

Summer School 2015

Work and Migration – Social Work
Perspectives on Workplace Integration

BA Social Work
MA Social Work with a special
emphasis on Social Innovation

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Introduction

Work and Migration – Social Work Perspectives on Workplace Integration

International migration has grown significantly in recent decades, from 154 million people in 1990 to 232 million in 2013. Yet, most OECD countries expect increasing shortages of skilled labour in the coming two decades. Whereas in recent years various policies have been introduced to facilitate the recruitment of migrant workers and workers migrating into other countries, there is also growing resentment in European countries about liberalizing labour markets. Labour migration has become a very important factor in economic, cultural, and social development in both destination and home countries of migrants. Debates on labour migration need to distinguish between temporary migrant workers and workers migrating to other countries with the intention of settling there. These face different challenges as regards family, migration and mobility, housing and workplace. Moreover, there is no clear-cut distinction between temporary and permanent migrants. Migrant workers can become new settlers and working migrants' plans to settle permanently may fail. In modern societies, labour market participation and workplace integration are key challenges for social integration and participation. However, social research, social work research, and social work practice among new settlers and migrant workers show that the successful workforce entry and workplace integration of migrants often faces manifold hindrances and challenges. Welfare states have therefore developed a wide range of activities to improve their workplace integration.

Social work institutions and social workers are actively involved in these processes. The 2015 Summer School will address the situation of migrant workers and working migrants in different countries and provide insights into the social work practice and activities aimed at their integration into the labour market and the workplace.

Key Questions

- What challenges does social work face with respect to migration in general and workplace integration in particular?
- How does social work practice deal with work-related and workplace integration issues in the context of migration?
- What specific competencies and qualifications are needed for social work practice in the field of work and migration?
- What social policies are being developed with respect to work and migration in various European countries and how do they affect social work practice?

The 2015 Summer School will bring together a wide range of international participants to debate the current situation of migrant workers in the context of different national regulations and the framework of international and European policies. It will also consider the global aspects of labour migration and workplace integration. Special emphasis will be placed on the role of social work and social workers in the field of international labour migration.

The general aim of the Summer School 2015 is to start a collaborative process of exchange of ideas on an international level about these central questions for our contemporary societies.

Further Information

web.fhnw.ch/plattformen/hsa-summer-school/

Programme

	Monday, 1 June 2015	Tuesday, 2 June 2015
Topics	Workplace Integration, Migration and Social Work	Migration, Citizenship and Labour Market Participation
08.30 – 10.00	Lecture 1 HS120, Kollegienhaus Thomas Geisen Labour Migration and Social Work: Challenges and Perspectives	Lecture 2 HS120, Kollegienhaus Bridget Anderson Migration, Citizenship and Labour. Foundations of Labour Market Participation of Migrants under Debate
10.00 – 10.30	Break	Break
10.30 – 12.00	World Café Entrance Hall, Kollegienhaus	Workshop 3 S212, Kollegienhaus Bridget Anderson Migration, Citizenship and Labour. Foundations of Labour Market Participation of Migrants under Debate Workshop 4 (part one) Geisen/Gilliéron/Günes Labour Market Participation and Life Strategies of Migrant Families
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch	Lunch
13.30 – 15.00	Workshop 1 S212, Kollegienhaus Thomas Geisen Labour Migration and Social Work: Challenges and Perspectives Workshop 2 (part one) Eva Wikström Labour Market Integration, Migrant Workers and the Welfare State in Sweden	Workshop 4 (part two) Geisen/Gilliéron/Günes Labour Market Participation and Life Strategies of Migrant Families Workshop 2 (part two) Eva Wikström Labour Market Integration, Migrant Workers and the Welfare State in Sweden
15.00 – 15.30	Break	Break
15.30 – 17.00	Student Working Session	Student Working Session
17.00 – 18.30		
18.30 – 19.00		

- There may be additional lectures defined in a workshop slot, and lectures in parallel.
- There may be up to 3-4 parallel workshops in a slot.

