

22.3a	Mobile Working Arrangements in the Arctic and elsewhere: social and regional cumulative effects Chairs: Gertrude Saxinger, Sharon Harwood, Doris A. Carson, and Hanna K. Snellman	8 June - 11:30 a.m. UB335
22.3a.1	Recognising opportunities? Rural place marketing and lifestyle movers in northern Sweden Marco Eimermann, Annie Woube, Paul Agnidakis, Ulrika Åkerlund	
	<p>Similar to other northern peripheries, remote and sparsely populated areas (SPAs) in Sweden's far north are dealing with decreasing populations and economic stagnation. This has become even more prominent since the national government abandoned the Swedish welfare model in the 1970s and forced local governments to more actively engage in strategies of attracting and retaining populations. This research note considers a minor community case study on rural place-marketing efforts in the Åsele and Storuman municipalities as a whole, with particular attention for differing local developments in amenity-poor and amenity-rich areas. The aim, to identify research avenues for timely studies of rural place-marketing strategies, is addressed through three research questions: 1) to what extent, and how, do these municipalities engage in rural place-marketing efforts, 2) what target groups do they envisage, and 3) how do the municipalities measure and value the results? Our study reveals that the municipal officials' views on rural place-marketing strategies differ considerably, since Åsele participates in Europe's largest emigration expo while Storuman draws on its tourism area and develops strategies to attract returning young adults in the family-building stage of the life course. Production and performance aspects are essential when studying everyday sustainabilities as an interplay between structure and agency at different geographical places and levels.</p>	
22.3a.2	Newcomers to the North: International Migration into the Arctic	

	<p>Timothy Heleniak</p>
	<p><i>With “globalization”, there has been increased international migration into the Arctic, though there has not been a lot of systematic data and study of these flows. Lack of knowledge of these “new comers” and their impact was cited as one area in need of further research in the recent Arctic Human Development Report. This paper quantifies the number of international migrants and several key characteristics of these “newcomers” such as their role in labor markets and societies. Data will be analyzed on the total number of international migrants, countries of origin, gender, age, level of education, and occupation or sector. The paper begins with a discussion of migration theory and the Arctic economy. This is followed by a discussion of data available for analyzing international migration in the Arctic. Analysis of both stocks and flows in international migration make up the bulk of the paper.</i></p>
22.3a.3	<p>Gender equality and immigrants in Iceland</p> <p>Markus Meckl</p>
	<p><i>Gender equality is a key value for the modern Icelandic society and Iceland has ranked high on various gender equality indexes. In recent years Iceland’s foreign population has grown from 5700 in the year 1996 to 30 000 in the year 2014. Many of the immigrants are from countries ranking low on the gender equality index. For example, the biggest immigrant community in Iceland, accounting for over 30%, is from Poland, which ranks 35th on the Gender Inequality Index provided by the United Nations Development Programme. This paper examines the ways immigrants adapting to this core value of the Icelandic society. We assume growing up and being socialized in a country ranking low on the Gender Inequality Index has an impact on the individual’s perception and understanding of gender roles. By moving to Iceland many immigrants experience new understanding of gender relations and their understandings of gender roles may be challenged. The research is based on a survey among 1200 responses from Icelanders and 350 from immigrants from different towns in the North of Iceland: Akureyri, Dalvík and Húsavík.</i></p>
22.3a.4	<p>Labour and leisure mobilities of young adults in Kainuu</p> <p>Lauri Turpeinen</p>
	<p><i>Young people in remote Arctic and Sub-Arctic regions all, sooner or later in life, face the decision of either migrating or staying in the region. Labour and education do play key roles in their decision-making processes and a lack of possibilities in these realms motivates many to leave. Concepts like the mobility imperative (Farrugia 2015, Kiilakoski 2016) or cultures of migration (Kandel/Massey 2002, Ali 2007, Eriksson 2015: 3) have been drawn upon to explain the related development of social climates, in which out-migration can almost appear as an unavoidable fact of life for many of the young. Yet, not all of them do leave. This paper engages with the experiences of young adults, who have decided to stay in a remote Sub-Arctic region with strong out-migration and who hence are understood to be immobile in comparison to their migrating peers. Contrary to this assumption, though, young adults in rural regions can lead highly mobile lives. This paper will depict the labour and leisure mobilities of young adults in a remote Sub-Arctic region and will redraw their multilocal everyday lives. Special attention will be paid to the impact of six factors on their everyday mobilities: (1) Labour (both employment and unemployment), (2) access to services, (3) social contacts, (4) meaningful localities, (5) leisure pursuits, and (6) everyday life rhythms. The basis for this paper will be data gathered for a PhD project during fieldwork in rural Kainuu in North-Eastern Finland. Fieldwork will last for six months, from January until July 2017. Therefore, it has to be noted that this is a work in progress and that the possibility for surprises during fieldwork and for slight shifts in focus exist. Nonetheless, the paper will be shedding light on the</i></p>

