



Universiteit Utrecht

Digital identities, connectivity & rights of migrant youth: a relational perspective

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*Conference on children's rights
in the migration crisis
and in the digital environment*

Council of Europe ///

*Estonian Institute of Human Rights
Tallinn, Estonia 3-4 November 2016*



+16

A group of young men posed for a selfie on Eftalou beach after reaching the island of Lesbos in a rubber boat from Turkey

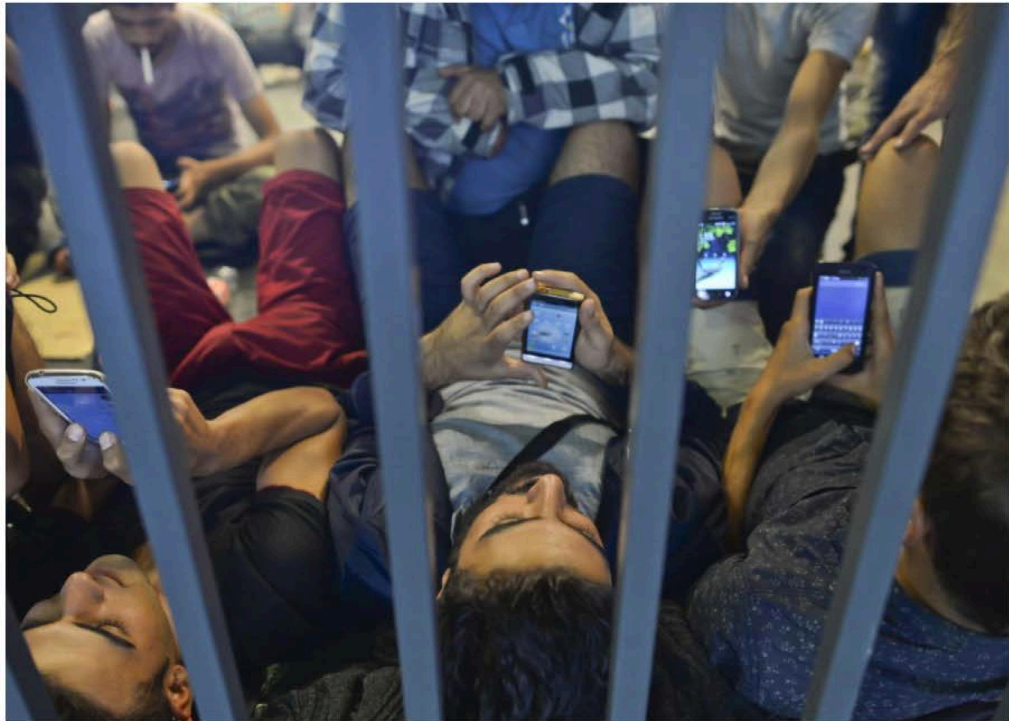
Voices > Comment

Surprised that Syrian refugees have smartphones? Sorry to break this to you, but you're an idiot

You don't need to be a white westerner to own a relatively cheap piece of technology

James O'Malley | Monday 7 September 2015 | 15 comments

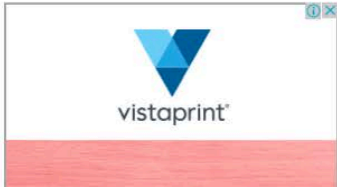
f t e 161K shares



Refugees at Budapest Railway station check their phones Artur Widak/NurPhoto/REX

"Refugees" aka invaders pose for selfies in Greece with their fresh haircuts and iPhones...
dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3...

"Hey, those people fleeing war in Syria aren't poor at all! Look, they all have smartphones!" is one increasingly tedious complaint that has been bubbling away on social media recently. Owning a mobile phone, it seems, should render one ineligible for help when trying to stop themselves and their families from dying in a war.



“Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her **identity**, including nationality, name and **family relations...**” (CRC, 1989, 8.1)