	Wednesday, 3 June 2015	Thursday, 4 June 2015	Friday, 5 June 2015
Topics	Decent Work and Labour Migration	Migration for Globalised Economies	Migration, Work and Integration
08.30 – 10.00	Lecture 3 HS120, Kollegienhaus Patrick Taran Global Perspectives: Migration, Decent Work, Social Protection and Participation	Lecture 5 HS120, Kollegienhaus Ludger Pries From International Migration to Transnational Mobility?	Lecture 6 HS120, Kollegienhaus Fabiola Pardo Labour Migration in Europe: The Case of Spain and the Experiences of Latin American Migrants
10.00 – 10.30	Break	Break	Break
10.30 – 12.00	Workshop 5 S212, Kollegienhaus Patrick Taran Notions of Integration and Practice Approaches. An Agenda for «Achieving Equality in Intercultural Work-places» Workshop 6 S103, Kollegienhaus De Kreek/Dikkerboom/Jansen Reexamining our Assumptions about Diversity and Inclusion	Workshop 7 S212, Kollegienhaus Ludger Pries From International Migration to Transnational Mobility? Workshop 8 S103, Kollegienhaus Fabiola Pardo Labour Migration in Europe: The Case of Spain and the Experiences of Latin American Migrants	World Café Entrance Hall, Kollegienhaus Closing Session HS120, Kollegienhaus
12.00 – 13.30	Lunch	Lunch	Apéro
13.30 – 15.00	Guided Tour	Workshop 9 S212, Kollegienhaus Pinar Aslan Labour Market Participation of Children of Immigrants in Europe Workshop 10 S103, Kollegienhaus Olga Kadyshewa Migrants and Social Work in the Russian Federation Workshop 11 S104, Kollegienhaus Spreeuw/Ter Meer/Van Pelt Work, Migration and Social Work: the Dutch Case	
15.00 – 15.30		Break	
15.30 – 17.00		Student Working Session	
17.00 – 18.30	Lecture 4 HS117, Kollegienhaus Alastair Davidson «Who is this person?» Indelible migrant pasts as a practical problem		
18.30 – 19.00	Apéro		

- HS: Hörsaal (Lecturing Hall)
- S: Seminarraum (Seminar Room)

Lectures

Lecture 1

Labour Migration and Social Work: Challenges and Perspectives

Thomas Geisen

Labour migration is a fundamental condition of modern societies and as a global phenomenon it has increased substantially in recent decades. If we want to understand the processes and contexts in which labour migration takes place, then we must develop a broad and differentiated perspective by seeing migration as a change in the site of life from one place to another, beyond the borders of the community in which someone presently lives. This includes migration from one community to another, from one region to another, from one country to another, and from one continent to another. We must also see migration as a strategy adopted not only by individuals but as one in which family members, social groups and communities might also be involved. From such a perspective, one of the most common migration practices is labour migration: moving alone or with others, for example with the family, to another place, in order to settle and to work. That means leaving behind one's social relations, many of whom are related to the work and the workplace held hitherto. Looking for a new job in the new place and starting work is often challenging for both newcomers and settlers, and workplace integration plays an important role in the social adaptation of newcomers. But workplace integration is often difficult for many migrant workers, especially if their economic, social and educational resources do not fit the needs and demands of new workplaces and social environments. In this context, labour migration becomes relevant to social work, since in such situations, marginalization develops, through economic hardship, unemployment, problems of workplace integration, discrimination and racism. Until recently, social work and migration have been seen mainly as family or youth issues, related to cultural differences and political rights. So far, workplace problems have been largely neglected and are not a focus in social work. To address this lacuna, the main questions addressed in the present-

tation are: What are the challenges of migration, labour migration and workplace integration? What perspectives does social work have on migration and workplace integration?

Lecture 2

Migration, Citizenship and Labour. Foundations of Labour Market Participation of Migrants under Debate

Bridget Anderson

In this paper I will argue for the importance of examining immigration controls as constitutive of citizenship as much as they constitute non-citizenship, and suggest that this can help us demythologize formal citizenship and move beyond an approach that takes migrants and marginalised citizens as competitors for privileges of membership. I begin by examining how immigration law and its implementation create migrants but also help to produce differentiated citizenship. The myth of «full citizenship» is commonly deployed with reference to low waged labour markets, so I then examine the rise of the worker citizen and its implications for citizens who claim welfare benefits. I argue that the moral worth of labour is a feature of debates on both migration and welfare benefits, and can be used to divide migrants and citizens in low waged labour markets. I next consider EU citizens as the paradigm of the worker citizen, and the contradictions that emerge in attempts to control their mobility through welfare state restrictions. I end by emphasizing the importance of an analysis that does not assume the differentiation between migrants and citizens. The main questions addressed in the presentation are: What are the impacts of immigration controls on citizenship? How is the worker citizen reflected and created in immigration controls?

