for citizens who reside abroad as well as in Germany. Findings highlight the agency of European citizens to bricolage health care provisions at destination, origin and in the market (Phillimore 2018). While those with more generous health coverage in home countries prefer to meet their health needs at home (see also Favell 2008) those with limited coverage experience a sense of betrayal, question their decision to move and speak of a failure of Europe to provide such rights to European citizens. We also find that health needs are firmly situated in what Bourdieu called the habitus of freemovers with their cultural capital highly stratifying their experiences. Finally, this discussion seeks to contribute to understanding the role of health needs in migration theory in general.

Angelina KUSSY (Autonomous University of Barcelona) paper co-authored with Miranda Jessica LUBBERS and José Luís MOLINA

Transnational social protection of Romanians in Spain: welfare for working and linked-lives

Political debates on 'benefit tourism' or 'welfare migration' (Benton 2013) have alarmingly suggested that people who move from East-Europe to EU countries with stronger social protection, do so to benefit from its welfare systems. In this paper, we question this idea exploring social protection practices of Romanian migrants in Spain, within the transnational field that connects Castelló de la Plana (Spain) and Dâmbovița (Romania). We use a mixed- methods approach, which combines survey data with 150 Romanians in Castelló and 150 of their relatives and friends in Dâmbovița, as well as ethnographic interviews in Spain. The relational link-tracing sampling design helps us explore the notion of "linked lives" (Elder 1994), i.e., individual lives are embedded in, and interdependent with those of their social relationships (cf. Marcu 2018).

Our preliminary results suggest that the main factor behind respondents' migration decisions was to gain access to waged work that protects them from the condition of in-work poverty in which they found themselves in the country of origin. By contributing taxes in Spain, they would receive a better retirement with which they could go back to Romania in old age. Others obtained access to informal work in Spain to complement their own insufficient state pension in Romania. Thus, in

defiance of the political debates, migrants from this post-socialist country with strong work-ethic came to work, rather than to 'take advantage' of welfare system.

Moreover, we found that migrants' social protection strategies often contemplated transnational family members. Work permitted migrants to send remittances that could supplement the small pensions of their families in Romania. Also, family members residing in different nation states provided temporary support to each other to minimize risks of exclusion of each member during a period without work. These findings underline the utility of the linked-lives conceptualization for transnational social protection practices.

Panel 6: Access to the Labour market and social protection

Elin ENNERBERG and Catarina ECONOMOU (Malmö University)

Fast-track to employment? Reflections on newly arrived migrants' opportunities to enter the Swedish labour market

The Swedish welfare state has a long tradition of developing social protection policies focusing on labour market participation. These policies have also been developed for migrant groups, and an important challenge for the state has been the gap in employment rates between foreign-born and native-born Swedes. Certain new initiatives have been introduced after the increase of asylum seekers in 2015, focusing mainly on so-called "fast-tracks" into the Swedish labour market, aiming to facilitate entry into particular careers where there is a shortage of skilled labour. In this paper we consider one of these fast-track courses aimed at newly arrived teachers who wish to continue their teaching career in Sweden. Based on interviews, surveys, and observational data we have followed two different cohorts throughout their courses. We argue that while the education participants receive may be useful in order to understand the Swedish educational system, many are disappointed to find that fast-track courses do not give them a clear advantage in terms of finding a faster way into the Swedish labour market. In addition, there are tendencies for local teacher communities to devalue the qualifications and competences of this group of migrant teachers. More generally, the emphasis on "fast-tracks" into the labour market may ignore the need of individuals to complete formal Swedish education and to navigate complex processes of nationally set standards of professional requirements, which impede, rather than facilitate a fast integration process.

Anja BARTEL (University of Strasbourg) and Thorsten SCHLEE (University of Duisburg-Essen)

Does locality matter? Comparing refugees' experiences in the field of labour market inclusion in Germany and France

The migration movements of 2015 elicited differing responses in the European Multi-Level Asylum System. On the national level you can observe various forms of differential inclusion (Mezzaro/Neilson 2013) in social systems. At the same time researchers all over Europe stress out

a growing interest in the local governance of migration and integration and refer to a local turn in integration policies.

In this context our proposal compares how refugees deal with local social services in two municipalities in Germany and France. We first give an insight into how municipal administrations in both countries shape the field of labour market inclusion within the national social states. Secondly, we show (1) how refugees deal with the local landscape of language courses, (2) how they (re)orientate themselves professionally in the new country and which job seeking strategies they do develop (3) how they use labour market measures for their aims and (4) what are their first experiences in the field of work.