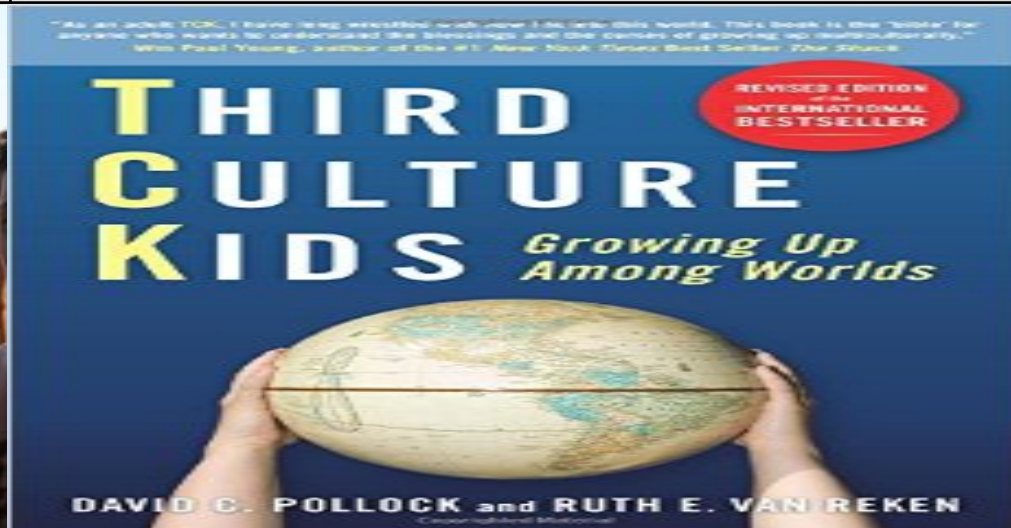
“The child shall have the right to freedom of expression ... **regardless of frontiers, ... through any ... media of the child’s choice**” (CRC, 1989, 13.1).

“All human rights that exist **offline** must also be protected **online**” (European Council, 2014)

“When people perform digital acts in or by saying and doing ‘I, we, they have a right to’, they enact themselves as citizen subjects; they are making digital rights claims” (Isin & Ruppert, 2015, p. 69)

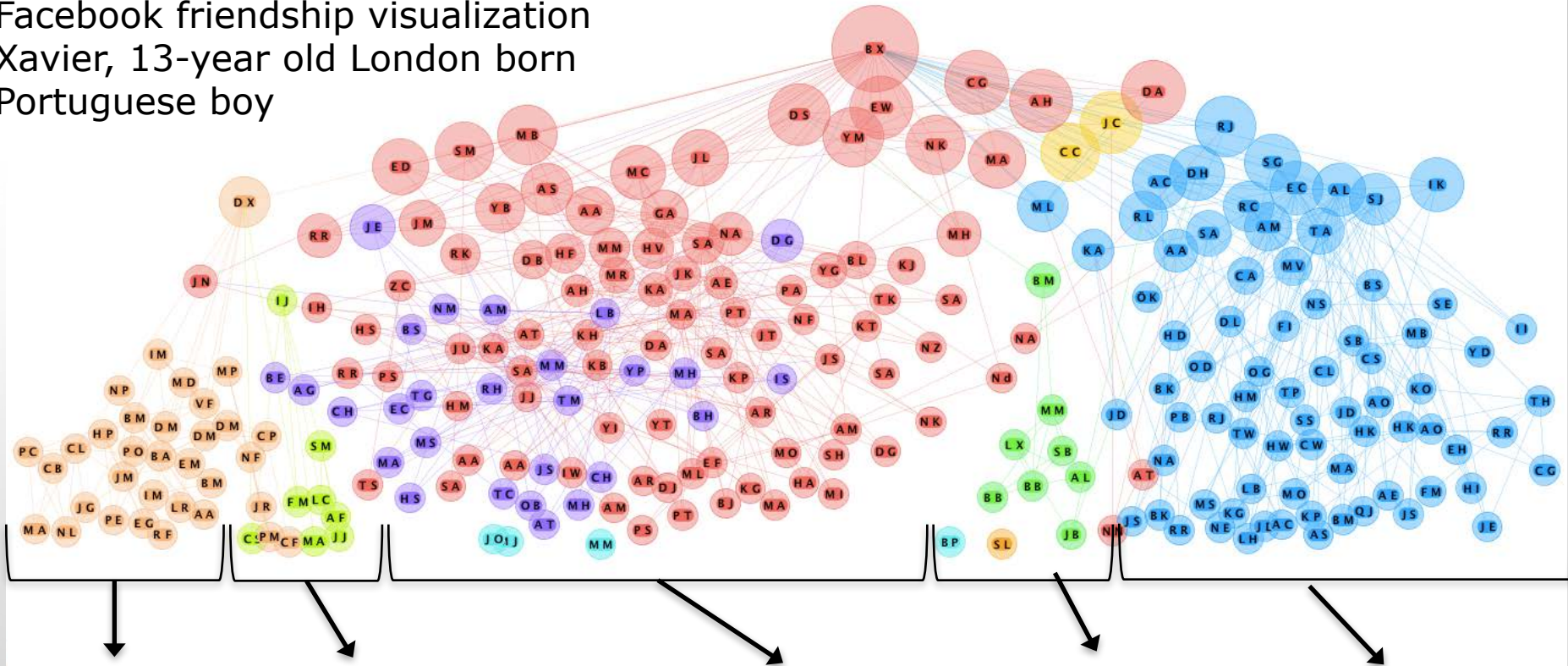
Thinking relationally about connectivity