Lecture 3

Global Perspectives: Migration, Decent Work, Social Protection and Participation

Patrick Taran

ILO estimations shows that some 105 million of a total 214 million people living outside their countries of birth or citizenship in 2010 were economically active (mostly working-age adult women and men) and OECD data show that the foreign-born proportions of work forces in Western Europe range upwards of 10 per cent (30 per cent in Switzerland), while proportions of migrant origin are 20 per cent or more in a majority of the EU-15. Because work and migration are so important in globalised economies, in this paper I first present an overview of the factors driving, characterizing and resulting

from global «labour migration», in order to identify the challenges that social work faces with respect to migrant integration in general and workplace integration in particular. The presentation analyses contemporary interpretations of migration; conditions facing emigrants/immigrants; and treatment accorded to migrants, particularly in the industrialized countries. Crucial factors include the extent to which migration responds to growing skilled labour needs on the demand side, and to the ongoing absence of decent work and prospects for economic welfare, especially among young people, in many «supply-side» countries – including several in Europe. The session reviews both «tried and true» measures as well as new ones, and policy responses for social protection, decent work and participation for migrants. Suggested areas for social work intervention include: the social protection agenda; the work conditions of migrant workers (and vulnerable national workers); gender matters specifically regarding migrant women and girls; and nativist, xenophobic discourse, as well as violence. The main questions addressed in the presentation are: What contextual factors determine social work approaches to migrant integration? Should social work approaches make distinctions between different «categories» of migrants?

Lecture 4

«Who is this person?» Indelible migrant pasts as a practical problem

Alastair Davidson

Working with «cultural others» who are supposedly dysfunctional poses a host of practical problems. This lecture identifies a series of challenges for practitioners (social workers, teachers, doctors...) who work with migrants. The first is that no sense can be made of their actions unless we can make meaning of their pasts, which are «indelible». Migrants' problems in a new society begin well before they interact with a host culture. All practitioners must know something about their culture and history on a general level rather than the specific problems of this or that individual.

This means book-learning. But with global migration there are too many different ethnicities to learn about: the task appears impossible. The lecture identifies the major barrier that is the incomprehensibility of the experience of war crimes and genocide that great numbers of migrants have experienced. What that does to certain people cannot be grasped. They have developed different understandings of humanity.

While such problems seem insurmountable, I suggest that a solution lies in relativizing and weakening the point of view of the practitioners, in particular of what we take as fact and what we consider of value. Practitioners dealing with the other are largely uncritical and take for granted certain goods which should be subjected to criticism. The lecture thus goes beyond practical reason to open up a discussion about possible novel, universal, theoretical views about humanity, and living with difference.

Lecture 5

From International Migration to Transnational Mobility?

Ludger Pries

Cross-border mobility is growing, not only in the numbers of individual labourers and refugees crossing national borders, but also in intra-organizational labour movement from one subsidiary to another. Organizations active across national borders increasingly send employees from one place to another, recruit international staff on local terms and conditions of employment, and subcontract posted workers. Increased volumes and differentiation of cross-border labour movement challenge established conditions and regulations of individual and collective employment, especially the equal treatment of employees working at the same place. What challenges do such differences bring? Are local or national forms of labour regulation even still appropriate or effective? What are the main problems for collective bargaining and the monitoring of cross-border labour movement? Based on statistics of international migration, and using an interdisciplinary and transnational empirical study of German and Mexican for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, the presentation discusses the diversity of cross-border mobility, shows recent trends in types of cross-border, organizational labour movement and the corresponding challenges for its regulation, and discusses the consequences for social work. The main questions addressed in the presentation are: What types of cross-border movement can be identified? What are the key challenges for the collective regulation of these types from a social work perspective?