Usually social policies are evaluated with a standardized set of quantitative methodology. In contrast we use the complementary methodologies of biographical policy evaluation (Apitzsch et. al. 2008) and public service user research (Oelerich/Schaarschuch 2013). Both take into account the structure of the local social services and the valuations and strategies of dealing with these circumstances by refugees. Through the reconstruction of these forms of co-production of local social services we also want to show if refugees ascribe the same importance to locality in their narratives than urban (or rural) researchers and policy makers do.

Simone LEIBER (University of Duisburg-Essen) paper co-authored with Verena ROSSOW

Private brokerage agencies for live-in migrant care work: improving “quality” in a Europeanised grey market between Germany and Poland?

In several European countries, employing live-in migrant care workers in private households has become an increasingly used response to growing long-term care needs. Research in this area has mostly focused on working conditions of migrant care workers, their families ‘left-behind’, or the impact of care, migration and employment regimes for respective developments. Less research has put the role of labour market intermediaries (LMI) to the center. Since EU Eastern enlargement, private brokerage agencies placing Polish live-in care workers in German households have spread considerably. If studied, the ‘agency business’ is often regarded as a rather homogenous grey field. We seek to highlight the evolving heterogeneity of this sector. In particular, we argue that some pioneering companies seem to have recognised the importance of quality and legitimacy for their competitive advantage. Associations and political networks of these agencies have emerged, working on the enhancement of the rather unethical image of that sector, and building on corporate self-regulation via voluntary commitments to minimum quality standards for their members. By presenting insights from qualitative interview data on ‘quality approaches’ of intermediaries, in terms of migrants’ working conditions as well as quality of care, we seek to contribute to the research discussion on the role of LMIs in EU labour migration and labour mobility. In methodological terms, the results are based on semi-structured qualitative expert interviews with company representatives and political stakeholders in Germany and Poland conducted in the context of the Euro Agency Care project funded by the German-Polish Science Foundation.

Panel 7: New concepts and approaches in the study of migration and social protection

Anna AMELINA (University of Cottbus) and Karolina BARGLOWSKI (Technical University Dortmund)

Conceptualizing the nexus of migration and social protection: assembling institutional doings of migration and politics of deservingness

Scrutinizing the current literature on constellations of migrants' social protection, this article provides a prism through which to observe the complex entanglements of diverse institutional productions of migration and the structures of formal and informal protection in the contemporary European Union. Analytically, this article combines the conceptual perspectives of "doing migration" and of "welfare deservingness", which have largely been separated from each other despite their shared interest in the cultural logics underlying patterns of social life. This conceptualization is used to address three key subjects of current scholarship on migration and social protection. First, critically reflecting the conventional agency–structure divide, the paper proposes a more nuanced understanding of movers' agency within the framework of institutional politics of "doing migration". Second, it elaborates on a conceptual tool of the assemblage theory of social protection with which to observe the entanglements between formal and informal protection. Third, conceptualizing the notion of "welfare deservingness", it shows how discursive images of ideal migrants-cum-welfare applicants become inscribed in structures of both formal and informal social protection, thus illuminating the cultural logics behind movers' differentiated access to welfare opportunities.

Jean-Michel LAFLEUR and Daniela VINTILA (University of Liege)

Comparing migrants' access to social protection and diaspora policies in the EU

In recent years, there has been a growing interest among migration scholars for diaspora institutions and more broadly homeland policies of engagement with nationals residing abroad. In this context, several attempts to classify sending states according to their level of engagement with nationals abroad (as well as non-nationals considered as the polity) have emerged. In this lecture, we intend to present a typology of EU Member States based on the level of development of their social protection infrastructure, a concept that covers both diaspora institutions and consular networks and policies. To do so, we rely on our diaspora policy database created within the framework of the ERC project Migration, Transnationalism and Social Protection (MiTSoPro) that collected large amount of data on these policies using a standardized questionnaire filled by diaspora policy experts in 40 countries (including EU-28).

