Migration and Identity: East Asia and Beyond
The 4th NTUGARC-SNUAC joint migration workshop

PANEL ONE—Work, migration, and nation-states

Navigating transnational paths: Evolving IT service GVCs and content moderators' migration from South Korea to Malaysia
KWON, Hyunji(Dept. of Sociology, Seoul National University)

Care citizenship: the development of Taiwan's migrant care worker policies
CHIEN, Yi-Chun(Dept. of Political Science, National Chengchi University)

"Guest workers" and their struggles in post-WWII West Germany and contemporary Taiwan
DINKELAKER, Samia(Dept. of Sociology, National Taiwan University)

PANEL TWO—Migration, mobility, and lifestyles

Unintended ambassadors: The intersection of marriage migration and Korea's nation branding
SHIN, HaeRan(Dept. of Geography, Seoul National University)

"Study in paradise": Parenting, education, and changing mobilities in South Korea
KANG, Yoonhee(Dept. of Anthropology, Seoul National University)

Dual emotional economy and social media management of Korean-Taiwanese wives: A case study of Facebook Fan pages
HUANG, Tsung-yi Michelle(Dept. of Geography, National Taiwan University)
CHEN, Ying-Hsuan(Independent researcher)

PANEL THREE—Changing cultural and identity boundaries

Encounters in and through multicultural spaces: Co-presence of difference in a vibrant weekend enclave in Gimhae, South Kora
JUNG, Hyunjoo(Dept. of Environmental Planning, Seoul National University)

From Iran's turmoil to Canada's embrace: Narratives of displacement and diaspora in Canada
KOO, Gi Yeon(Asia Center, Seoul National University)

Contesting boundaries and navigating identities: Second-generation adult children from cross-border marriages in Taiwan
LAN, Pei-Chia(Dept. of Sociology, National Taiwan University)

PANEL FOUR—Inclusion, exclusion, and othering

Immigrant threats on immigrant acceptance in South Korea: Abstract threat vs tangible threat
HUH, Jungwon(Asia Center, Seoul National University)

After the revolution of our times: Geopolitics and Hong Kong immigrants in Taiwan
LUI, Lake & TSENG, Yen-Fen(Dept. of Sociology, National Taiwan University)

Immigrant Japan: The reality of immigration in a "no-immigration" country
LIU-FARRER, Gracia(Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University)

Dates: 7 June, 2024
09：20－17：40（TW）
10：20－18：40（KR）
Venue: Room 319, Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University

Organizers：

GARC 國立臺灣大學社會科學院亞洲社會比較研究中心 National Taiwan University College of Social Science Global Asia Research Center　臺灣韌性社會研究中心 Taiwan Social Resilience Research Center　國立臺灣大學社會學系　SNUAC Seoul National University Asia Center

09:20-09:30（TW） **10:20-10:30（KR）**	**OPENING REMARKS**	
09:20-09:30（TW） 10:20-10:30（KR）	**LAN, Pei-Chia** *Dept. of Sociology, National Taiwan University*	
09:30-11:00（TW） **10:30-12:00（KR）**	**PANEL ONE—Work, migration, and nation-states**	
Presider	**TSENG, Yen-Fen** *Dept. of Sociology, National Taiwan University*	
09:30-10:00（TW） 10:30-11:00（KR）	**KWON, Hyunji** *Dept. of Sociology, Seoul National University*	Navigating transnational paths: Evolving IT service GVCs and content moderators' migration from South Korea to Malaysia
10:00-10:30（TW） 11:00-11:30（KR）	**CHIEN, Yi-Chun** *Dept. of Political Science, National Chengchi University*	Care citizenship: the development of Taiwan's migrant care worker policies
10:30-11:00（TW） 11:30-12:00（KR）	**DINKELAKER, Samia** *Dept. of Sociology, National Taiwan University*	"Guest workers" and their struggles in post-WWII West Germany and contemporary Taiwan
11:00-11:10（TW） 12:00-12:10（KR）	**TEA BREAK**	
11:10-12:40（TW） **12:10-13:40（KR）**	**PANEL TWO—Migration, mobility, and lifestyles**	
Presider	**JUNG, Hyunjoo** *Dept. of Environmental Planning, Seoul National University*	
11:10-11:40（TW） 12:10-12:40（KR）	**SHIN, HaeRan** *Dept. of Geography, Seoul National University*	Unintended ambassadors: The intersection of marriage migration and Korea's nation branding
11:40-12:10（TW） 12:40-13:10（KR）	**KANG, Yoonhee** *Dept. of Anthropology, Seoul National University*	"Study in paradise": Parenting, education, and changing mobilities in South Korea
12:10-12:40（TW） 13:10-13:40（KR）	**HUANG, Tsung-yi Michelle** *Dept. of Geography, National Taiwan University* **CHEN, Ying-Hsuan** *Independent researcher*	Dual emotional economy and social media management of Korean-Taiwanese wives: A case study of Facebook Fan pages
12:40-14:10（TW） 13:40-15:10（KR）	**LUNCH BREAK**	
14:10-15:50（TW） **15:10-16:50（KR）**	**PANEL THREE—Changing cultural and identity boundaries**	
Presider	**HUANG, Tsung-yi Michelle** *Dept. of Geography, National Taiwan University*	
14:10-14:40（TW） 15:10-15:40（KR）	**JUNG, Hyunjoo**	Encounters in and through multicultural spaces: Co-presence of