Labour Migration in Europe: The Case of Spain and the Experiences of Latin American Migrants

Fabiola Pardo

Labour migration has grown as a result of increased demand for labour in certain countries and regions, as well as economic conditions in the countries of origin. Political crises also force population movements and indirectly contribute to the available migrant labour. A country like Spain, which during the past decade was transformed into a country of immigration, is now, due to the crisis, again taking on the characteristics of a country of emigration. Several processes are occurring in Spain that have affected labour migration elsewhere in the last two decades, including a sharp increase in unemployment, restricted access to formal work, poverty, marginalization and strong pressures to leave the country. During the economic boom in the early 2000s until the beginning of the crisis in 2008, there was a high demand for workers to fill labour shortages in various areas, promoting the arrival of workers from outside, mostly from Latin America. The rapid growth of these flows left the country unprepared to properly integrate this new workforce, especially in terms of labour market policies and strategies. When the economic crisis erupted in the summer of 2008, many of these workers, who mostly were in temporary and casual jobs, were pushed into unemployment. The main questions addressed in the presentation are: What is the role of labour migrants from third countries in the economy and the development of labour markets and societies in the Eurozone? What are the characteristics of labour markets in Spain and the conditions of the participation of migrants before and after the crisis?

Workshops

Workshop 1

Labour Migration and Social Work: Challenges and Perspectives

Thomas Geisen

Labour migration is a fundamental condition of modern societies and as a global phenomenon it has increased substantially in recent decades. If we want to understand the processes and contexts in which labour migration takes place, then we must develop a broad and differentiated perspective by seeing migration as a change in the site of life from one place to another, beyond the borders of the community in which someone presently lives. In this context, labour migration becomes relevant to social work, since in such situations, marginalization develops, through economic hardship, unemployment, problems of workplace integration, discrimination and racism. Until recently, social work and migration have been seen mainly as family or youth issues, related to cultural differences and political rights. So far, workplace problems have been largely neglected and are not a focus in social work. To address this lacuna, the main questions addressed in the presentation are: What are the challenges of migration, labour migration and workplace integration? What perspectives does social work have on migration and workplace integration?

Workshop 2

Labour Market Integration, Migrant Workers and the Welfare State in Sweden

Eva Wikström

The Nordic welfare system, which is underpinned by comprehensive labour force participation, has been subjected to the pressures of sweeping waves of neo-liberalism and globalization on the economy, labour markets, and domestic demands for social protection. The political desire to address growing fears of insecurity and risk (related to social conditions, employment instability, and personal safety) has led to the development of strategies to «manage» labour

as well as migration. The presentation will describe these strategies in Europe with a focus on developments in Sweden, and how they affect migrants' social positions and social security. One result is a growth in the number of migrants confronted with more or less coercive measures, obliged to accept any job offer, rather than be offered enabling support, or long-term educational help. In parallel is the introduction of systems to «manage migration» through circular and temporary migration. The «circular migration» policy reflects a global trend towards more temporary labour migration, repeated and circulatory migrations. One of its effects is to expose labour migrants to the market-driven discipline of precarious, low-wage, niche employment, creating a reserve army of labourers who are deportable and exploitable, with limited possibilities to receive state help when their rights are violated. I will present the case of stranded berry pickers in Sweden, their exposure and the responses by local social work organizations. The main questions addressed in the workshop are: What are the consequences for the social and economic security of migrant workers, of the political strategies of «activated citizen» and temporary labour migrant? What role does domestic (or international) social work play in providing migrant workers with support?

Workshop 3

Migration, Citizenship and Labour. Foundations of Labour Market Participation of Migrants under Debate

Bridget Anderson

Discussion in the workshop will focus on the importance of examining immigration controls as constitutive of citizenship as much as they constitute non-citizenship, and suggest that this can help us to demythologize formal citizenship and to move beyond an approach that takes migrants and marginalised citizens as competitors for privileges of membership. We need to emphasise the importance of an analysis that does not assume the differentiation between migrants and citizens. The main questions addressed in the workshop are: What are the impacts of immigration controls on citizenship? How is the worker citizen reflected and created in immigration controls?

