

1 **Title:** “Let us define ourselves”: Forced migrants’ use of multiple identities as a tactic for social
2 navigation

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1 **Abstract**

2 **Background**

3 The article examines how and why multiple identities are altered, used and discarded by forced
4 migrants.

5 **Methods**

6 The research is located in the constructivist paradigm. We used thematic analysis to analyse
7 data gathered through interviews with nineteen forced migrants.

8 **Results**

9 We found that, though individual migrants can make deliberate choices about which identities
10 to be associated with, they are constrained in the process by external socio-economic factors
11 that lead them to adopt identities that are perceived to be advantageous to navigate the new
12 social system. Moreover, the construction of forced migrants' identity includes significant
13 contextuality, transactionality and situatedness.

14 **Conclusions**

15 Our research contributes to the literature on migrant identity practice concerning the stigma
16 associated with forced migrant status and the extent to which migrants appraise their reception
17 in exile as undignified. ~~Examining~~ In addition, examining migrant identities ~~from discursive~~
18 ~~perspectives~~ allows the researchers to apprehend the diverse facets of identity as far as migrants
19 are concerned. Future research may draw a larger sample to examine other impactful
20 dimensions of identity fluctuation, e.g. gender, education, social media, the extent of prior
21 trauma, etc.

22

23 **Keywords:** Displacement, migrant, social navigation, situatedness, social transactional
24 perspective

25

1 **Background**

2 Recent data by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) shows that
3 nearly 80 million individuals worldwide have been forced to leave their homes, leading to
4 nearly 26 million refugees, of whom, around half, aged younger than 18 years old [1]. For
5 forced migrants, countries of origin are places of violence, cruel wars, and conflicts. They can
6 face hazardous dangers and threats to one's or their family members' lives embodied by
7 political persecution, religious intolerance, and pressure to join militias, sexual violence, etc.
8 [2]. Earlier scholarship into migrant identity negotiation has examined the subject drawing on
9 the experiences of people from diverse cultures, e.g. the Somali community, Syrians,
10 unaccompanied minors [3-7]. However, the key strength of our work is that it **draws attention**
11 **to the link between migration and race, given the centrality of race in driving British public**
12 **attitudes towards immigrant groups**. Migration scholars [8] have drawn attention to the ways
13 in which race and racism relate to migration. Focusing on the UK context, these authors have
14 conceptualised 'race as a political project rooted in colonialism and imperialism', and how
15 race is increasingly used to categorize immigrants, especially those from the global south as
16 the 'other'; hence different and inferior [8]. U Erel, K Murji and Z Nahaboo [8] ~~have gone on to~~
17 further to show how the race-migration nexus makes visible multiple and co-existing
18 stratifications that emerge through racialization, ~~as opposed to~~ instead of a singular in-
19 group/out-group continuum upon which all migrants (and settled communities) are mapped'.
20 Indeed, race and migration are connected in complex ways, and this has a significant impact
21 on how different groups of migrants realise full integration into British society. **Existing**
22 **research [e.g., 9, 10] (e.g. Ford 2011; Blinder and Richards 2020) has shown that public**
23 **attitudes towards immigrants in Britain (as in Europe) are framed along racial and 'ethnic**
24 **hierarchies' (Ford 2011) with the most preferred groups being those who are white, English-**
25 **speaking and from Christian countries and the least preferred being those who are non-white,**

1 Black and Muslims. Particularly with regards to Black immigrants, the Fundamental Rights
2 Agency, in their 2019 report, observed that across Europe black Africans increasingly face
3 widespread and entrenched prejudice, ~~and exclusion and for this group,~~ hurdles to inclusion
4 and integration are multi-faceted [11].

5 Therefore, ~~an exploration of~~ exploring individual perceptions of identity would
6 contribute to a greater understanding of forced migrants' lived experiences. In this article, we
7 use the term forced migrants to encapsulate migrants that were coerced into leaving their
8 country of origin, e.g. persecution, political unrest or environmental upheavals [12]. This study
9 examines how forced migrants negotiate and articulate multiple identities, including the
10 strategic deployment and concealment of ethnic and refugee identity, as they navigate different
11 political, emotional and social spaces. The overarching research question was: How do
12 individual perceptions of identity affect the lived experiences of forced migrants?

13
14 The continuing refugee crisis in Europe [13] and the flow of forced migrants continuing
15 to attempt to cross into Europe and the United States suggests that forced migration remains a
16 burning issue. This has fuelled the growth of research on the psychological and social processes
17 experienced by migrants themselves [14]. It further raises questions around identity shifts as
18 forced migrants attempt to navigate new [and often harrowing] experiences and societies. It is
19 well chronicled that cultural distance can lead others to misinterpret and misunderstand
20 migrants' motives for embracing, rejecting or juggling new identities [15, 16]. For instance,
21 previous research shows that when individuals of an ethnic minority or sub-group prefer a
22 hyphenated cultural identity, it can sometimes be crucial ~~that the dominant ethnic group for the~~
23 dominant ethnic group to acknowledge this identity during intergroup interactions [2]. Since
24 biculturalism ought to be a cultural asset for cohesive societies [17], it is, therefore, vital that
25 ethnic minorities' desired identities are accurately understood and recognised [2], especially

1 amidst the challenges facing the integration of migrants in the host countries [18]. Our work
2 investigates the extent to which some forced migrants use identity for gain, for instance, to
3 receive psychological and social benefits from articulating different socio-cultural and national
4 identities in the host country. In doing, we aimed to create greater insight into the relationship
5 between identity and social navigation.

6

7 The paper is organised as follows: The first section of our paper examines the critical
8 literature surrounding migrants and identity. We then detail the methodological framework
9 used to conduct this research. We then present the results with commentaries before a critical
10 discussion of our findings and study strengths and limitations. Finally, we draw conclusions
11 that summarise the key perspectives and identify future research possibilities.

