

Doctorate in Cultural and Global Criminology





I've followed chameleons - Welfare surveillance and responsibilisation of Eastern European Roma in the UK

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Research question

How Central European Roma Migrants evade or contest social entitlement selection methods while anticipating in local welfare surveillance practices in London?

Context:

EU enlargement 2007 Roma migration after 2004 Roma Decade, National Roma Frameworks Ethnic tensions in Central Europe Economic Crisis



Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the member states.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 of 14 June 1971 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons, self-employed persons, and to members of their families moving within the Community.

Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems and Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 laying down the procedure for implementing Regulation (EC) No 883/2004.

Research Methods



- Multi-sited & Multilocal Ethnographic fieldwork
- Virtual ethnography
- Institutional Ethnography
- Participant observation
- Semi-structured interviews
- Social media networks
- Case study analyses
- Shadowing
- Advocacy work Roma Support Group

Theoretical concepts



Late modern 'risk-society' & securitization

Ontological insecurities

Multicultural societies, 'othering' & 'social bulimia'

Hysterical media-representations & 'culture of fear'

- Critical Surveillance studies (David Lyon, Clive Norris and Gary Armstrong)
- Migration and the liquid surveillance state (Bauman)

Transnational bureaucratic field - technocratic governing

- Financial Surveillance Thomas Allmer
- Welfare surveillance McCahill&Finn 2014
- Social Sorting: accessibility, sanctioning, preconditions



Objective surveillance

A form of information gathering and administrative organization of modernity.

"The term surveillance is not used in the narrow sense of 'spying' on people but, more broadly, to refer to the gathering of information about and the supervision of subject populations in organizations." (Dandeker 1990, vii)



E-governance - Transnational bureaucratic field

The application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services, exchange of information communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems and services between government-to-customer (G2C), governmentto-business (G2B), government-to-government (G2G) as well as back office processes and interactions within the entire government framework (Saugata and Masud, 2007).



Late modern surveillance...

- 'Social sorting' (Lyon 2003) as Geopolitical tool
- 'Surveillant assemblages' (Haggerty & Ericson 2000)
- 'The "drive of contemporary surveillance" is to classify and record data, in order better to "plan, predict & prevent"(...)' (Lyon in Hale et al. 2013: 441)



Ban-opticon - Didier Bigo

The exceptionalism of power (rules of emergency and their tendency to become permanent), by the way it excludes certain groups in the name of their *future potential behaviour* (profiling) and by the way it normalizes the non-excluded through its production of *normative imperatives*, the most important of which is free movement.

It depends no longer on immobilizing bodies under the analytic gaze of the watcher but on profiles that signify differences, on exceptionalism with respect to norms and on the rapidity with which one "evacuates." The dispositif of this new surveillance takes another form, recalling technologies of information technology and virtual reality. This dispositif appears like a virtual montage (morphing) of all the positions of individuals in the process of flux. From an initial image (the immigrant) to a final image (terrorist, drug-runner), all the steps of transformation are reconstituted virtually. In this respect, this dispositif channels flows instead of dissecting bodies (2006).



Welfare surveillance

While neoliberal policy changes to social assistance have been well documented by welfare scholars (Cossman and Fudge 2002; Little and Marks 2006; Evans and Wekerle 1997; Coulter 2009), the surveillance technologies behind them have received less scrutiny.

Surveillance tools used to police benefit recipients:
the Consolidated Verification Procedure (CVP);
Maintenance Enforcement with Computer Assistance (MECA)
Service Delivery Model Technology(SDMT)
JSA Eligibility Criteria, Eligibility Review Officers (EROs)
Audit of Recipients
Welfare Fraud Hotlines



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the great level time





If you suspect someone of benefit fraud in your area, contact your local council in confidence:

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HOW TO STAY
ON INCAPACITY
BENEFIT.

AN ON-THE-SOCIAL
NETWORKING

She stole British benefits abroad.

And she tlought she'd never be caught.



If you suspect someone of wrongly claiming British benefits whilst abroad call in confidence on

TARGETING (BENEFIT THIEVES

www.dwp.gov.ek/benefft-thiever-apole





Outsourcing and targets for sanction referrals

"If staff are chasing targets, they will themselves target the easiest [claimants], for example people with learning disabilities, or people with English as a second language. It's the easiest way to meet those targets under pressure."

