

Europe and Beyond:
Boundaries, Barriers and Belonging



Abstract Book

14th ESA Conference
Manchester

20th -23rd August 2019



The Role Of Extra-curricular Youth Work For Integration

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Integration of migrants in the host society take place in various ways. For the group of young migrants (aged between 10 and 25) access to education and the labour market is essential. Participation in organizations, clubs or youth work offer opportunities for migrants to develop both their own personality as well as to get in contact with other young people. However, the importance of youth work for integration has not been sufficiently investigated. An EU Presidency discussion paper on the role of youth policy and youth work with regards to migration started a reflection on the possible role of youth work . Subsequently, an EU expert group was established in 2017 to highlight models of good practice and prepare further steps regarding youth work for young migrants and refugees. This development culminated in an EU Council Conclusion regarding youth work for young refugees and third country nationals stating the importance of youth work for integration. But it remains vague which concept of integration is reflected in youth work policy as well as in youth work on the ground. Is youth work pursuing an approach to help youth with migrant background to adapt to the host community or is youth work per se integration work? In this research project for the first time the role of extra-curricular youth work for integration processes is analysed on the level of policy makers, youth workers and young people. Differences in and between the groups regarding understanding of guiding terms and principles, both of youth work and of integration, are in the focus of qualitative research.

Devalued Education and the Health of Migrants in Germany

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Education is one important determinant of one's health. However, it is still unclear if this is due to the effects of educational certificates and their effect on resources such as the socioeconomic position or if higher education leads to better health behavior through competencies and knowledge. Earlier research for Germany shows that migrants have problems to fully capitalize their education on the labor market. Foreign certificates of education and academic degrees are often not acknowledged, leading to a discrepancy between competencies and employment. In this paper the question is addressed, whether migrant's morbidity differs from those of the population of the host country, and especially if there is a different effect of education on health status. The focus lies on the question whether devalued education from the country of origin can be transferred into better health, or if the devaluation affects the usability of education for health purposes. The analyses using data from the German Socioeconomic Panel show that migrants'

education health gradients do not differ from those of non-migrants in general, but non-acknowledged certificates do not yield the same health-advantages as acknowledged ones. Examined aspects of labor-market integration cannot account for this difference.

RN35_05b | Contested Politics of Migration II

Asylum Reforms, Discrimination of Refugees with Special Needs and Practices of Resistance in Local Contexts of Europe

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The standardization of the asylum system demonstrated a gap in providing specific assistance to asylum seekers with specific vulnerabilities as required in the Art. 17 of the 2013/33/EU Directive. The aim of this proposal is to describe the results of the research "Provide", founded by the EU (Rights, Equality and Citizenship Program 2014-2020), conducted in the last two years . The reasearch, based on mixed methods, highlights a problem of legislative discomfort between the EU and the different States; a gap in the assistance of migrants with specific needs; a problem of lack of understanding of phenomenon of proximity violence. In France, it is highlighted a lack of porosity between the Common Law and the asylum Law, especially regarding the granting of protection to vulnerable categories. Similarly, in Spain, violence suffered by migrants after leaving the origin country is not considered as a motive for International and national protection. In Italy there was a disparity in approaches in the assistance of migrants with specific needs. In the different regions and municipalities of three Countries involved there is no formalized coordinated system between asylum law and common law, between the asylum seekers' reception system and the system of protection of victims of violence. Furthermore, asylum reforms currently underway risk of increasing the vulnerabilities related to the perpetuation of proximity violence among migrants. This is due to some of the measures envisaged by legislative reforms relating to asylum, including those concerning shorter waiting times for asylum applications and longer periods of administrative detention. The effect could be to make the victims of proximity violence even more invisible. Few are the practices of resistance in local contexts.