12

13

14 **Literature review and theoretical foundations**

15 ~~Valentine and Sporton~~ G Valentine and D Sporton [19] argued that ‘the twin forces of the
16 global economy and global conflicts’ have accelerated and transformed international migration
17 patterns in the 21st century, raising questions about how such mobility might shape processes
18 of identification and/or identity formation. ~~Jenkins~~ R Jenkins [20] notes that identity, as ‘our
19 understanding of who we are and of whom other people are,’ has come to be something that is
20 ‘managed’. The argument is that identity - in the age of migration - is not an inherited, ascribed,
21 nor achieved status that matters, but the status that one ‘maintains’ in any given place and time
22 in the process of fitting oneself into a community of ‘strangers’ [21, 22].

23 ~~Giddens~~ A Giddens [23] coins the phrase ‘identity project’, noting that in late
24 modernity, the self ‘has to be reflexively made’ in order to be able to respond to the anxieties
25 raised by rapid social change. Here the argument is that self-identity can no longer be taken to

1 be ‘something that is just given’ but has to be understood to be ‘something that has to be
2 routinely created and sustained in the reflexive activities of the individual’ [23]. The main
3 reason for this, as [A](#) Giddens argues, is that modern societies no longer offer stable ‘anchor
4 points’ for the self, consequently leading to the construction and reconstruction of the self as a
5 response to and way of coping with the uncertainties [23]. This means that, for an individual
6 to maintain regular interaction with others in the day-to-day world, they must constantly
7 integrate events that happen in the external world and classify them into the ongoing *story*
8 about the self’. For this paper’s purpose, we define identity as the story about the self [24].
9 Further, the notion of how life events can shape people’s identities in the era of globalisation
10 has gained much currency in the migration field, where identity construction is seen as
11 involving lived experiences as well as a mental state susceptible to sustain significant life
12 changes that involve place, people, culture, and so forth. [25, 26].

13 Meanwhile, it has been noted that migrants are significantly more exposed to identity
14 change than other social groups [25, 27, 28]. The flight of forced migrants into exile results in
15 a loss of identity,~~;~~ ~~and~~ Moreover, their arrival is often marked by uncertainties that raise
16 questions about belonging and identity. This often leaves mental scars and sometimes physical
17 footprints, which alter the way their life course evolves and even the manner in which they talk
18 about themselves. Giddens argues that ‘What to do?’ ‘How to act?’ and ‘Who to be?’ are
19 questions ~~that~~ affecting everyone in modern societies, prompting an identity crisis in each ~~one~~
20 of us [23]. Therefore, if we view forced migration as inextricably associated with modernity -
21 as other authors [25, 29] tend to accept - then Giddens’ point is relevant to analysing the identity
22 issues regarding forced migrants [23]. However, for forced migrants, the magnitude of identity
23 crisis is more pronounced given the spatial, demography, temporal, economic and cultural
24 dislocation.

1 Thus, as ~~Kebede~~-SS Kebede [26] argues, in the context of forced migration, forming
2 and reforming identities are part of the struggle to ascertain belongingness to a new socio-
3 cultural domain. This assertion entails ~~sometimes~~occasionally dramatic deconstruction and
4 reconstruction of self and its association with various communities and identities [26, 30, 31].
5 In examining the process of deconstruction of forced migrants' identity, JW Berry's concept
6 of mutuality in acculturation is helpful [32]. ~~Berry~~-JW Berry [32] argues that mutual contacts
7 and interactions affect migrant and host groups' acculturative choices and desired outcomes. ~~J~~
8 ~~Arends-Tóth and FJRVD Vijver~~-J Arends-Tóth and FJRVD Vijver [33] examined mutuality in
9 acculturation in the Dutch context. They found mutual agreement (at least in the public sphere)
10 between native Dutch and Turkish minorities about the need for minorities to integrate [33].

11 However, in the private domain, migrant minorities expressed a preference for identity
12 pluralism. This shows that that identity construction can be domain-specific and contextual
13 [33, 34]. ~~MM Doucerain~~-MM Doucerain [34] particularly identifies dynamics within the
14 individual, home country and the wider new social environment as the key contextual factors
15 that influence acculturation and identity formation. The process can be painful and
16 disconcerting since deconstructing the self implies dismantling deeply rooted assumptions that
17 make the self and define its relationships with the group. ~~MK Kumsa~~-MK Kumsa [31] sees this
18 process as shifting spaces of belongingness. Reconstructing oneself may entail cultural and
19 societal aspects that may not neatly fit the 'old engine' (the old self), causing a struggle to fit
20 and sometimes 'halfway' working of the new parts. From JD Pugh and MK Kumsa
21 perspectives [25, 31], this is about negotiating identity, ~~which is~~-an essential pre-requisite to
22 the (re)definition of self and to belonging. H Zagefka and R Brown found that immigrants who
23 displayed a relative fit had a greater chance of acceptance into German society, reinforcing the
24 view that belonging derives from immigrants' appraisal of the host society's expectation and
25 developing 'acceptable' identities [35].

1 At the same time, it has been long established that forced migrants increasingly embody
2 multiple and fluid identities in different spaces and times. [In-For example, in](#) their exploration
3 of Somali refugees' experiences in the UK, G Valentine and D Sporton show that identity
4 construction or formation does not necessarily occur in a vacuum but is relational in nature,
5 being attained through interaction with others and in and through different spaces [19]. Thus,
6 they observe that 'one identity category may be used to differentiate another in specific spatial
7 contexts, and particular subject positions may become salient or irrelevant in particular spaces'
8 [19] - see also MM Doucerain [34], J Arends-Tóth and FJRVD Vijver [33] and M Navas, MC
9 García, J Sánchez, AJ Rojas, P Pumares and JS Fernández [36]. However, the major challenge
10 with regards to embodying multiple and shifting identities, as G Valentine and D Sporton [19]
11 argue, lies in that a given identity is not just something that an individual can claim; instead, it
12 is also dependent, at least to some extent, on an individual's identity being accepted or
13 recognised by others.

14 Such assertions are supported by R Madziva [37], who in her research with Christian
15 asylum seekers from the Muslim majority countries notes that, although Pakistani Christians
16 increasingly emphasised their Christian identity above their ethnonational identity in their
17 narratives of the self, immigration officials, on the contrary, took Pakistani as a proxy for Islam.
18 In this context, as R Madziva argues, visible identity (bodies) played a 'significant role in
19 blurring religious boundaries and nullifying the distinctiveness of the participants' Christian
20 identity' [37].