	Dept. of Environmental Planning, Seoul National University	difference in a vibrant weekend enclave in Gimhae, South Kora
14:40-15:10（TW） 15:40-16:10（KR）	**KOO, Gi Yeon** *Asia Center, Seoul National University*	From Iran's turmoil to Canada's embrace: Narratives of displacement and diaspora in Canada
15:10-15:40（TW） 16:10-16:40（KR）	**LAN, Pei-Chia** *Dept. of Sociology, National Taiwan University*	Contesting boundaries and navigating identities: Second-generation adult children from cross-border marriages in Taiwan
15:40-16:10（TW） 16:40-17:10（KR）	**TEA BREAK**	
16:10-17:40（TW） **17:10-18:40（KR）**	**PANEL FOUR—Inclusion, exclusion, and othering**	
Presider	**SHIN, HaeRan** *Dept. of Geography, Seoul National University*	
16:10-16:40（TW） 17:10-17:40（KR）	**HUH, Jungwon** *Asia Center, Seoul National University*	Immigrant threats on immigrant acceptance in South Korea: Abstract threat vs tangible threat
16:40-17:10（TW） 17:40-18:10（KR）	**LUI, Lake & TSENG, Yen-Fen** *Dept. of Sociology, National Taiwan University*	After the revolution of our times: Geopolitics and Hong Kong immigrants in Taiwan
17:10-17:40（TW） 18:10-18:40（KR）	**LIU-FARRER, Gracia** *Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University*	Immigrant Japan: The reality of immigration in a "no-immigration" country
18:30（TW） 19:30（KR）	**DINNER** (By invitation)	

Navigating Transnational Paths: Evolving IT Service GVCs and Women's Migration from South Korea to Malaysia

KWON, Hyunji

Department of Sociology, Seoul National University

Migration within Asia is increasing alongside the expansion of global value chains (GVCs). This study explores this trend by examining highly educated, mid-career Korean women who are relocating from Korea to Malaysia—a country that is emerging as a destination in the global business process outsourcing (BPO) industry. Historically, Korea's emigration patterns, in the context of GVCs over the past two decades, have primarily involved various types of expatriates, mostly male engineers moving with manufacturing facilities to developing countries. Recently, however, a new pattern has emerged, characterized by the recruitment of individuals, especially women, by platform agents for roles in global BPOs. These BPOs, bolstered by AI-enhanced IT services, are creating new employment opportunities that are more accessible to English speakers and have lower barriers to entry. This new mobility trend offers important insights into how women respond to the gendered structures of work and life back in Korea, highlighting their active spatial choices that allow them to integrate their careers into their personal values and identities, even at the cost of accepting career degradation.

Care Citizenship: The Development of Taiwan's Migrant Care Worker Policies

CHIEN, Yi-Chun

Department of Political Science, National Chengchi University

In April 2022, the Taiwanese government introduced the "Foreign mid-skilled workers program," which allows blue-collar migrant workers who have worked in the "national development industries" (including agriculture, fishery, manufacture, construction, and elder care) for more than six years to apply for permeant residency. For many immigration scholars, this program is considered a policy breakthrough for the traditionally low-skilled migrant workers to have legal access to long-term settlements in Taiwan. It also begs the question: why, after more than 30 years of guest worker programs, Taiwan decided to offer membership rights to migrant workers?

Building on James F. Hollifield's (2004) theory of the "migration state" and Erin Aeran Chung's (2022) theory of the East Asian "developmental migration state," this paper investigates the policy mechanisms and political debates of the "mid-skilled" migrant worker policies in Taiwan. Specifically, this paper highlights the institutional contexts that shape how a country designs and reforms its migrant worker policies. I argue that the institutional legacy of the "developmental state" in Taiwan provides an important foundation for policy reforms for migrant workers. I also demonstrate how the development of migrant worker policies reflects the legacies of earlier policy decisions by illuminating the political actors with access to the policymaking process. This paper is based on archival research and 20 personal interviews with government bureaucrats, policymakers, and migrant worker activists in Taiwan. The findings of this research contribute to the growing literature on the migration state and challenge conventional understandings of migrant care worker policy as formal and static. Instead, this paper suggests policies are an organic process, modified and contested as part of a political process.