Adrian FAVELL (University of Leeds) paper co-authored with Albert VARELA

EU migration, varieties of capitalism and Brexit

The Brexit vote in the UK has usually been seen from the Left as a political rejection of the highly mobile, "neoliberal" aspects of European integration arguably best embodied by the British

economy in its boom years of the 1990s and 2000s—as well as proof of the British outlier status as a political economy within Europe. This would be to discount the substantial dimensions of non-discrimination and equality of social rights which anchored the attractiveness of the British labour market during this period and made it the most highly Europeanised economy on this dimension. Others, such as Ruhs, have accepted the exceptionalism of EU citizenship in relation to the usual liberal labour market versus worker protection trade off, but argued it was unsustainable. Clearly, it was politically unsustainable in the UK, as we present in part of our analysis. But in economic terms it is far from clear that the British “variety of capitalism” was worse for migrants, native workers or GDP than its main rival Germany. We present evidence to challenge the unsustainability of the British variant of freedom of movement. Nor, in terms of the subsequent roll back of EU citizenship and rejection of unqualified freedom of movement, is the UK alone, as we document in comparing the measures both the UK and Germany have taken in recent years to end rigorous non-discrimination by nationality in the welfare rights of EU foreign nationals.

Panel 8: Public opinion on migration and welfare

Diem-Tu TRAN (St Mary's University, London)

Public opinion and media coverage on irregular migrants in the United Kingdom, 2015-2018

Migrants with irregular status are repeatedly being politicised as ‘undeserving’ economic migrants by populist parties and portrayed as ‘unwanted migrants’ by media and politicians across Europe. Yet, people’s attitudes on this group of migrants and their coverage in the media are still poorly understood.

In this paper, based on 233 articles in ten British newspapers and 22,401 comments by social media users published on Facebook, I explore the discursive frames the press and ordinary people use to present and communicate about irregular migrants over the Brexit referendum period between 2015 and 2018.

Due to their hidden existence, irregular migrants do not possess formal rights and are socially excluded from welfare and social services. Accordingly, I examine the extent to which issues in relation to their social vulnerability are discussed. Simultaneously, in the light of the anti-immigration sentiments surrounding the Brexit referendum, I ask: Is irregular migration regarded by the people and media as a national social problem from which the host society should be protected? I argue that the study of online public discourses is crucial as they give insights into what is societally and politically regarded as pressing problems and what are the favoured policy solutions.

By employing methodologies associated with corpus linguistics and discourse analysis, I investigate how people’s opinions have changed in the light of recent immigration-relevant political events in the United Kingdom and other European countries.

Jolien GALLE (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven)

Welfare state access for newcomers? Comparing the opinions of native citizens and established migrants

Due to budgetary pressures, social rights and benefits are increasingly perceived as scarce resources placing the issue of boundary making of the national welfare state and deservingness of recipients high on the political agenda. The growing tensions regarding the boundedness of industrialized welfare states gave rise to the investigation of welfare chauvinism, or peoples' opinion that social rights should be exclusively reserved for fellow nationals and that migrants are not deserving of (unlimited) access to their host country's welfare state. In this regard it has often been considered 'self-evident' that people with a migration background themselves are in favor of outsiders' access to social rights, yet it remains to be investigated whether this assumption holds in a context evolving to super-diversity and in situations where migrants become the established themselves. While scholars mostly focused on the opinions of majority group members, this study compares the preferences of native and non-native citizens with regard to newcomers' access to welfare state benefits. More specific, it will be investigated to what extent their opinions differ, whether these differences can be explained by socio-economic characteristics, and whether their opinions share the same antecedents. For this purpose, multiple group structural equation modeling will be performed on the combined survey data of two post-electoral studies among Belgian citizens of native (N=1902), Turkish (N=447) and Moroccan (N=434) descent. Previous analysis of this data has revealed the importance of group position and national identity for the welfare attitudes of Turkish and Moroccan Belgians. By comparing their opinions directly with native citizens, this paper will test whether peoples' solidarity toward newcomers is determined by pure self-interest, incorporation in the nation state or feelings of relative deprivation. In doing so, we aim to contribute to the understanding of welfare solidarity as well as the general literature on interminority attitudes.

Venues and Contacts

Liège (from Brussels and Charleroi airports)



From Brussels airport:

Liège Guillemins station can be reached from the airports' train station with a connection either in Leuven or Brussels North.

<https://www.belgiantrain.be/en>

From Charleroi airport

Take a bus to Charleroi Sud train station then a train to Liège.