21 This resonates well with the arguments of JD Pugh [25], T Polzer Ngwato [38] and M
22 Navas, MC García, J Sánchez, AJ Rojas, P Pumares and JS Fernández [36] that identity
23 formation or reformation in exile entails efforts to render certain identity characteristics visible
24 or invisible (and to some extent audible and inaudible) depending on place but also as
25 influenced by the identities of people the forced migrants encounter or enter into personal

1 conversations with. However, earlier scholarship into migrant identity negotiation has
2 examined the subjective experiences of migrants [3, 27, 39] but has mainly focused on group
3 experience, for instance, the Somali community, Syrians, unaccompanied minors, and others.
4 While some research has also considered individual experiences [4], we argue that more
5 research is needed to increase our understandings of how individuals navigate forced exile from
6 an identity perspective.

7 In this article, we endeavour to explore the experiences of forced migrants from diverse
8 backgrounds and of different nationalities that the first author interviewed in the UK. In the
9 same perspective as AB Kuyini and C Kivunja [40] and G Valentine and D Sporton [19], we
10 focus on the ‘multiple, shifting and sometimes contradictory ways in which individuals identify
11 and disidentify with other groups’ and with their fluctuating emotional investment in different
12 subject positions. In so doing, we seek to show how our participants worked hard to try to
13 minimise the signs of difference that set them apart as the ‘other’ as a strategy to reduce social
14 distances between themselves and the host population. This indicates the subjectivities attached
15 to the notion and expression of identity, which is formed by the social actors through their
16 stories and lived experiences [41]. This means that the contingencies of a given time and space
17 can lead a social actor to willingly espouse a variety of selves [42, 43].

18

19 **Methods**

20 As this research set out to understand the identities forced migrants construct from their lived
21 experiences, we located it in the interpretivist methodological paradigm.— This was an
22 appropriate paradigm for our work because it espouses the assumption of a subjectivist
23 epistemology. As ~~Crotty~~ M Crotty [44] explains, this epistemology holds that the real world
24 does not exist separately from our understanding of it. Instead, we know what we know because
25 of our interactions and experiences with real-world phenomena [44].

1 Another reason why the interpretivist paradigm was chosen for this research is that it
2 also assumes a relativist ontology. As ~~Guba and Lincoln~~ EG Guba and YS Lincoln [45] explain,
3 this ontological theory of interpretivism is relativism. Relativism is the belief that reality is
4 subjective and differs from person to person [45]. The third reason we located this research
5 within the interpretivist paradigm was that its methodology assumes ~~that of experiential-~~
6 ~~naturalistic inductive processes in the gathering, analysis, and interpretation of experiential-~~
7 naturalistic-inductive processes in gathering, analysing, and interpreting data.

8 The fourth reason for choosing this paradigm is its assumption of value-laden axiology.
9 This assumption holds that whatever knowledge we gain through research is value-laden
10 because researchers assert their values and beliefs when they choose what to research, how to
11 conduct the research, and how to interpret the data [46], as was indeed the case in deciding our
12 research design and data analysis strategies as outlined below.

13 We designed this empirical research to use the thematic analysis approach. Yin's
14 explanation informed our choice of this method— that an empirical inquiry examines a
15 contemporary phenomenon thoroughly and within its real-world context [47]. The thematic
16 analysis allows the researcher to grasp the participants' narratives and extract vital meanings
17 from their real-life experiences as relayed in their own words [48]. This objective of gaining a
18 deep understanding of the subject was indeed the impetus for the present study, which sought
19 to learn about the identities that forced migrants to construct in their new countries. The method
20 was most suitable for this research because thematic analysis helps 'interrogate the various
21 meanings that subjects attach to phenomena' [48, 49]. As pointed out by AB Kuyini and C
22 Kivunja, 'moving to another country is associated with loss at different levels, and issues of
23 identity, power/influence and knowledge habitus are all at play [40]. These issues tend to be
24 exacerbated when such migrations are forced, as in the case of the forced migrants interviewed

1 in this research. Thus, this analysis method was fit for our research because we set out to
2 understand migrants' perceptions of their identities in their new countries.

3 In our research, we decided to include only forced migrants into the UK who had
4 resided in the UK for a minimum of three years. We envisaged three years as **being** a reasonable
5 time for the immigrants to have enough experiences about identity issues in their new country.
6 Participant selection applied a convenience-sampling, snowballing strategy. The snowball
7 approach was unlikely to have a confounding impact on the data by the fact that it was difficult
8 for the researchers to know which forced migrant has been involved in the use of multiple
9 identities. Thus, the initial participants contacted became aids for the researchers to identify
10 and filter suitable participants who closely met our selection criteria. Following this strategy,
11 one of the authors approached an acquaintance, a former work colleague who introduced the
12 first participant (female) who, through her network, led the researcher to other respondents
13 meeting the three-year UK residence criterion. Applying this strategy, we interviewed 19
14 forced migrants, who provided narrative data. However, the participants were unrelated. It was
15 suggested to the first contact that the researchers wanted someone who was not related to them
16 (e.g. husband or sibling) and preferably from a different country. This was to minimise bias
17 and to enable us to collect a variety of experiences. As indicated earlier, the migrants
18 interviewed had been in the United Kingdom for over three years at the time of the semi-
19 structured interviews. The interviews were conducted in early 2018 in London. They lasted one
20 hour on average and were recorded manually. The majority of the participants were millennial
21 (79%) men (58%), and all came from Sub-Saharan African countries. The participants' details
22 are shown in table 1 below:

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24
25

1 **Table 1 - Participant details**

Participant	Gender	Age	Country of origin
P10	F	29	Congo (DR)
P15	F	25	Congo (DR)
P9	M	23	Congo (DR)
P6	M	35	Congo (DR)
P4	M	27	Ivory Coast
P16	M	29	Ivory Coast
P17	F	32	Ivory Coast
P3	F	37	Sierra Leone
P5	F	40	Sierra Leone
P18	F	36	Sierra Leone
P8	M	39	Rwanda
P19	F	43	Rwanda
P1	M	35	Sudan
P11	M	28	Sudan
P7	M	31	Somalia
P12	F	36	Burkina Faso
P13	M	26	Burkina Faso
P14	M	33	Senegal
P2	M	42	Gambia

2

3 The interview questions were framed in a way that the participants could provide
 4 independent answers not alluded to by the interview question. For example: 'Have you ever
 5 pretended to be someone you are not?'. ~~The~~In addition, the questions used common terms that
 6 led the participants to tell their stories themselves.

