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African migration has become a major concern for European policy makers. New policy measures are engaged, but they rely on a poor understanding of the underlying causes and consequences of African migration.

The MAFE project aims to overcome this lack of understanding by pursuing three interrelated objectives: 1. to create a unique data set on Afro-European migration. Comparable data will be collected in both sending and receiving countries, i.e. in sub-Saharan Africa and Europe. The project aim is to replicate a survey applied to study Senegalese migration on new populations, i.e. Congolese and Ghanaians. The methodology used in the project is built upon keys studies on international migration in the world. The data will be representative, longitudinal and multilevel. 2. to provide new analyses through innovative techniques. Using this new data, the MAFE project will employ methods of longitudinal data analysis to provide policy makers with new insights on the changing patterns and determinants of migrations between Africa and Europe, as well as on the socioeconomic changes associated with international migration. 3. to foster a policy dialogue. MAFE fully integrates a process of policy dialogue in its design. Various stakeholders have already been consulted and will follow the development of the project. Research findings will be disseminated through various channels to reach a large audience (working papers, policy briefs, etc.). The MAFE database will be made available for the research community at the end of the project.

The overall idea underpinning the project is that migration must not be seen only as a one-way flow from Africa to Europe. We rather argue that return migration, circulation, transnational practices are significant and must also be understood in order to correctly design migration policies. Hence the project denomination: "Migration /between/Africa and Europe".

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The objective of this project is to clarify and compare the complex process of transnationalism. During the past few years, transnationalism has attained ever greater importance and topicality due to the increase in transnational mobility of people. In order to attain a comprehensive and valid insight into the topic in question we adopt a multilevel approach.

The research conducted in Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, India, Morocco, Turkey, and the United Kingdom addresses both policy documents and individual migrants, including labour migrants; posted workers; family-based migrants; humanitarian migrants, and foreign degree students. The focus lies on their transnational networks and political, economic, and socio-cultural activities. Moreover, the topic of transnational empowering is of central importance. The following transnational spaces will be taken as the main units to analyse the border-crossing relationships: Estonia/Finland, India/UK, Morocco/France, and Turkey/Germany. Research data will be gathered through content analysis of policy documents and semi-structured and life-course interviews among a selected sample of respondents in each participating country.

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The proposed research project aims to study how ethnic differences in education contribute to the diverging prospects for minority ethnic youth and their peers in urban settings. Through a comparative endeavour involving nine countries from among old and new member states of the European Union, EDUMIGROM will explore how far existing educational policies, practices and experiences in markedly different welfare regimes protect minority ethnic youth against marginalisation and eventual social exclusion. Despite great variations in economic development and welfare arrangements, recent developments seem to lead to similar consequences for certain groups of second-generation immigrants in the western half of the continent and Roma in Central and Eastern Europe. Formally citizens with full rights in the respective states, people affiliated with these groups tend to experience new and intensive forms of involuntary separation, social exclusion, and second-class citizenship.

The project will critically examine the role of education in these processes of ‘minoritisation’. In ethnically diverse urban communities, schools often become targets for locally organised political struggles shaped by a broader political and civic culture of ethnic mobilisation. EDUMIGROM will investigate how schools operate in their roles of socialisation and knowledge distribution, and how they influence young people’s identity formation. The project will also explore how schools contribute to reducing, maintaining, or deepening inequalities in young people’s access to the labour market, further education and training, and also to different domains of social, cultural, and political participation. The results of macro-level investigations, a comparative survey and multi-faceted field research in local settings will provide rich datasets for intra and cross-country comparisons and evidence-based policy making.

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On the Margins of the European Community
Young adult immigrants in seven European countries
(EUMARGINS)

A research project supported under the 7th Framework Programme

The extents to which different groups of young adult migrants are socially included or excluded, and the factors that facilitate inclusion or help cause exclusion is a vital issue for young adult immigrants, the nations they have joined, and the European Union whose policies have facilitated large volumes and rapid rates of change in migrant flows.