Workshop 4

Labour Market Participation and Life Strategies of Migrant Families

Thomas Geisen, Gwendolyn Gilliéron and Sevda Günes

Education and work play an especially important role in migrant families. Parents' aspirations are highly focused on the education of their children as the means and conditions for a better life in the future. People migrate for many reasons and often these are related to employment. In general, families seek to improve their situations by improving the family income, temporarily or permanently, e.g. to realise a family project, to secure a stable and higher family income, or to contribute financially to a better education for the children, in either in the country they are migrating from or the one they are migrating to. Differences in labour market participation are often related to the legal status of families: there is a difference between EU citizens with full and free access to the labour market and the so-called third-country nationals for whom employment is restricted. For refugees, too, the situation is very difficult so long as their refugee status is not legally confirmed. In these contexts, education and work are central to the life-strategies of migrant families, which are directed at developing and realising future plans. Thus, the individual biographies of family members and family biographies are imbricated. In the workshop, the concept of life-strategies will be discussed with reference to migration, showing that it is a strategy to achieve family aspirations. The main questions addressed in the workshop are: What relevance have work and workplace integration for migrant families in a life-course perspective? What life strategies do migrant families adopt and how are they related to labour migration?

Workshop 5

Notions of Integration and Practice Approaches. An Agenda for «Achieving Equality in Intercultural Workplaces»

Patrick Taran

The workshop provides theoretical and historical perspectives on conceptions and practices of integration. It includes critical examination of current controversies around integration, notably trends in public discourse and government policies that dismiss or reject integration, amalgamating it with assimilation and placing primary or sole responsibility for integration on immigrants. These trends conflate integration and multiculturalism, and assert that rights-restricted temporary migration is the solution to the «impossibility» of integration. Particular attention is paid here to the relation-

ships between the promotion of temporary or «circular» migration schemes and resistance to integrating migrants; and between policies that reinforce exclusivist national identity constructs while objectively increasing the diversity of resident populations. A second thematic component introduces and analyses the practical, social work-compatible «Agenda for Action on Achieving Equality in Intercultural Workplaces», developed and applied in cooperation with the Irish Equality Authority and Irish social partners: the trade union congress, and national employer and business confederations. The presentation emphasizes integration as a mutual, «two-way» process requiring sequential steps of deliberate interactions involving the stakeholders, including immigrant and native workers, their representative worker/union organizations and officials, company/workplace management, and supervisory personnel. The main questions addressed in the workshop are: What does integration really mean and how does it differ from assimilation? What are the key elements of an appropriate social work to facilitate the integration of migrants and host society populations?

Workshop 6

Reexamining our Assumptions about Diversity and Inclusion

Mike de Kreek, Sandra Dikkerboom and Annelies Jansen

Dominant social discourses about migrants leave them struggling with questions about identity. Certain migrant groups experience high tension between their self-image and the images presented in the dominant discourses about them. Remedy is sought in the power of alternative, positive narratives in which forgotten stories, and thus identity, can be reclaimed. In the workshop, we will discuss our studies of these processes. In a work context, a professional acts upon his private assumptions (originating in society) or, more likely, professional ones (originating in the policy of an organization or a profession). It seems likely that these sets of assumptions are related to each other: policy is likely to influence social prejudices and vice versa. We present a case from a social work context to discover the processes that might lead to stereotyping the involved migrant. Our first aim is to reveal and enhance participants' insights' into their personal attitudes, mind-sets and behavior with respect to diversity and inclusion. A second aim is to cultivate participant awareness of the collective social processes that lead to different positions in relation to the dominant discourses occupied by minority and majority groups. The main questions addressed in the workshop are: What interventions can be made to facilitate migrants' creation of alternative narratives and images to those produced in the host society's

dominant discourse about them? What influence can professionals have on the development of dominant discourses and their translation into policy or protocols?

Workshop 7

From International Migration to Transnational Mobility?

Ludger Pries

Cross-border movement is growing, not only as individual labourers and refugees cross national borders, but also as employees move from one subsidiary to another. Based on statistics of international migration, and using an interdisciplinary and transnational empirical study of German and Mexican for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, the presentation discusses the diversity of cross-border mobility, shows recent trends in types of cross-border, organizational labour movement and the corresponding challenges for its regulation, and discusses the consequences for social work. The main questions addressed in the workshop are: What types of cross-border movement can be identified? What are the key challenges for the collective regulation of these types from a social work perspective?

Workshop 8

Labour Migration in Europe: The Case of Spain and the Experiences of Latin American Migrants

Fabiola Pardo

Labour migration has grown as a result of increased demand for labour in certain countries and regions, as well as economic conditions in the countries of origin. During the Spanish economic boom in the early 2000s until the beginning of the crisis in 2008, there was a high demand for workers to fill labour shortages in various areas, promoting the arrival of workers from outside, mostly from Latin America. When the economic crisis erupted in the summer of 2008, many of these workers, who mostly were in temporary and casual jobs, were pushed into unemployment. The main questions addressed in the workshop are: What is the role of labour migrants from third countries in the economy and the development of labour markets and societies in the Eurozone? What are the characteristics of labour markets in Spain and the conditions of the participation of migrants before and after the crisis?