7 All interviews were recorded and transcribed, and separately and then collectively
 8 analysed by the researchers thematically. The analysis started with transcript re-reading for
 9 data familiarisation. We then engaged in open coding so that individual transcripts were
 10 systematically reviewed through a process of iteration to derive the themes and meaning
 11 emerging from the contents. To improve the rigour of the procedures employed in this study
 12 [50], we offered all of the participants the chance to review ~~The the~~ interview transcripts and
 13 revise them (if needed). Out of all of the participants, only half were chose to revisited ~~with~~
 14 half of the participants the interview transcripts. The data analysed through open coding, as the
 15 researchers reviewed the transcripts to ascertain the meaning of the participants' narratives. We

1 aimed to make sure that we had an in-depth understanding of how participant tell their stories,
2 namely, what identities, behaviours, activities, events, relationships and shared meanings are
3 conceived through language [51]. A coding structure was developed, which captured the
4 distribution of narratives of the participants and aspects of perspectivization [52]. We colour-
5 coded the data to capture similar ideas to produce five broad categories: identity denial, identity
6 borrowing, identities as situated choices, identity as a social integration strategy, and identity
7 as psychological healing. It helped us identify the converging and diverging themes through
8 iterative discussion that were then refined to arrive at two final analytical themes: Constructing
9 new identities as psychological healing and identity fluctuation as a social navigation tactic.

10 Confidentiality and anonymity were critical to address since participants had personal
11 stories. The disclosure of which to others could affect their confidence as social players in the
12 community or willingness to participate in future research in the field (see [37]). The
13 interviewees made statements connected with previous life and religious practices, which
14 contrasted with norms in the new communities, and these aspects required researcher
15 sensitivity to protect the subjects' identities and privacy. Thus, the researchers have protected
16 participants' identities by using pseudonyms to present data and discuss the findings. Informed
17 consents to take part in the study were obtained from the participants. Each participant was
18 asked for his/her personal consent to participate in the research and was given assurance. They
19 were reassured that if they did not participate, there would be no negative consequences.
20 Furthermore, each participant was asked for consent to let us tape-record the interview. The
21 study was approved by Crandall University's Research Ethics Committee. All methods were
22 performed in accordance with the relevant guidelines and regulations.

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1 **Findings**

2 The analytical process enabled the researchers to capture the meanings and perspectives framed
3 around interpretative repertoires, ideological dilemmas and subject positions. We present the
4 participants' key statements to document the frames of analysis.

5 **Constructing new identities as psychological healing**

6 The issue of human displacement in the African context is clearly captured in the volume edited
7 by M Utas [53] "African Conflicts and Informal Power", which presents case studies from a
8 variety of African countries, settings and institutions, and showing armed conflicts and wars as
9 the common factors that displace people. To a large degree, all the migrants we interviewed
10 fled violence and persecution in the country of origin. They saw their arrival in the United
11 Kingdom as a flight to a safe haven. The migrants' narratives support this assertion well.
12 Accounts provided by P1, P2 and P3 -support this feeling that was prevalent in the migrants'
13 narratives:

14

15 "Leaving beautiful Sudan was extremely painful. The military conflicts drove us out.
16 We had to find a safe place to be. I didn't stay in the first African country I reached
17 (South Africa) because foreigners were not welcome ~~there~~'there'— (P1).

18

19 "I went through three different countries before landing here in UK. When I fled The
20 Sierra Leone due to civil war; Cameroon is where I went for safety. But Cameroon also
21 started to have lots of civil wars; so I made my way to Libya and then ~~UK~~'UK'— (P2).

22

23 "My uncle was shot and died alongside his three children. Only his wife survived but
24 then it was terrible. She was sexually assaulted several times by soldiers. Seeing what

1 the rebel soldiers were doing in town, I used all monies I had to pay those who could
2 help me leave because I fear the same fate' fate'— (P3).

3
4 Having escaped from war-torn and life-threatening environments, their arrival in the
5 UK marked the beginning of a new 'social navigation' process. As argued by H Vigh [54], the
6 concept of social navigation makes it possible to focus on how individuals move within
7 changing social environments. Here we seek to show these migrants' expressed efforts to
8 survive and forge a future for themselves in a new and increasingly changing environment,
9 characterised by racism and discrimination. For their first steps in the new community, the
10 migrants did deliberately change their identities from time to time to have their dignity
11 protected by other selves that they saw as positive identities. Most-However, most participants
12 showed unease about the pity that locals appeared to exhibit towards them. In some instances,
13 the migrants received less favourable treatment and other times more favourable treatment than
14 the average person; in most cases, the migrants resented the 'patronising' [in P6's words]
15 aspects of the way they were dealt with. Two of the participants' narratives translate well this
16 sense of belittling of the migrants in the host country:

17
18 “As long as I claim to be and mimic British accent, straight away people are kinder.
19 Then they do not consider as foreign as much. You can then have some meaningful
20 conversation with them”— (P4).

21
22 “When women see you as a foreigner, automatically they think you want to be with
23 them for immigration reason. When you say you are British, they trust you more
24 because they believe in your genuine love' love'”— (P5)

1 ““When people in my church knew I was a refugee, there was a huge sense of pity.
2 Some people offered me clothes and even small amounts of money. I felt
3 uncomfortable. Some others kept their distance. I hate being the constant focus of
4 attention. I prefer that people don’t know my refugee background. That’s better and I
5 live with more dignity and ~~pride~~’-pride’ — (P5).

6
7 In their study with African asylum-seeking women, M Clare, S Goodman, H Liebling
8 and H Laing [55] note how ‘participants used two interacting repertoires, ‘rejecting pity’ and
9 ‘being strong’, to resist inferior positions. Thus, they argue that ‘by constructing themselves as
10 strong and not needing pity, participants positioned themselves as in control of their lives’.