<i>Encapsulation</i>	<i>Cosmopolitanism</i>
Transnational	International
Essence	Multiplicity
Homogeneity	Heterogeneity
Birds-of-a-feather flock together	Difference
Purity	Hybridity
Sedentary	Nomadic
Segregation & isolation	Integration
Radicalization	Public sphere
Continuity	Change
Migrants (refugees, guest labourers)	Expats



Young connected migrants

Facebook friendship visualization
Xavier, 13-year old London born
Portuguese boy



'Portuguese people living here, in London'

'actually, they are all living in Portugal'

'secondary school'

'these are people that I cross on the street'

'they are kind of primary school-ish'

Migrant youth identities are dynamic, not fixed:

- 1) *Identifying with ones "**roots**" (Gilroy, 1993).
*"**shared** cultural codes which provide us, as "one people," with **stable, unchanging** and **continuous** frames of reference and meaning" (Hall, 1990, p. 223)
- 2) * Orientation towards new contexts "**routes**" (Gilroy, 1993)
* "a matter of '**becoming**' ... identities undergo **constant transformation**" (Hall, 1990, 225)



Following

...

175 posts

834 followers

635 following

a bitch

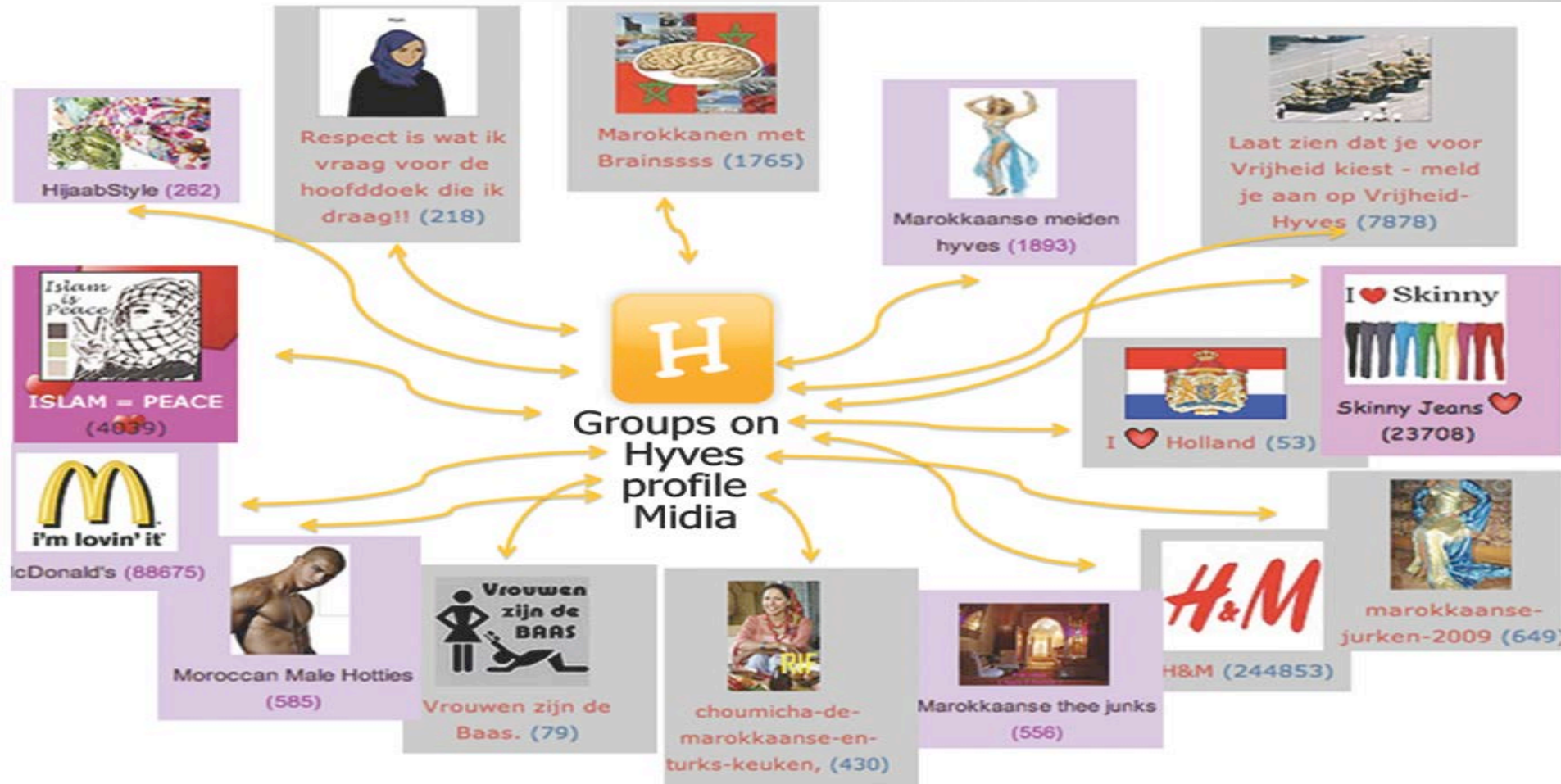
NeThErIAnDs 🇳🇱 HaArLeM♥ SyRiAn 🇸🇾 🕶️ not arabic 🙄 Life is