'Guest workers' and their Struggles in Post-WWII West Germany and Contemporary Taiwan

DINKELAKER, Samia

Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University

This paper discusses the circumstances under which migrant struggles take place in 'guest worker'-regimes. I build on two years of research with Indonesian migrant workers in Taiwan. Extending this research, I adopt a comparative perspective and juxtapose migrant struggles in Taiwan's contemporary regime of recruiting workers from Southeast Asia (since 1989) with those in West Germany's post-WWII 'guest worker'-regime (1955–1973). Both regimes are based on ethnonationalist principles of citizenship that entail a racialization of 'low-skilled' migrant labor, manifest in migrant workers' precarious legal status, their position in stratified labor markets, and notions of migrants as cultural 'others.' My paper discusses how migrant workers in contemporary Taiwan and post-WWII West Germany counter their experience of racialized exploitation. While in Taiwan, migrant struggles largely remain covert and on an everyday level, in West Germany, they also took shape in open forms, as 'guest workers' were part of a movement of wildcat strikes that occurred all over Europe between the 1950s and early 1970s. The paper attempts to carve out the distinct conditions and local histories that shape particular forms of migrant struggles, while it recognizes that neither in post-WWII West Germany nor in contemporary Taiwan, migrant workers can be reduced to passive actors within 'guest worker'-regimes.

Unintended Ambassadors: The Intersection of Marriage Migration and Korea's Nation Branding

SHIN, HaeRan

Department of Geography, Seoul National University

This study examines how marriage migration has encountered and contributed to Korea's nation branding and the transnationalism of the country's identity and economy. Marriage migration, whether orchestrated by the state or private brokerages, has frequently been considered for its potential to undermine the nation's homogenous image, but seldom for its potential to propagate nation brands. Through site visits to Can Tho, the primary sending society in Vietnam, along with interviews and document analysis, the findings of this research revealed that marriage migration has been closely associated with promoting Korean language education and the export of K-beauty. Since the state mandated that marriage migrants meet certain language requirements, this created a demand for Korean language education within the sending country. Subsequently, private language education actors networked with Korean and Vietnamese universities to meet the need, and as a result of the combination of the state's promotion of Korean language education, Korean cultural practices became an educational focus in Vietnam. Dissemination of Korean culture was further bolstered by Vietnamese marriage migrant women's social remittances. Vietnamese marriage migrant women not only informally traded beauty products but also facilitated the opening of K-beauty small businesses through their networks. The study's focus on the transformative role of marriage migrants and marriage business actors reveals the intricate interplay between various state transnational projects and the derivative economy of marriage migration.

"Study in Paradise": Parenting, Education, and Changing Mobilities in South Korea

KANG, Yoonhee

Department of Anthropology, Seoul National University

This study explores changing landscapes of international education and student mobility in South Korea, focusing on early childhood education. South Korea has long been known for its high rates of 'early study abroad' (jogi yuhak) participation. However, recent trends indicate a shift in this student migration, from what used to be extended stays in foreign locales to more localized programs or shorter stays in Asia with their parents. This new form of student mobility is often referred to as 'family language training' (gajok yeonsu), or 'educance,' combining 'education' and 'vacance' (vacation). This emerging type of mobility represents a unique blend of educational pursuits and leisure activities, blurring the boundaries between educational and lifestyle migration. Drawing on in-depth interviews with South Korean middle-class parents, I analyze how parental aspirations to nurture 'happy children' while securing their future success shape these new forms of mobilities. These shifts also reflect parents' changing notions of learning that emphasize children's creativity and experiential learning, as embedded in current educational reforms in South Korea. This study thus highlights the complexity and multiplicity of drivers of educational mobility, emphasizing goals that go beyond mere capital accumulation or lifestyle consumption.