<https://www.belgiantrain.be/en>

You can also book a shuttle service directly from the airport to Liège:

<https://www.charli.world/en/>

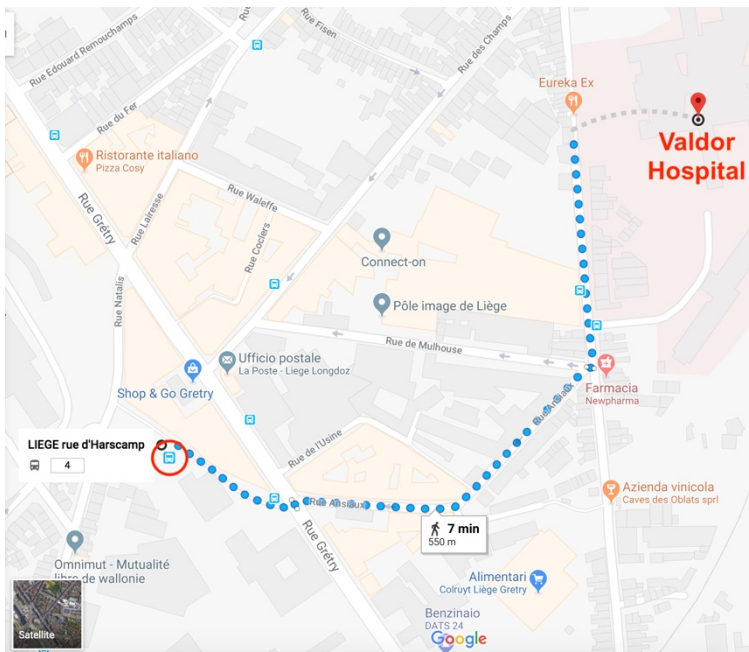
Panels and IMISCOE Editorial Committee meeting



VALDOR Hospital

Rue Basse-Wez 145, 4020 Liège

To reach VALDOR Hospital from Guillemins train station, take Bus 4 from platform B (d'Harscamp - Bavière - St Lambert - Guillemins).



Drop off at Rue d'Harscamp (terminal), then walk 500mt to the hospital.

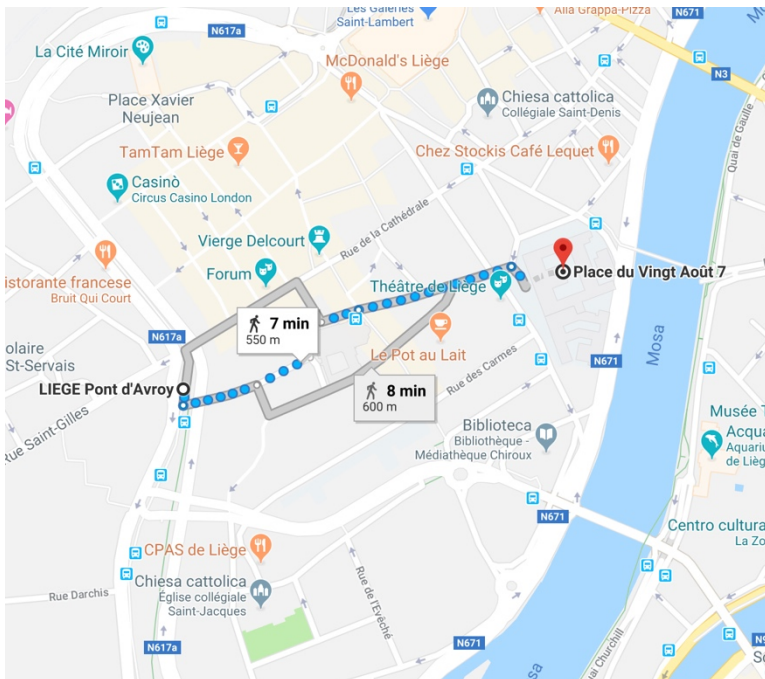
Opening, keynote and IMISCOE Board of Directors meeting



Liège University

Place du XX Août 7, 4000 Liège

To reach Liège University from Guillemins train station, take Bus 1, 4 or 48 from platform A.



Drop off at Pont d'Avroy, then walk 500m towards the A1 building main entrance.

Salle des Professeurs is located on the first floor (take the main staircase facing the entrance and you will find the room right in front of you).

Salle Académique is located on the ground floor (right in front of the main entrance).

Restaurants



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