	<i>contemporary experiences and mobilities of young adults living in a remote Sub-Arctic region on the edge of Europe.</i>	
22.3b	Mobile Working Arrangements in the Arctic and elsewhere: social and regional cumulative effects Chairs: Gertrude Saxinger, Sharon Harwood, Doris A. Carson, and Hanna K. Snellman	8 June - 2:30 p.m. UB335
22.3b.1	Symbolic boundaries in the borderless space: mobility and telecommunication in Svalbard Andrian Vlahov	
	<p><i>The Arctic archipelago of Svalbard is a territory with unique natural setting, history and legal status, being a site of cohabitation for Norwegian and Russian communities. These communities, though having no administrative boundaries between themselves, are separated by nature, culture and politics; in this paper, such separation is described through the concept of remoteness. The paper explores two main features of Svalbard remoteness, specifically mobility and telecommunication; the main emphasis is made on the differences between approaches used by Russian and Norwegian communities. Using the data from the recent fieldwork in the archipelago, an attempt to describe the general mobility and telecommunication patterns for Svalbard is made. A comparative approach to such description is used, with main focus on the Russian community and supporting data from the Norwegian one. The main finding of the study is that mobility and telecommunication in Svalbard are inextricably linked to one another, and that physical and social dimensions of these two concepts also have a deep connection. A uniform concept of communication is suggested for describing these aspects of Svalbard life. Another finding of the study is that the use of communication has high importance for historical and political discourse about the archipelago.</i></p>	
22.3b.2	Resource communities and FIFO workforce: Extracting benefits from resource developments in Queensland Sharon Harwood	
	<p><i>Long Distance Commuting or Fly in Fly Out (FIFO) as it is colloquially known in Australia is not considered to be a sustainable form of development particularly for remote regions (see for instance Commonwealth of Australia 2011 and State of Queensland 2015). In 2011 the federal government of Australia initiated the 'House of Representatives Standing Committee on Regional Inquiry into the use of FIFO work practices in Regional Australia'. More recently in the state of Queensland there has been a Parliamentary Inquiry into FIFO work practices that has since resulted in the release of the 'Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Bill 2016'. This Bill prohibits the employment of 100% FIFO workers in the operational phase of future resource development projects. These Inquiries fail to address the impacts of the resource cycle upon employment in highly specialised economies and the associated housing market. Moving to and working in resource dependent communities' entails high social and economic risk to the employee.</i></p> <p><i>This presentation provides an overview of the results of a longitudinal study undertaken in Cloncurry Shire in North West Queensland. This particular local government area has a permanent residential population of 3,351 persons and an estimated equivalent FIFO workforce. In 2012 the local wanted to know what they could do to convert the FIFO to a permanent residential workforce. Remote settlements in Queensland are funded according to their permanent residential population (as opposed to the source of mining royalties) and this means that their schools, hospitals, emergency services, aged care, recreation facilities and road construction are funded according to how many people live there permanently. Having nearly the same population as FIFO</i></p>	

	<p><i>means that they miss out on the much needed infrastructure to support the ongoing sustainability of their community. The presentation reports on some of the results of the 2012 study that describes the FIFO workers perceptions of Cloncurry as a place to live by comparison to their home town. The results of this study highlights the fundamental challenge for local governments of resource communities is not necessarily converting a highly urbanised FIFO workforce to permanent residents, but how to extract benefits from these developments to sustain and support the existing permanent residential population.</i></p>
22.3b.3	<p>The FIFO and Mobile Workers Guide – introducing early career miners into the sector</p> <p>Gertrude Saxinger, Susanna Gartler</p>
	<p><i>In today's mining industry men and women travel back and forth between their homes and the camps nearby their work places. This way of life is essential to the contemporary system of labour force provision in the extractive industries that has left the model of mono-industrial towns largely behind and has shifted to long-distance commuting (LDC) and fly-in/fly-out (FIFO) models. Understanding this way of life is relevant for both, the indigenous and non-indigenous people alike who are involved into this industry. Besides existing hardships such as separation from the family and the confinement to a life in the workers' camp, the majority of people lead a meaningful life beyond stereotype assumptions of deviance such as drugs, prostitutes and alcohol – as it is shown in TV series and as it is prevailing in the public opinion. This paper draws on examples from the Yukon gold and silver mining industry where local indigenous people as well as FIFO workers from all over Canada are employed. While employing anthropological method, the authors have compiled a so called Mobile Workers Guide – FIFO and rotational shift work in mining. This booklet and website tell stories of experienced workers to the newcomers and try to support a sustainable work life under conditions of mobility. It also looks on how wage work in mining and subsistence activities of First Nations can be negotiated.</i></p>
22.3b.4	<p>Psychological safety of specialists of different professional groups in the shift work in the Arctic</p> <p>Natalia Simanova, Tamara Tyulyubaeva, Yana Korneeva</p>
	<p><i>The study was sponsored by the Russian President's grant for state support of young Russian scientists - PhD (MK-7500.2016.6). The study seeks to substantiate the model of psychological safety of workers of oil and gas production at the shift work in the Arctic conditions. Safety in industrial activity in the first place depends on the employee, at the same time not only by his relation to the observance of occupational safety and health, but also on the characteristics of the individual specialist, his subjective experience and the effectiveness of his psychological self. The study was conducted on the oil and gas industry with a shift labour organization in the Nenets Autonomous Okrug of Russia (shift duration is 30 days). The study involved 70 people between the ages of 24 to 60 years (mean age 38,7 ± 1,3). Methods are: the study of documentation, monitoring the work process, questionnaires, psycho-physiological and psychological testing, statistical methods of data analysis. The study clarified the concept of psychological safety as a mental state accountability subject complex internal and external factors ergatic system ensures updating of internal resources of the individual to the effectiveness of professional activities on the psycho-physiological and psychological level. Introduced and empirically grounded model of psychological safety, which is represented by the following components: psycho-physiological level of functional status (reduced / optimal); psychological level of functional state (avralny / economical); the image of the object of labor (low hazard assessment undifferentiated / high differentiated risk assessment); the image of the subject (undifferentiated high / moderately differentiated high self-assessment); the image of the subject-object and subject-subject relations (neutral / negative / positive).</i></p>