Our central concept is that there are a range of factors that inhibit, or encourage, the abilities of individuals and groups to make the transition from excluded to included within societies. The principal aim of EUMARGINS is to identify and prioritise those factors that matter most (for specific young adult migrant groups and in different countries as well as for all young adult migrant groups and across Europe) and to lay a foundation for recommendations that can assist the transitions from exclusion to inclusion, particularly focusing on dominant factors of unemployment/jobs and the related education aspects. Given these premises the project will focus upon: Young individuals with immigrant origin in seven local urban-metropolitan areas in seven different European countries. In every research setting most and less marginalised immigrant groups will be investigated in order to provide a comparative framework also at the local level. Major social domain will be education and labour market. These are the most important arenas in which young adults have to establish themselves as active social actors in society. Other relevant areas of young adults’ interest such as leisure and socio-political activism will also be considered.

The study focuses upon the experiences of social inclusion/exclusion among young adults with immigrant background living in Oslo, Gothenburg, London, Genoa, Metz, Barcelona and Tallinn. EUMARGINS will be based on a combination of biographical and ethnographical data-collection in the above mentioned cities, and in addition, analysis of available statistical data.

Project website:  http://www.iss.uio.no/forskning/prosjekter/eumargins/index-eng.html

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Gender, Migration and Intercultural Interactions in the Mediterranean and South East Europe: an interdisciplinary perspective (GE.M.IC)

A research project supported under the 7th Framework Programme

Ge.M.IC will study “Cultural Interactions in a European Perspective” through a tripartite conceptual and methodological approach, whose aim will be to identify links between migration, gender and intercultural interaction, as it is in the meeting place of these three dimensions that some of the most important cultural developments in Europe take place.

Ge.M.IC will approach these questions from a critical perspective emphasizing in particular the impact of migrant mobility and cultural diversity on gender relation in host, transit and sending societies. Research will be of an interdisciplinary nature in accordance with the broad range of expertise of the researchers collaborating in the project. The organization of work will reflect the inter-ethnic and interdisciplinary character of the consortium focusing both fieldwork and analysis on six thematic areas of study, rather than on national case studies: representations of national identity and the media, education, urban social spaces and movements, religion, violence, and the family.

Ge.M.IC will generate new and important insights in these thematic areas, taking advantage of the diverse areas of expertise of different researchers and their mutual commitment to studying gender and addressing issues of gender equality as a central aspect of research.

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In the context of the growth of diversification within European nation states there has been much debate in public and policy discourse regarding the cultural specifics of immigrant groups and their descendents.

As global processes and events have stressed cultural differences concerns about the cohesion of society, related often to a perceived cultural mismatch between immigrant and indigenous groups, have propelled multiculturalism and integration to the top of the political agenda. Whilst there has been a trend across several European states where a discourse of failing multiculturalism has been accompanied by fears regarding integration, the republican model in France has also been criticised due to its failure to recognise inequality and diversity. Both of these perspectives have been further endorsed by recent urban conflicts in different European cities. These policy shifts and debates are also relevant to the newer destinations of the South where issues of integration are pertinent as in the new reception countries of the East. Whilst being politically important these debates reveal a gap in the evidence base regarding how and in what form cultural engagement and communication actually occurs in urban settings and on the subsequent impacts on integration in social and economic terms.

This cross-comparative project intends to address these issues from a relational perspective through the lens of place, assuming that in contemporary multiethnic cities spaces of intercultural communication and engagement are vital to promote tolerance and cohesion. A survey will be administered not only to immigrants but also indigenous individuals in 6 European cities at the neighbourhood level, given this is a place were daily social practises, representations and group relations develop. Furthermore, the role that place or neighbourhood dynamics (in their national/urban contexts) play in developing or hindering intercultural interaction and tolerance will be deliberated.

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Enhancing Evidence Based Policy-Making in Gender and Migration (GEMMA)

A research project supported under the 7th Framework Programme

GEMMA’s specific objective is to improve access to synthesised EC-funded Gender and Migration (G&M) research results for the particular groups of policy-makers and civil society organisations (CSOs) at national level in 5 countries.