1993 واثق الخطى يمشي ملكاً Follow me=follow back Single

Instagram J, 23-year-old young man from Syria living in the Netherlands

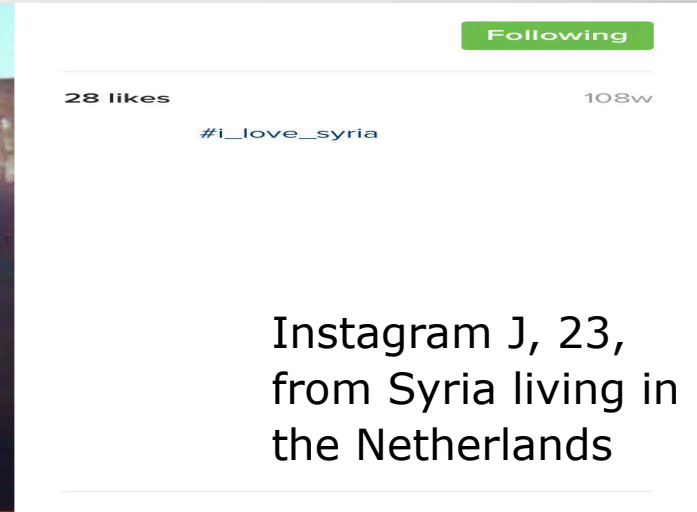
Intersectionality

How do age, race/ethnicity, gender, class, diaspora, nation, youth culture together impact upon identification / oppression?



Hyves social media profile Midia, 13 years old girl born in the Netherlands to parents who migrated from Morocco

Re-value ethnic heritage & marker of individuality:



Instagram J, 23,
from Syria living in
the Netherlands

Also used to inform and contest stereotypes:

*"I love my country, say when my mum is cooking like really nice food, I might take a picture of it and put it up, and then people will see like your national food and delicacies... to show like you are happy and proud of it, and like **inform people**, cos people **might stereotype it**"*

- Dave, 17-years-old, *"born here in the UK, my parents were born in Nigeria"*

*"what do we have today, we have a multicultural society, so sometimes Facebook can be good, cos **you can learn each others culture**, other religions and stuff like that, from it"*
(Chenise, 21-year-old "mixed-race" young Londoner)

*"I like to kind of engage with people from different backgrounds cos it makes you **open-minded**"* (Sarah, 17-year-old woman, born in London, "from Pakistan")

Henry, 18-year-old 'Half French half Japanese', young Londoner: *'It helps me to be more of an **all-round person**'.*

But migrant youth also have to negotiate racism, discrimination, hate and bullying on social media on the basis of religion, race and gender differences.



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Jo, 'hacktivist', from Damascus

Thank you

- Migrant youth are young 'connected migrants'
- Digital identity & connectivity are human right claims
- Migrant youth digital identities combine roots & routes
- 'Information precarity' possible obstacle to integration
- Practices are 'digitally divided'

See also:

Leurs, K. (2015). *Digital Passages. Migrant Youth 2.0. Diaspora, Gender & Youth Cultural Intersections*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press (free open access download)