11 In our study, the migrants’ narratives conveyed their sense of discomfort because they
12 felt that they were viewed only as immigrants ~~as opposed to~~instead of full members of the new
13 communities. These feelings were widely shared and were well ~~translated~~ mirrored in the
14 narratives of P6, P7 and P8.

15 **Situated and contextual migrant identities**

16 Our participants were individuals who inhabited a social space of ‘restricted possibilities’ [7].
17 Their navigation of the social space reveals their struggles to escape confining structures and
18 circumstances as they moved under the influence of multiple forces. Thus, when asked to state
19 whom they thought they were, the participants pointed to context-related identities. They
20 showed awareness of both the multiple forces restricting them and the identities carried.
21 However, they were also conscious of the situatedness of these selves, meaning that the
22 identities were expressed differently depending on time, place and social entourage, and so
23 forth. For instance, the migrants would claim certain national or linguistic identities in a social
24 setting and other identities in different milieus. These constant fluctuations were opportunity-
25 driven, both psychologically and materially, for examples, to command respect and dignity or

1 find employment or better housing. The following participants' narratives exemplify this
2 situation:

3

4 “Really, I try to tailor my person to various environments. If I stay the same me in
5 every place, I will miss out on many opportunities. With a certain group of people, I’m
6 a Sudanese because I cannot hide that. But with other groups I introduce myself as from
7 another origin otherwise if they knew my Sudanese backgrounds their attitude towards
8 me will change and exclude ~~me~~ me” — (P1).

9

10 “To go through a transformation process, even if it’s temporary and artificial, helps to
11 penetrate many local groups to seek ~~integration~~ integration” — (P10).

12

13 “It’s great I work and mingle with lots of Black people originally from the Caribbean.
14 I feel pretty much like belonging here when I mingle with people like that. People don’t
15 see me as a foreigner” — (P2).

16

17 Thus, as H Vigh [56] argues, ‘We act, adjust and attune our strategies and tactics
18 concerning the way we experience and imagine and anticipate the movement and influence of
19 social forces’. Indeed, these migrants were engaged in the process of calculation and
20 recalculation as they sought to integrate into British society.

21 **Identity fluctuation as a social navigation tool**

22 Writing within the context of young urban men in the West African country of Guinea-Bissau,
23 H Vigh [56] notes that people who live in unstable environments use different tactics and invest
24 a great deal of time in calculating how to use their different positionalities and identities to
25 achieve the most out of their ever-changing environments. Our participants lived in a stable

1 society, but their migrant/refugee identity made their circumstances uncertain; thus, they used
2 different tactics to get the most out of their situations. To this end, some degree of identity
3 concealment appeared in all the interviews – though with varying degrees. The most despised
4 identity was that of a ‘refugee’; in the migrants engaged with identity fluctuation because ~~doing~~
5 ~~so~~, they had a sense of greater acknowledgement by the host society. The participants honest
6 their opportunity-driven concealment of certain ‘negative’ identities as expressed by some
7 migrants. P9, P5 and P4 explained:

8

9 “Here, people don’t like refugees. The general view is that refugees are here for the
10 welfare benefits. I don’t mention the term refugee when I speak. No one needs to know
11 about my refugee status. I present myself as everyone ~~else’-else~~” — (P9).

12

13 “But if I’m isolated because others don’t accept me because they think I’m not making
14 efforts to fit in, that’s not good for my health. I live here for the present. For how many
15 months or years, I do not know; I need to make connections with the locals to ~~survive’~~
16 ~~survive~~” — (P5).

17

18 “When you say you are British, they trust you more and think you’re serious about
19 future relationship. But you want other people to connect; that’s important. I suppose
20 you have to ~~adjust’-adjust~~” — (P4).

21

22

23 Identity dilemmas were pervasive in the migrants’ daily lives because of conflicting but
24 often overlapping and intertwined identities. Many contradictions could be observed between
25 the migrants’ deep cultural and socio-political assumptions and their choices to face reality. An

1 ethical dilemma was about whether to disclose the actual identity or to conceal it. The
2 ideological dilemmas had greater psychosocial ramifications and contradictions because these
3 were profoundly embedded in religious values as well as physical harm. Another dilemma was
4 about self-importance in their national identity, which sharply differed from the transactional
5 mutation into new selves, which were more favourable.

6

7 The migrants claimed novel identities in their drive to successfully negotiate the new
8 social space and cultural landscape. ~~There~~ However, there were significant barriers to keeping
9 a single identity type.

10

11 “Telling the truth about your identity’s damaging to your life as that distances you
12 from ~~others’-others~~” — (P11).

13

14 “I believe that if I didn’t show myself as a British person, I wouldn’t have the job I
15 have. If I say I’m British in a Sudanese community, my fellow Sudanese will reject me
16 because they might think I am a renegade and I deny my own culture. You’ll not be
17 accepted everywhere with your heavy African ~~aeccent’-accent~~” — (P1).

18

19 “At the end of the day, we are here. You don’t even know if you’d go back home one
20 day. So, while you are here it’s good to show local people that you are interested in
21 being here and serving this country. So, you’ve got to ~~ehange’-change~~” — (P6).

22

23 P6 and P1 have congruent behaviour, which is reflected through their narratives. P1’s
24 dramatic shift in religious identity was striking. The participant holds the view that Muslim
25 identity is incongruent with British culture. This necessitated his suppression of Islamic value

1 in several social contexts. He adopted a Christian first name because he did not so as not to feel
2 and be labelled as an outsider. P7 (male) and P12 (female), two Muslim migrants, like P1,
3 justified their identity shift:

4

5 “Deep down I knew if I had shown her (a girl he met) that I was a devout Muslim she
6 wouldn’t go out with me because she likes to have a drink. You know socially a drink
7 is important for Western people’-people” —(P7).

8

9 “People are scared to be with Muslim girl. They don’t understand Islam. They think
10 you’re so different they can’t engage with you. I stopped covering my head and wearing
11 African clothes because I felt that both girls and boys in the school avoided me. I then
12 started to make more friends’-friends” —(P12).