Workshop 9

Labour Market Participation of Children of Immigrants in Europe

Pinar Aslan

The labour market participation of children of non-European immigrants is substantially lower than that of children of natives in practically all western European countries. Three areas are of particular importance: institutional arrangements for education and vocational training, legislation and discrimination. Factors such as socio-economic status and educational and parental background affect the labour market participation of the children of immigrants disproportionately. The negative effects of a disadvantaged background are more or less prominent depending on the national context. Important aspects relating to education are an early start in school (to level the language differences between children of immigrants and children of natives), full-day attendance in primary school, lower rates of tuition (or none at all) and «second chance» mechanisms for higher education. It has been proven that vocational training and apprenticeship programs facilitate the transition from school to work. However, in countries that fail to create an inclusive environment in the vocational area, apprenticeship programs do not help to increase the labour market participation of children of immigrants. A number of field experiments show that ethnic discrimination in recruitment processes is evident in practically all western European countries, especially against the male children of immigrants. Preliminary results reveal that both preferential and statistical discrimination can explain the discrimination described through empirical research. However, further research is needed to understand the decision-making involved in employers' evaluations of job applications from individuals' with foreign-sounding names. The main questions addressed in the workshop are: What conditions enable or hinder the labour market participation of children of non-European immigrants? What is the role of nation-state influence and gender relations in the participation of the children of immigrants in the labour market?

Workshop 10

Migrants and Social Work in the Russian Federation

Olga Kadysheva

A review of the socio-economic and demographic situation in Russia shows significant and economic changes of the last 25 years since the collapse of the Soviet Union, while illustrating the role of migration in sustaining the labour force in the face of an ageing population and a massive brain drain from Russia since the 1990s. A majority of labour migrants come from former Soviet republics such as Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, attracted by work opportunities, but are primarily low-skilled workers, many in irregular situations. The main governance issues are also key challenges for social work: protection of migrants' human rights, particularly social, economic and cultural; ensuring social protection; ending discrimination and xenophobia; obtaining decent work conditions; improving workplace integration; providing adequate housing; enabling family reunification; facilitating social adaptation and social integration. All this in an environment marked by hostile political discourses, anti-migrant sentiment, the precarious status of many migrants, and few resources and institutions addressing social work. The ageing population and the low prestige of social work professions suggest that in coming years, the number of trained professionals, including migrants, must increase significantly. The main questions addressed in the workshop are: What are the key contextual, policy and practical challenges facing social work in Russia/other Eurasian countries vis-a-vis migrants? What are feasible lines of response and advocacy to extend and expand social work among migrants in the Russian/Eurasian conditions?

Workshop 11

Work, Migration and Social Work: the Dutch Case

Alletta Spreeuw, Kees ter Meer, Mariël van Pelt and Astrid Willemsen

They have often come from eastern European countries, including Poland and Rumania. In addition, asylum seekers arrive from poor, politically unstable countries and from war zones. Dutch policy towards immigrants and their families is characterized by two important elements. First it is based on the belief that education is the most important road to labour market and social integration. Second, the government adopted a multicultural strategy aimed at the development of and social inclusion within migrants' own population group. This policy turned out to be not as successful as hoped. Although a growing number of immigrants have pursued higher education, they

face serious problems finding employment. This is partly explained by the current economic crisis in the Netherlands, but there are two other important causes of high unemployment among immigrants: discrimination and insufficient networks of support. Labour integration as such is the task not of Dutch social workers, but rather of unemployment officers and job coaches. However, social workers become involved when, in addition to unemployment, people face other problems as well, for example, with housing, raising children, debts or addiction. When this is the case, employment integration does become one of their tasks. In this interactive workshop, we will focus on the role of social workers with regard to refugees, and Polish and Romanian migrants. The main questions addressed in the presentation are: What are the main differences between refugees and Polish and Rumanian migrants? What interventions can social workers use in order to stimulate participation in the labour market?

Speakers

Anderson Bridget, Prof.