Dual Emotional Economy and Social Media Management of Korean-Taiwanese Wives: A Case Study of Facebook Fan Pages

HUANG, Tsung-yi Michelle

Department of Geography, National Taiwan University

CHEN, Ying-Hsuan

Independent researcher

Through the collection and analysis of interview data, this paper explores the significant role of social media in the adaptation of individuals to immigrant life. Operating personal Facebook fan pages is a strategy adopted by many Taiwanese wives in Korea when facing the challenges of integration and the need for emotional adjustment. As a public platform, Facebook fan pages serve as spaces to create peer networks, exchange information, and alleviate feelings of loneliness and frustration. In addition, these pages provide a channel for Taiwanese wives to share and reinterpret their own experiences, which is crucial for them in establishing new lives and adapting to immigrant societies. Some Taiwanese wives, as they gradually adapt to immigrant life, begin to share deeper cultural observations through their fan pages or even transform them into sources of income. This process particularly relies on how these Taiwanese wives flexibly navigate the emotional ideologies of both Taiwan and Korea. This paper begins by outlining motivations for establishing fan pages and their significance in the immigrant journey. It then explores a set of dual emotional regimes in the immigration process through page content: the emotional ideologies from host and home countries. Furthermore, by examining Taiwanese wives' self-reflection and fan page management strategies, it analyzes how such emotional regimes from Korea and Taiwan intersect with the media emotional regime, which tends to highlight only immigrant life's positives, impacting self-narratives. Finally, through case studies of fan pages becoming economic and cultural capital, it summarizes adaptation strategies in self-media management and immigrant life, exploring potential for empowerment through self-media management.

Encounters in and through Multicultural Spaces: Co-presence of Difference in a Vibrant Weekend Enclave in Gimhae, South Korea

JUNG, Hyunjoo

Department of Environmental Planning, Seoul National University

South Korea's selective and centralized immigration governance has created unique migrant spaces. One such example is the weekend enclave, which serves as an outlet for unskilled foreign workers. Unlike weekend enclaves in Singapore, Hong Kong, and Taipei, centered on female domestic workers, weekend enclaves in Korea primarily comprise male Asian workers with E-9 visas. A representative weekend enclave outside the capital, where unskilled foreign workers and the local population are concentrated, can be found in Gimhae, on the southeastern tip of the Korean peninsula. A medium-sized city, once the birthplace of the ancient kingdom of Gaya but long remained on the periphery, Gimhae has recently emerged as a center for the foreign population. Sandwiched between Busan, South Korea's second-largest city, and Changwon, a major industrial city in the southeast, Gimhae, once a small contract manufacturing base, is experiencing a revival thanks to the influx of foreigners. Recently, Gimhae has been transformed into a multicultural city with high ethnic and cultural diversity due to the influx of E-9 workers through the central government's EPS program and a high rate of multicultural families. Gimhae's Foreigner Street, adjacent to the downtown historic district, is booming with various businesses that support remittances, consumption, and leisure activities for foreign workers. Incorporating various theories of multicultural spaces (translocality, transnational social fields, etc.), this study aims to explain the phenomenon of weekend enclaves in Korea through a field study in Gimhae and to examine how encounters and interactions through multicultural spaces play a role in the lives of foreign workers.

From Iran's Turmoil to Canada's Embrace : Narratives of Displacement and Diaspora in Canada

KOO, Gi Yeon

Asia Center, Seoul National University

Amidst economic turmoil, political upheaval, and fears of broader conflict, Iran confronts an unprecedented brain drain. This presentation outlines preliminary research in preparation for an ethnographic study that will delve into the narratives of Iranian emigrants to Canada, the third leading destination country. Building upon this foundational work, the proposed fieldwork in Canada will employ in-depth interviews and participant observation to elucidate the multifarious drivers propelling mass emigration from Iran.

These catalyzing factors encompass rampant inflation, dearth of socioeconomic prospects, and disillusionment with the government's response to widespread protests ignited by Mahsa Amini's death. Notably, in the aftermath of the downing of Ukrainian flight PS752 in January 2020, the Iranian-Canadian diaspora experienced a crystallization of political consciousness. The study also seeks to examine how the Canadian government adapted immigration policies for Iranians in response to the political turmoil within Iran.

The envisioned ethnography will analyze emigrants' motivations, trajectories, and strategies for economic, social, and cultural integration, while unpacking the intersections of identity, belonging, and transnational ties that shape the diasporic experience. Crucially, it will interrogate how this exodus constitutes a momentous brain drain, exacerbating prevailing skills deficits in sectors such as healthcare, technology, and education within Iran.

By giving voice to these emigrants' narratives, the study aspires to engender a nuanced comprehension of the emergence and evolution of the Iranian diaspora in Canada, situated amidst profound upheavals in their homeland.