13

14 Similarly, P3 did not feel comfortable talking about her experience of witnessing sexual
15 assault and being subject to humiliations. She strictly avoided talking about her asylum status
16 for fear that she could be asked to explain what happened, triggering the memories she
17 desperately wanted to forget. As she explained:

18

19 “Only his wife [her uncle’s wife] survived but then it was terrible. She was assaulted
20 several times by soldiers’-soldiers” —(P3).

21

22 This participant sought the confidence of the locals to narrate her actual story but was
23 confronted with several barriers. Many participants shared these efforts to distance themselves
24 from the ‘negative’ refugee identity. P7 and P13 explained:

25

1 “I want my new life to be a truly new ~~life~~’life” — (P7).

2
3 “The term refugee made me lose lots of good things in life. When you meet a boyfriend
4 the idea in people’s mind is that you’re looking to have British papers. They don’t think
5 about the emotion- you have as a human being. Some community members jeer at you
6 when they learn that you’re a refugee. I’ve moved home several times due to that”—
7 (P13).

8 9 **The subject position espoused by the migrants**

10 As has been shown, our participants wished to assume particular identities, especially those
11 that gave them advantages and acceptability within their new environment. However, as G
12 Valentine and D Sporton [19] argue, ‘a given identity is not just something that can be claimed
13 by an individual, however; it is also dependent, at least in part, on an individual’s identity being
14 recognised or accepted by a wider community of practice’. Indeed, many of the participants’
15 identities were both self-constructed and externally imposed by the new country’s socio-
16 political system. The participants adopted different subject positions, which exemplified a
17 variety of identities and attitudes. P1 and P3 saw themselves as forced migrants, which was
18 self-constructed but also forced upon them by the host society. The experience of leaving
19 familiar cultures of the home countries and the pessimism surrounding possible return confined
20 them to the acceptance of their new situation as forced migrants. This subject position was
21 equally attributed to them by host country structures where migrant status was often equated
22 to outsiders disadvantage and being disadvantaged-outsiders). P1 and P5 show how the
23 participants constructed this position or how the host society labelled them.

1 ““You know I’m a refugee from Sudan. I fled because of the ethnic conflict. And I had
2 to run for my life. I am talking to you as a refugee. As an African you want to be proud.
3 But being a refugee changes all this” — (P1).
4

5 ““I come from Sierra Leone. We tried to bring dad over when we were safe in Britain.
6 I’m a refugee. I don’t think I’d go back to Sierra ~~Leone~~’Leone” — (P5).
7

8 The migrants did not always select the subject position. Nevertheless, in a number of
9 cases, it was bestowed on them by the social structures that sought to ostracise them. P3 well
10 expressed this external construction of identity:
11

12 ““Knowing I was from there (Sierra Leone) would equate to people knowing that I was
13 a refugee. I didn’t want people to always ask me what happened that I had to flee my
14 ~~country~~’country” — (P3).
15

16 It can be noted that the subject positions adopted were those of ambiguity as they
17 attempt to be simultaneously members of multiples communities, both host and home
18 countries.
19

20 ““It’s not possible for me to forego The Gambia. Social media now let me live Gambian
21 culture better than a few years ago when there was no ~~facebook~~Facebook,
22 ~~whatsapp~~WhatsApp and skype. Even if I feel like I belong in London, I am still
23 Gambian at heart and by ~~blood~~’blood” — (P2).
24

1 “Some other times I say I’m Sudanese. My fellow Sudanese will reject me... In
2 Sudanese communities, I speak with my real Sudanese accent. I’ve been a Muslim all
3 my life in Sudan. This is part of my ~~culture~~’culture” — (P1).

4
5 “Denying my Sierra Leonean roots occasionally is just a pretence. It’s a long time
6 now; but my spirit dwells also in Sierra ~~Leone~~’Leone” — (P5).

7
8 At the same time as being still full-time members of the native communities back home,
9 the participants appropriated subject positions as subject positions aspiring or full members of
10 the host collectivities. The migrants were aware that successful negotiation of the new social
11 and cultural space depended upon demonstrating a commitment to the host society:

12
13 “On some occasions, I’d say that I’m a British person and apply myself to mirror the
14 local intonation. That way, people embraced me ~~better~~’better” — (P8).

15
16 “I started feeling more comfortable here when I gained British citizenship. I then
17 present myself as a British person, I don’t see myself as a liar. British citizenship opened
18 ~~doors~~’doors” — (P15).

19
20 The main findings are discussed in the following section, linking key areas of analysis
21 with relevant literature.

22 23 **Discussion**

24 The analysis below focuses on showing how the data contribute to answering our central
25 research question: How do individual perceptions of identity affect the lived experiences of

1 forced migrants? D Hack-Polay [57] views self-and external categorisations as the main factors
2 that support the management of identities, which cause contradictions in the behaviours of the
3 subjects who seek new identities. The research examined the way in which the forced migrants
4 steer multiple identities [40], which often signified the discarding or suspension of a certain
5 identity in favour of more beneficial ones was transactional and situated. The findings support
6 the view that identities are not bicultural but far more complex and relational- including
7 differences between migrants, refugees and those settled for longer or shorter time periods [4].
8

9 The above quotes not only provide an insight into the conflict and war situations
10 prevalent in the ~~particular~~ sending countries, but also make it conceivable why forced migrants
11 often take desperate measures and dangerous journeys to cross the Mediterranean Sea into
12 Europe. Our participants' attempts to fit into the new societies are influenced by their past
13 experiences, ~~which compound~~ compounding their apprehensions about exclusion in the host
14 countries. In our study, the migrants' narratives conveyed their sense and awareness of the
15 'anti-asylum-seeker racism' [58] prevalent in the UK, hence their discomfort as they felt that
16 they were viewed only as (bad) immigrants as opposed to full members of the new
17 communities.