Is Professor of Migration and Citizenship at the University of Oxford, and Research Director of the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society (COMPAS). Her interests include citizenship, nationalism, immigration enforcement (including «trafficking»), and low waged labour, migration and the state. Her most recent authored book is *Us and Them? The Dangerous Politics of Immigration Controls* (OUP, 2013). *Care and Migrant Labour: Theory, Policy and Politics*, co-edited with Isabel Shutes, was published by Palgrave in May 2014. Although now an academic, Bridget started her working life in the voluntary sector working with migrant domestic workers, and retains an interest in domestic labour and migration. She was a member of the Campaign to Close Campsfield when it was first established and she has worked closely with migrant organizations, trades unions and legal practitioners at local, national and international level.

Aslan Pinar

Is doing a PhD in Social Work at Umeå University in collaboration with University of Gävle, studying the perceptions of children of immigrants regarding possibilities and obstacles to labour market entrance and mobility. She has a Masters in Sociology from Dalarna University.

Davidson Alastair, Prof.

Is Emeritus Professor at Monash University, Melbourne. He has been Raoul Wallenberg Professor of Human Rights, Rutgers University, Member of the Human Rights Program of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, and Professor of Government, University of Sydney. He was a founding editor of *Thesis Eleven*, *Intervention* and *Australian Left Review*, and is one of the fathers of English-language Gramsci studies. He is author of fifteen books. Davidson is one of the leading authorities on citizenship studies in Australia and Europe, and through his theoretical and practical work, has been active in the promotion of its core values of democracy and human rights in the Asia-Pacific region. He has been expert advisor to the Common-

wealth of Australia on democracy in the region; worked as a visiting professor at the Directorate of Human Rights of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg; and acted as a consultant on citizenship to various institutions, including past Australian federal governments. His most recent books are: *Citizenship and Migration*, *Globalisation and the Politics of Belonging* (with S. Castles) London: Macmillan, 2000; *The Immutable Laws of Mankind: The Struggle for Universal Human Rights*, Dordrecht: Springer, 2012.

De Kreek Mike

Teaches qualitative research design and supervises research projects in the Masters in Social Work in Amsterdam. He is currently working on a PhD project involving online narratives about Amsterdam neighbourhoods.

Dikkerboom Sandra

Is a social worker at the Dutch refugee council, in the course of which she talks on a daily basis to refugees looking for jobs. She is also currently doing a Masters in Social Work, focusing on refugees' need to participate in the labour market and to find work.

Geisen Thomas, Prof.

Is Professor of Workplace Integration and Disability Management at the University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland FHNW, School of Social Work. His main fields of interest are work and migration in which he has published widely. His most recent publication is «Arbeit, Migration und Soziale Arbeit» (2015, edited with Markus Ottersbach).

Gilliéron Gwendolyn

Is a research assistant at the University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland FHNW, School of Social Work. Currently she is working on her PhD on young people with migrant background from mixed families.

Günes Sevda

Is a research assistant at the University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland FHNW, School of Social Work.

Jansen Annelies

Has wide experience in the social work field with migrants and their families and has developed various projects together with migrant organizations, focusing on participation. She gives coaching and supervision to Masters and undergraduate students in Amsterdam.

Kadysheva Olga, Prof.

Is a lecturer, researcher and tutor at the leading university in the sphere of economic education in Russia, with nine years of course development and teaching experience. She is author of more than 15 published research papers, including a chapter in a monograph and articles in economic journals and books of international conferences. Since 2013 she has collaborated with Global Migration Policy Associates (GMPA) based in Geneva and was recently nominated as Associate. She has been co-organizer and participant in migration panels at several international conferences, including annual sessions of the World Public Forum «Dialogue of Civilizations» (Rhodes Forum); Geneva NGO Forum – Beijing+20 UN ECE Regional Review; and the 2014 International Metropolis Conference (Milan). As a GMPA visiting scholar, she focuses her research on migration in the post-soviet space.

Pardo Fabiola, Prof.

Holds a PhD in Social and Political Science from the University of Leiden, and a Masters in Political Science from the University of Montreal. Since 2007 she has worked as a research professor in the Faculty of Social Science and Humanities at the Externado University and coordinates LIMITI, a research group on international migration and intercultural relations. She has worked in Colombia, Canada and the Netherlands in public and academic institutions on themes related to urban and cultural studies, and international migration policies and theories. Her publications include: *Immigration, Multiculturalism and Integration Policies in Europe. Colombians in Amsterdam, London and Madrid* (2013).

