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(Im)mobilising Youth Citizenship / Youth Citizenship (im)mobilities

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(Im)mobilising Youth Citizenship / Youth Citizenship (im)mobilities

RGS-IBG Annual Conference 2023

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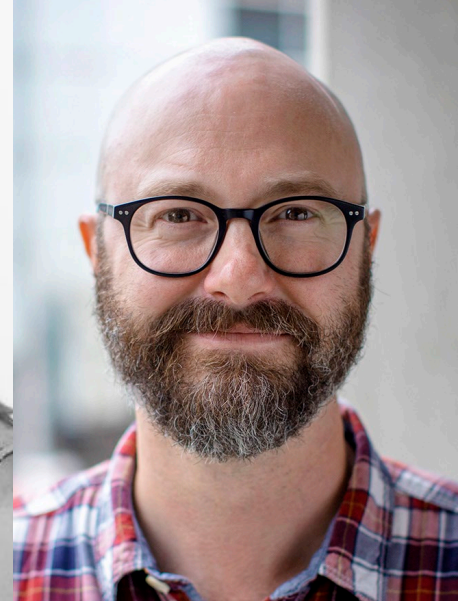


Bordered Youth


Analysing Citizenship and
Identities in Post-Brexit
Northern Ireland



Arts and
Humanities
Research Council



Mobilising youth citizens

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- Why youth mobility citizenship?
- Young people as citizens ‘in becoming’.
 - Youth as betwixt – between ‘childhood’ and ‘adulthood’ (Mills, 2013).
- Young people as citizenship holders in their own right.
 - Citizenship as relationally produced (Wood, 2016).

(Im)mobilising youth citizens



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Liminal life-course mobilities?

The background of the slide features a dense collection of small, colorful wooden human figures in various shades including brown, blue, orange, and red. A large, white, semi-transparent plus sign is positioned in the bottom right corner of the image.

- Life-courses as linear or non-linear?
 - Transitions, trajectories, biographies?
 - Cartographies, constellations, assemblages?
- Life-courses as liminal states?
 - ‘in-between’, ‘betwixt’, ‘borderline’?
- Liminality as an apparatus of social positioning – to impose barriers or limits on to others.
- Liminality as an agentic state of being – to 'be', 'act' or 'think' in liminal ways.

Mobile citizenship capitals

The background of the slide features a dense collection of small, colorful wooden human figures in various shades including brown, tan, grey, blue, and red. These figures are scattered across the entire frame. On the right side, there is a vertical white bar. At the top of this bar is a short white horizontal line, and at the bottom is a large white plus sign.

- Mobility capital that privileges / disadvantages experiences – cosmopolitanism, entrepreneurialism, creativity etc. (Haldimann et al., 2022).
- Learning citizenship through mobility (HE, gap years, internships, graduate schemes etc.).
- Risks associated with im/mobility – ‘stuckness’, and the ‘left behind’.
- Produces fragmented, particular and temporary forms of citizenship necessitated by frequent mobilities.

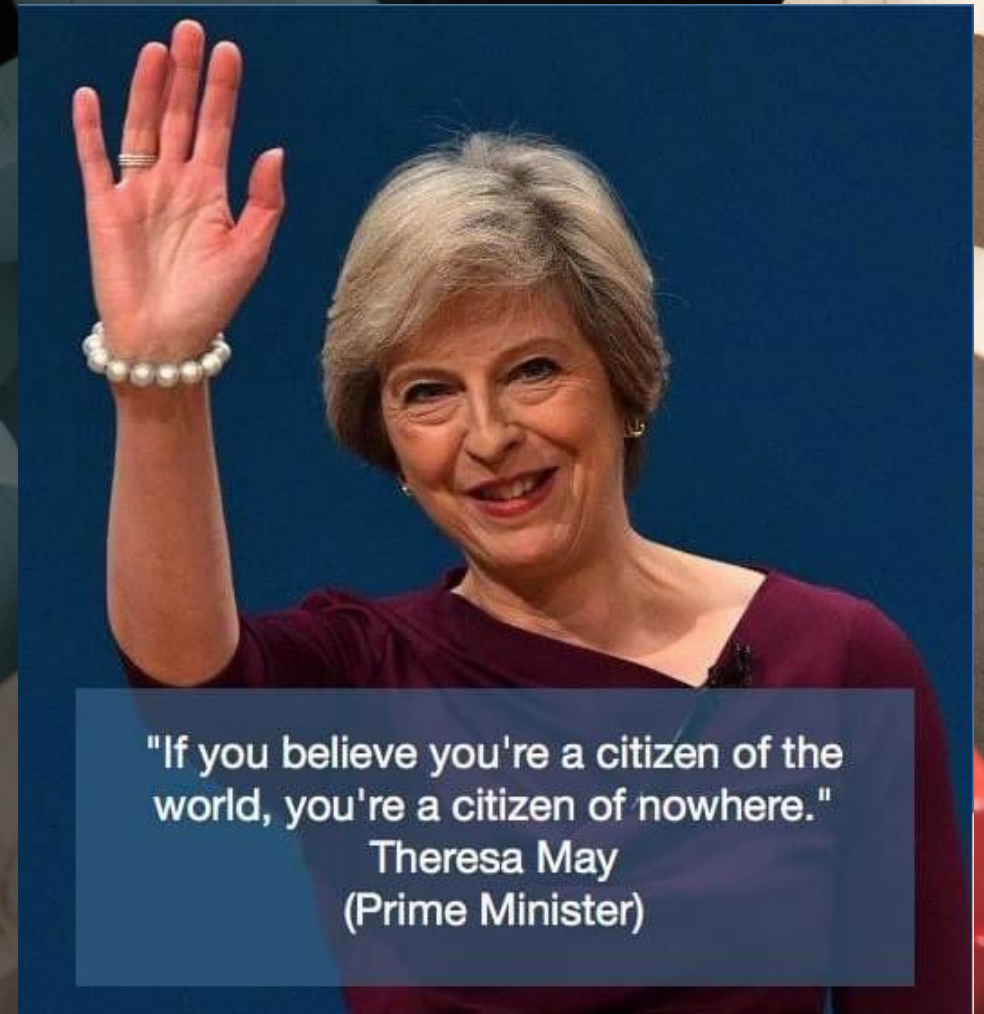
Mobile citizens – ‘footloose’ and fancy free?

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- Multi-locational citizenship/s (Spinney et al., 2015)?
- ‘Footlooseness’ – cosmopolitanism or structures aimed at maintaining youth mobility?
- Precarities and temporalities of being mobile citizens.

Immobilising youth citizenship?

- Geopolitical impacts (Brexit, Trump, nationalism etc.).
- Discourses of borders and bordering.
- Political contestations surrounding good / bad mobilities and what it means to 'be' a mobile citizen.



"If you believe you're a citizen of the world, you're a citizen of nowhere."

Theresa May
(Prime Minister)

A framework for youth citizenship (im)mobilities

1. Liminal life-courses – social positioning / agentic opportunities.
2. Mobility / citizenship capitals – (re)producing citizenship inequalities.
3. Everyday precarity – normalising uncertainties and weak ties.
4. Structured mobilities – ‘good’ and ‘bad’ citizenships.



Future research on age, ageing and the life-course



Extended
in[ter]dependencies



Multi-generational
homes



Life-course
uncertainties

Thank you



@the_bordered_youth_project



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<https://www.ulster.ac.uk/research/topic/environmental-sciences/projects/bordered-youth.ac.uk>