(He said he had seen people threatened with the sack for not meeting targets.)

"If you are a good adviser, you would actually expect to sanction less people, as you will convince them of the importance of meeting the conditions to get their jobseeker's allowance [JSA]."

Welfare restrictions



Housing benefit cuts

Cut of Free legal aid

'Bedroom tax' / 'Benefit cap'

Limitation of JSA for 6 month

Extended min residency term till entitled

Online registration (internet literacy, language skills)

Higher sanctions at JSA

Universal credits

Suspenson of payments





A glitch in the Matrix

Roma clients in the UK benefit system







Coping strategies- response to bureaucratic measures

Waiting, Hiding, Invisibility

Physical absence

Commodification of information

Commodification of personal data

Fraud - Tax credit, PIP, Free school meals, Housing benefits,

Subletting practices

Avoiding updates

Exploitation of other migrants

Combinations





Chameleon mimicry?

The chameleon effect refers to non-conscious mimicry of the postures, mannerisms, facial expressions, and other behaviours of one's interaction partners, such that one's behaviour passively and unintentionally changes to match that of others in one's current social environment. The authors suggest that the mechanism involved is the perception-behaviour link, the recently documented finding (e.g., J. A. Bargh, M. Chen, & L. Burrows, 1996) that the mere perception of another's behaviour automatically increases the likelihood of engaging in that behaviour oneself.

Receiving country Sending perpetrator country

ID Fraud Process

Enrolment Fase - collecting ID data

Use of authentication methods

Contract termination handled





New aspects

Victims awareness of risks and legislative limitation Differentiation of physical and bureaucratic "fake" migration Parallel applications in different countries

Reconceptualization of interplay in victim - perpetrator roles

Migrant workers who commit benefit fraud

Migrants who recruited others in home country

Participants who are buying information to apply ID Fraud

Participants going to the UK to participate in Fraud

Participants selling their documents for foreign social

benefits

Migrants who buy ID documents from their network



Deflecting ethnic stigma by embracing individual accomplishments

'boundary blurring aims to overcome ethnicity as a principle of categorization and social organization' (Wimmer 2008: 989).

Apart from blaming other Roma subgroups, the other key tactic frequently employed by our participants to deal with Roma migrants' negative reputation was to refocus attention on their individual skills and work ethic, qualities which

enabled them to establish successful careers or 'fit in' despite an overall negative collective image of Roma abroad.



Transfer or redefinition of ethnic stigma, 'educational accounts'

Strategies of dissociation and replicating stigmatisation

Being reflected in attempts to dissociate themselves from the stigmatised by blaming other Roma subgroups or nationalities (Romanian Roma).

Ethnic boundaries are thus redrawn, but their importance is not diminished; to the contrary, their Romungro or Vlach response to stigmatisation moves and hardens the ethnic boundary, increasing ethnicity's everyday relevance in the process.

Response of authorities:



- more control questions, personal inf.
- more surveillance questions
- no mediators accepted
- no face to face communication
- online and phone interaction
- transnational control
- safeguarding
- controlling households
- delaying processes (not sending forms, claiming original documents)



Conclusion

Academics, activists and NGOs has a central role in the ethnic framing of wefare dependency resulting extra monitoring practices of host countries. In addition, by manipulating social services Roma migrants also modify, evade or negotiate surveillance practices. These strategies reaffirm existing desolidarising welfarist selection aspects of existing exclusionary practices targeting unattractive migrant groups in the UK welfare system.



Test Question

What is your current housing situation?

Please name all me	embers
in your household	by first
and last name:	

•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• (•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• (•	•	• •	,	
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Please take notice of the following:

- If the last names of all your household member are not the same, you might be perceived by the system as a fraud & might not get your allowance
- If the number of household members is too high, the system might try everything to disqualify you for allowance

Suggestion

"we must also remain attentive to the immediate normative context, as well as the variety and complexities of human interaction and interpretation (examining the marginalizing gaze that the performance is intended to divert, or the localized definition of the situation and situational frames that the stigmatized individual seeks to grasp)" (Woolford 2011: 588).