18
19 The migrants in our research believed the intermittent or sometimes frequent
20 suspension of the native (or original) selves in the host communities was a purposeful strategies
21 strategy to evade deleterious identities attributed to them. The migrants could then normalise
22 their everyday lives and develop social routines. 'Refugee' identity was thus perceived as a
23 liability [28, 39, 41]. Western media have substantially engaged in developing undesirable
24 connotations about the 'refugee' identity through much negative coverage. Labelling can be
25 conceptualised as exclusionary to migrants [27, 59]. Alterations in their migrant identity may

1 be geared at escaping socio-cultural exclusion [21, 24]. Setting aside native identities was
2 circumstantial for most migrants, i.e., in the public sphere, because those identities were highly
3 pathologised. The original identities were, therefore, perceived as liabilities and not social
4 capital [60]. The original selves were, however, deployed in private spheres or within migrant
5 enclaves [57].

6
7 To safeguard the temporary or espoused identities, the participants refrained from
8 identifying themselves as migrants or foreigners when interacting with the new collectivity.
9 Though the migrants accepted that it was unethical to misrepresent their identities, they felt
10 coerced to do so by the social system and institutional structures. They did not doubt the
11 legitimacy of espousing new and circumstantial identities as this is a matter of social,
12 psychological and economic survival. This afforded them a degree of dignity in their new
13 communities. The participants perceived ‘migrant identity’ as counter-productive [19, 27, 61].
14 British-ness, in contrast, appeared to be a desirable identity in the participants’ eyes. The
15 positions that the migrants took differed based on their perceived social value [34]. Within
16 migrant circles, the participants deployed their actual migrant identity. However, when
17 interacting socially or economically with the host communities, British identity was favoured
18 temporarily by many migrants for the purpose of successful negotiation of the host environment
19 and sense of belongingness [39, 62].

20
21 The forced migrant participants largely rejected the ‘refugee’ identity when interacting
22 with the new community due to the negative connotation attached to it. Negative identity could
23 lead them to experience undignified treatment in the new social context, resulting from
24 ‘othering’ [63]. The perceived stigma associated with ‘refugee’ identity has been widely
25 studied in the field of help-seeking behaviour, particularly in the context of the barriers to

1 accessing mental health services in the host country, due to cultural beliefs or the fear of
2 mistreatment [64, 65]. ~~Several~~In addition, several current global campaigns and policies for
3 the benefit of refugees often call for more dignity for this group. Such campaigns include
4 "Dignity not Destitution" [66] and "Respect for All" [67]. Drawing on our participants'
5 narratives, this could be interpreted as a positive wave of interventions, shaped by present
6 identity narratives, given that the anxiety of the profanation of their dignity impacts
7 significantly on the forced migrants' appropriation and discarding of identities.

8
9 In total, identity fluctuation became a significant social navigation strategy for our
10 participants. However, the exaltation of espoused identities (particularly citizenship) meant
11 accepting the utilitarian role of adopted selves [68]; even pathologised identities in
12 contemporary British society, e.g. foreigners, refugees, immigrants, deprived, and so forth,
13 could become useful depending on context. All the participants in the study are from Africa,
14 and several of the example transcripts discuss their race. Race, thus, appears to be a factor
15 strengthening the participants' rejection of the pathologised 'refugee' identity, whose
16 perceived adverse effect could be compounded in an already racialised British society.
17 Therefore, to a large extent, the migrants were led to use identity fluctuation, especially new
18 migrants' rights became restricted in the UK and much of the European Union. Often, gaining
19 citizenship status assisted the change of identity socially and psychologically. ~~The~~For
20 example, the forced migrants narrated how they laboured hard to acquire minority British
21 accents in order to disguise their foreign-ness. Indeed, C Antaki, S Condor and M Levine [69]
22 argue that identity can be situated in conversational interaction, whereby speakers can draw on
23 fluctuating identities in order to invoke both group distinctiveness and similarity, arguably as
24 a mode of social navigation.

1 Further, the longer our participants lived in the new communities, the more the forced
2 migrants moved towards hybridity of identity. This correlates with the bicultural perspective
3 on identity presented by C Ward, C Ng Tseung-Wong, A Szabo, T Qumseya and U Bhowon
4 [24]. They found that hybrid and alternating identities served as valuable tools in the struggle
5 to find a place in a multicultural context [24]. Identity fluctuation happened in much of the
6 migrant social realities, namely behaviours, language, religion, social interactions, values and
7 drinking and eating habits, and so forth. In several cases, migrants engaged in identity ‘change’
8 because they saw it as an imperative action for social integration. Some scholars [68, 70-72]
9 contend that, in different cultural contexts, people generally show a penchant for identities
10 associated with the dominant culture. To a large extent, social media (Facebook, Instagram,
11 WhatsApp, etc.) helped the participant negotiate different identities [73]. ~~They~~ Nevertheless,
12 they remained close to their native ones as they maintained ties ‘back home’ through live
13 participation in festivals, meetings and similar left-behind cultures.

14
15 The participants saw language as an important identity factor, maintaining that common
16 phrases, adages and accents, must fit or support the re-engineered self in order to penetrate the
17 new social order. For R Mitchell, F Myles and E Marsden [74], there is a gap between first-
18 generation and subsequent generations of migrants in terms of host language competence as
19 the second language develops considerably to the detriment of the migrant’s native language
20 (especially in second generations). To substantiate this, D Bhugra and MA Becker [28] claim
21 that the second generation of forced migrant offspring realised that cultural transformation was
22 imperative for survival. This enabled them to develop greater English language competence
23 than their first-generation parents.

24

1 Religion could aid the socialisation process [37] and represent a remedy for social
2 exclusion and isolation; the host cultural paradigm exercises some dominance over time. Some
3 authors [57, 71] found that the migrant population –and minorities more broadly – lean towards
4 the dominant culture over time. The participants in our study largely attempted to retain the
5 religious identity they arrived in exile with. However, close ties with the original religious
6 identity also diminished in the long term. Like P1 and P14, many participants perceived having
7 ‘social times’ with locals as forced compliance with the host country’s cultural patterns, using
8 these as strategies to create opportunities [25, 61]. This supports TL Pittinsky, M Shih and N
9 Ambady [75] ~~point~~, concerning the notion that identities are situated. The erosion of original
10 cultural norms is explained by MM Gordon [76] in what the author termed the Anglo-
11 conformity assimilation model. This model casts light on the coercion that migrants face to
12 conform to the locality as a condition for social, economic and political inclusion (see also [32,
13 77]). Non-compliant migrants, however, will experience more difficulties in ‘gaining
14 recognition and surviving’ [16, 40]. Social integration necessitates a systematic appraisal of
15 host realities by the migrants in order to establish where to position themselves [78-80].

