

**Call for participants for next year's IMISCOE conference on Migration, Diversity and the City (June 28-30, 2017 in Rotterdam).**

**Inside the Deportation Gap: Social Membership for Non-Removed Migrants**

Deportation gap emerges when deportation orders are issued but cannot be executed. Non-removed persons often find themselves in a precarious situation regarding access to social services. Generally, there is a lack of political will to acknowledge the presence of non-removed persons. Nation states create measures to disincentivise their stay, mainly by withdrawing certain rights and benefits, such as access to accommodation or health services. Nevertheless, the group of non-removed persons is heterogeneous in terms of legal status and, thus, highly diverse with regard to individuals' access to social services within and across countries. While some person are temporarily granted a status or an official postponement which grants them additional rights, others are merely tolerated or left without any documentation and have only limited or fragmented access to public services.

This panel will bring together research related to access to services and rights for non-removed persons.

- How far is access to services and rights for this group shaped by decision-making processes? The question probes modes of decision-making, more specifically, whether access to services is based mainly on legal provisions decided upon by law-makers and government authorities at the political arena, through street level implementation at the administrative arena or by activities of social actors and NGOs at the civil society arena.
- What factors can explain ongoing restrictive/liberal approaches regarding access to the social services for this group? Which role plays international human rights tools in the intersection with national and local-level jurisdictional dynamics?
- Which role plays local governments and NGOs by delivering the social services?
- What is the consequence of the deportation gap for the social membership and social welfare policies? Do the policies lead to new forms of poverty and migration control or expansion of social rights? How can we explain different outcomes?

Specific country studies and comparative studies are welcome.

Paper proposals should include author names, title and a max. 300 words. Please send your proposals to Ilker Ataç ([ilker.atac@univie.ac.at](mailto:ilker.atac@univie.ac.at)) no later than December 12th. We will give a pre-decision on the papers until December 15th. The final decision upon acceptance of the panel is taken by the IMISCOE office in the course of February 2017.

We are looking forward to receiving your abstracts!

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