Contesting Boundaries and Navigating Identities:
Second-Generation Adult Children from Cross-border Marriages in Taiwan

Pei-Chia Lan

Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University

Scholars who study the children of immigrants in North America and Western Europe have developed several paradigms to analyze the second generation's ethnicity. The major ones are *options*, *capital*, and *boundary making*. This article contributes to this literature by exploring the emerging formation of second-generation identity in East Asia. Although the region is known for its self-perceived racial and ethnic homogeneity, an influx of marital immigrants and their bicultural children has transformed its demographic landscape. Through in-depth interviews with fifty-seven adult children from cross-border marriages in Taiwan, this article examines their strategies for identity management under the typologies of *majority identity, biculturalism, rescaling, and differentiation*. Because of changing receiving contexts as a result of the state's policy of geopolitical multiculturalism, a bicultural identity has increasingly become a likely option for children of Southeast Asian mothers. Ethnic dividends are mostly available for university students with academic capital, but they are not equally accessible to children of PRC-Chinese immigrants. While the boundaries dividing "Taiwanese," as the mainstream national group, from immigrants and their offspring have shifted and softened in recent years, second-generation children are obliged to become national subjects whose ethnic identity does not conflict with national loyalty and whose patriotic duty is to convert their ethnic capital into transnational networks.

Immigrant Threats on Immigrant Acceptance in South Korea: Abstract Threat vs Tangible Threat

HUH, Jungwon

Asia Center, Seoul National University

According to Group Threat Theory, as the proportion of immigrants in a local community increases, the native population feels threatened regarding their economic and cultural status, responding with prejudice and discrimination. Research on the perception of threats towards immigrants distinguishes between realistic threats and symbolic threats, but findings are inconsistent. This study analyzed the impact of both symbolic and realistic threats on multicultural acceptance, adding dimensions of abstract and concrete threats among 4,000 Koreans aged 20 to 69. The analysis showed that while the concrete threats regarding the economic and symbolic impacts of immigrants were not statistically significant, the effects of abstract threats were significant. To alleviate prejudice and discrimination against immigrants, forming discourse based on shared values between the two groups may be more effective than policies aimed at reducing prejudice by providing quantified, concrete information.

After the Revolution of Our Times: Geopolitics and Hong Kong Immigrants in Taiwan

LUI, Lake and TSENG, Yen-Fen

Department of Sociology, National Taiwan University

Hong Kong's loss of autonomy to China has put its emigrants in Taiwan in a difficult position. Although Taiwan historically maintained favorable policies towards Hong Kong immigrants, geopolitical tensions between China and Taiwan may complicate Taiwan's relations with Hong Kong and its citizens. How do interstate and domestic politics shape stakeholders' understanding of Hong Kong migration in Taiwan and migrants' imaginaries of local receptivity? Drawing on interviews, observations in public forums, and social media posts, we highlight the changing imaginaries among Hong Kong immigrants amidst historical mistiming: despite recent waves of Hong Kongers leaving Hong Kong to avoid the impact of China, Taiwanese authorities and public opinion appear increasingly suspicious of them, viewing them as potential threats to Taiwan's national security during heightened China-Taiwan tensions. Politicized rhetoric has further exacerbated inherent issues in migration policies and public discussions, fostering migration imaginaries that undermine trust between Hong Kong migrants and Taiwan locals. These imaginaries carry tangible consequences for the mobility trajectories of Hong Kong immigrants.

Immigrant Japan: The Reality of Immigration in a "No-immigration" Country

LIU-FARRER, Gracia

Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda University

The prospect of Japan becoming a society of immigration might be one of the biggest normative challenges in post-war Japan. This presentation examines both immigration policy-making and immigrant incorporation over the past decades and argues that Japan has become a de facto immigrant society. I highlight two parallel processes in this development: the normalization of exceptions and the acceptance of differences. The first process is at the national government level, happening in the policy arena, and the second is more localized, involving a wide range of people, firms, and local governments. Although the national government continues to hold a no-immigration position in its public discourses, confronted with increasing demographic crises and labor shortages as well as skill demands brought by economic globalization, Japan has for decades adopted a patchwork policy approach toward immigration. These pragmatic tactics include adjusting existing entry channels, expanding and merging visa categories, stretching skill definitions, and issuing new measures for integrating migrants. Such policy revisions, often posed as provisional exceptions, have continued and become mainstream, rendering Japan's no-immigration political discourse merely an empty ideological discourse instead of a reflection of policy substance. Nonetheless, the hold of ethnonationalism—an ideology centering on common descent—continues to constrain Japan's immigration governance. Immigration policy-making remains patchwork-style in order to be consistent with the no-immigration policy stance, leading to inconsistent and confusing implementation. The Japanese-foreigner identity binary, the logical extension of ethnonationalism and no-immigration stance, continues to marginalize immigrants, creating prospects of social fragmentation in the long run.