16

17 The way in which the migrants experienced identity oscillation was clearly inherent to
18 the migrant integration process. In this process, identities that enjoyed a positive perception in
19 the eyes of the migrants were espoused to facilitate the migrants’ navigation of the new social
20 context, leading to the expectation of social promotion [40, 57].

21

22 Narratives provided by the migrants aided the explication of the range of identities and
23 socio-cultural routing strategies. Our research extends the literature regarding responses that
24 migrants develop that may cause conflict between the migrant groups and locals. The findings
25 highlight the way in which migrants in a given society articulate varied approaches geared at

1 testing the beliefs the hosts hold about newcomers. Such an analysis of epitomises is the
2 complexity of the identity issue [81]. This equally exemplifies the extent to which new
3 identities develop organically, are context-dependent and evolutionary. These are also affected
4 by the context leading to the forced migrants leaving their countries, typically socio-political
5 conflict. Our study participants were from nine countries ~~which-that~~ have experienced varying
6 degrees of conflicts. Within the scope of this paper and for the purpose of brevity, the details
7 of the nature of these conflicts have been omitted. Instead, we have elected to provide context
8 for those that the participants mentioned explicitly as part of their reasons for leaving their
9 country to explain how these pre-exile circumstances shaped their identities in the host
10 countries.

11

12 **Conclusion**

13 The investigation started with the overarching research question about how individual
14 perceptions of identity can affect the lived experiences of forced migrants. The findings show
15 that forced migrants navigate their new cultural and institutional settings by articulating
16 identities that are unconsciously or consciously espoused and expressed. Fluctuating identities
17 are necessitated by constraints of the host environment that may tend to use the migrant status
18 as a basis for exclusion of the newcomers. This finding elucidates our overarching research
19 question, portraying the forced migrants' perception of refugee identity as a liability. This
20 demonstrates that identities, in many respects, derive from conscious construction. Whether
21 provisional or permanent, setting aside native identities among migrants socially and
22 psychologically situated [21, 24]. The construction of normality (or at least a new normal)
23 constitutes the main basis for the migrants' repudiation of pathologised migrant identities or
24 the appropriation of desirable identities as reminiscent survival tactics for sense-making in
25 readiness to fill novel social and economic roles.

1 The formation of the new identity is a process of reality construction that goes on until
2 the migrants develop effective social navigation of the host terrain. As they become settled,
3 their original selves are re-evaluated in the light of novel constraints, temporarily suspending
4 old identities and appropriating more contextually valid identities (see [35]). In this
5 perspective, there develops an inferiority-superiority belief that endorses the supposed superior
6 or desirable identity that is significantly more opportunity-driven. Identity fluctuation was
7 found to be contingent upon the context, thus rejecting the argument of fixed identities [34].
8 This indicates the plausibility of the argument that the appropriation of sporadic selves is
9 largely situated in time and space. Our research represents a novel contribution to the literature
10 on migrant identity practice. A paucity of scholarship connects the notion of the stigma
11 associated with forced migrant status and the extent to which forced migrants appraise their
12 reception in exile as undignified. This study remedies some weaknesses in the literature;
13 ascertaining identity fluctuation may not be unidirectional, indicating that shifting towards
14 positive identity is not the only position people take. Identity fluctuation is geared at the
15 opportunity from economic, social and economic standpoints. Examining migrant identities
16 from discursive perspectives allows researchers to apprehend the diverse facets of identity as
17 far as migrants are concerned. This endeavour requires multiple research frameworks to
18 elucidate migrants' complex identity shift exercise or choice of identity (which we termed
19 identity fluctuation in the study). ~~Limited by its methodological design (e.g., small sample size,~~
20 ~~thematic analytical approach, etc.),~~ Additionally, our inquiry was not explicitly intended to
21 examine how migrants' race, gender and identity could interact—adding another limitation that
22 should be acknowledged here. ~~In particular, the sample size in the current study was relatively~~
23 ~~small and did not substantiate a size sufficient to detect meaningful demographic-related~~
24 ~~(in)variance. Had we had a large sample size with each demographic category considerably~~
25 ~~represented, we could have tested the independence hypothesis and made assertive conclusions~~

1 ~~about any possible associations between race and gender and the frequencies of the themes~~
2 ~~identified in this research.~~ Therefore, ~~future~~Future research ~~is required to~~could explore this
3 intersection, drawing on large samples that would allow multi-group analyses and employing
4 quantitative (or mixed-) methods that would offer the support of inferential statistics to judge
5 the variance in the forced migrants' perceptions of identity as a result of the interaction with
6 relevant moderating variables, e.g. gender, generational cohort, education, social media, extent
7 of prior trauma, and many more.

8

9 **Abbreviations**

10 UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

11 P: Participant

12 **Declarations**

13 — *Ethics approval and consent to participate*

14 Our research received ethics approvals from Crandall University, Canada. Informed
15 consents to take part in the study were obtained from the participants.

16 — *Consent for publication*

17 Not applicable.

18 — *Availability of data and material*

19 All data generated or analysed during this study are included in this published article.

20 — *Competing interests*

21 The authors declare no conflicts of interest in this study.

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24 — *Authors' contributions*

- 25 • DH collected the data and completed the part of the literature review.

- 1 • ABM contributed to the data analysis and writing the methodology section as
2 well as proofreading formatting the manuscript.
- 3 • MK contributed to the literature review and the discussion. She also ensured
4 that the introduction and the research questions were well framed.
- 5 • RM contributed to the literature review and the discussion section. She also
6 reviewed the methods section to ensure accuracy and coherence.
- 7 • CK contributed to the methodology and the implication as well as the general
8 conclusion of the manuscript.
- 9 • All authors reviewed and commented on subsequent drafts of the manuscript.

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12

13

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15

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