Pries Ludger, Prof.

Is Professor of Sociology in the Department of Social Science at Ruhr-University Bochum, where he also is member of the Directorate of the Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict. He has been full professor at Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana in Mexico-City and short-term professorships at the Universities of Saarland and of Göttingen. He has been a visiting fellow at universities in Brazil, Mexico and the USA. He has written many books, published more than 70 articles in reviewed scientific journals and edited more than 20 collections (in German, English and Spanish). Recent books include *Cross-border Staff Mobility. German and Mexican Profit- and Non-Profit-Organisations between Centre-Periphery and Transnationalization* (2014) and *Shifting Boundaries of Belonging and New Migration Dynamics in Europe and China* (2013).

Spreeuw Alletta

Is a teacher and trainer in social work in the Masters in Social Work at the Hogeschool van Arnhem en Nijmegen and in post-experience courses. She studied general social sciences specialising in mental health care. Her expertise lies in case management and social architecture.

Taran Patrick

Is President of Global Migration Policy Associates, an expert group engaged in research, policy development and advisory services worldwide. He has 37 years of full-time professional experience in international migration, refugee resettlement, migrant anti-discrimination/integration and human rights work at local, national and global levels. From 2000 to 2011, he was senior migration specialist at the International Labour Organization, responsible for projects and advisory services in Africa, Europe and Eurasia, for work on discrimination and integration, and the protection of rights of migrants. Taran holds a Bachelor of Arts in Social Work.

Ter Meer Kees

Is a youth care worker and Masters student at the Hogeschool van Arnhem en Nijmegen. He works at the crisis unit at Jarabee in the eastern Netherlands.

Van Pelt Mariël

Is a teacher and course director of the Masters in Social Work at the Hogeschool van Arnhem en Nijmegen. She is also doing a PhD examining what the Masters in Social Work contributes to the professionalisation of Dutch social workers. She has a background in education and political science.

Wikström Eva, PhD

Is a senior lecturer and researcher in the Department of Social Work at Umeå University, Sweden. She researches the interplay of welfare state interventions and interethnic relations, exposure and integration processes. She has been involved in several evaluations of state welfare programs aimed at receiving asylum seekers, or integrating re-settled refugees. Her current research involves access to state support for seasonal migrant workers; and studying the Swedish work-oriented policy program for newly-arrived refugees (funded by the Swedish research council for health, working life and welfare).

Willemsen Astrid

Is a social worker at the Hogeschool van Arnhem en Nijmegen. She works as a district manager of social care in the municipality of Apeldoorn.

Student Assessment

Students are assessed for their critical reflection skills and their ability to assimilate and reflect on specific aspects of the knowledge acquired during the Summer School.

Assessment is based on a group poster that elaborates on the selected content of one of the workshops and the various lectures. Posters are presented on the final day of the workshop.

Workshop leaders will provide students with ideas and suggestions for devising their posters.

Assessment Criteria for Posters

- **Formal**
Structure, clarity, use of visual elements in relation to text, aesthetic appeal.
- **Content**
Quantity and quality of the above aspects. Quality refers to the logical, concise, and consolidated design of information, that is, argumentation.
- **Reflection**
Succinct presentation of the topics and issues discussed in the workshops and lectures.

Grades

Pass/fail

Maps and Directions

University of Basel «Kollegienhaus»



1 Kollegienhaus, University of Basel
Petersplatz 1

A Take Bus BVB 30 from Basel SBB Station
B Alight at Basel Spalentor, proceed on foot to Petersplatz 1

The 2015 Summer School of the FHNW School of Social Work will be held in the Kollegienhaus (College Building) of the University of Basel, Petersplatz 1.

University of Applied Sciences and Arts
Northwestern Switzerland FHNW
School of Social Work
Centre for Social Work Studies
Scientific Support Centre: International Office

Summer School 2015
Work and Migration – Social Work
Perspectives on Workplace Integration

June 1st – 5th, 2015

University of Basel «Kollegienhaus», Petersplatz 1

- BA Social Work
- MA Social Work with a special emphasis on Social Innovation
- Students of the Hogeschool van Amsterdam (NL)
- Students of the Hogeschool van Arnhem en Nijmegen (NL)

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