This objective responds to: (i) the need for national level strategy development to promote working cultures between researchers, policymakers and CSOs and; (ii) the need to enhance the quantity and quality of synthesised research results for policy makers and civil society. The expected results are: (i) 5 national strategies developed to enhance networking and communication between researchers and policymakers in the field of G&M through Policy-Making and Research National Action Plans (PMR-NAPs); (ii) 5 national strategies developed to enhance networking and communication between researchers and CSOs working in the field of G&M through Civil Society and Research National Action Plans (CSR-NAPs); (iii) increased systematic dissemination and valorisation of synthesised EC-funded research results and related policy recommendations in G&M to policy-makers and CSOs in 5 countries and national languages.

The main tasks to achieve result 1 will be: (i) design a Policy Briefing Sheet (PBS) template that will be used to synthesise the research results from 20 FP5 and FP6 projects regarding G&M; (ii) organise Policy Dialogue and Networking Workshop in each country and produce the PMR-NAPs; (iii) organise Validation Workshops for PBS and NAP finalisation; (iv) horizontal analysis of the PBS in order to identify horizontal conclusions and recommendations for the European Commission, researchers, policy-makers and CSOs. The main tasks to achieve result 2 will be: (i) disseminate PBS to at least 20 CSOs in each of GEMMA’s 5 Member States; (ii) organise 1 Civil Society Dialogue and Networking Workshop in each country (CS-DNWs) in the 5 partner countries; (iii) organise one validation workshop in the 5 partner countries to finalise the CSR-NAPs.

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Building Europe with New Citizens? An Inquiry into the Civic Participation of Naturalised Citizens and Foreign Residents in 25 Countries (Politis)

A research project supported under the 6th Framework Programme

Populations of immigrant origin are growing in Europe. This project starts from the assumption that immigrant populations have a high potential for active civic participation, because migrants experienced themselves the positive effects of reciprocal networks and the support by civic activists from the mainstream society. In addition, third country nationals may develop a more distinctive conception of European values and democracy than EU natives do, comparing to their state of origin. But legal and political conditions for migrants may discourage participation in the mainstream society. This project seeks to improve our understanding of different factors that promote or inhibit active civic participation of immigrants.

A unique project construction is developed that enables broad coverage while securing common aims and standards. It includes a summer school as a means to collect a first database (application essays) and recruit and train foreign students as interviewers. The study is divided into three parts: A comparative literature review on immigrant civic participation in 25 member and accession states, focussing on native language sources and describing the basic conditions and patterns of participation and identifying country differentials beyond the legal realm, A comparative analysis of foreign students’ perceptions of democracy in Europe, using up to 500 essays, and focus group discussions at a summer school, to explore how their ideas of democracy Europe are linked to active participation and influenced by their national background, A comparative analysis of over 150 qualitative interviews with civic activists of immigrant origin in 25 states, differentiating between immigrant citizens, permanent residents and migrants with temporary status, to identify favourable biographical and national conditions for active participation. A European NGO will organise dissemination events in the 25 countries, embedding the presentation of research results in local agendas.

Expected results include an overview over active civic participation of immigrants in the EU, an exploration of Third country students ideas on Europe, an analysis of favourable and unfavourable national and biographical conditions for active civic participation of immigrants and a series of focussed dissemination events. The EC has stressed the detrimental impact of the fragmentation of the Social Sciences and Humanities on achieving a broad knowledge base, enhancement of employability and competitiveness in Europe vis-à-vis the USA and Japan (eg White Paper on Education and Training; Green Paper on Innovation). This project responds to this challenge in three ways by proposing: 1. a comparative analysis of the bases (epistemological, structural, fiscal etc) of this fragmentation; 2. a comparative analysis of interdisciplinary research and its impact; 3. the development of a prototype European integrated research methods training module as one step towards overcoming the barriers between the Social Sciences and the Humanities. It thus answers topic 1.2 of Priority 7 which asks that 'Research should analyse the forms of national, disciplinary and paradigmatic fragmentation of the social sciences and humanities in Europe and propose practicable means to overcome this fragmentation.’ The module proposed constitutes one such practicable means of overcoming fragmentation. Other recommendations will be made based on the findings of 1 and 2 above. As European countries are implementing the Bologna Agreement and developing new postgraduate MA/MSc degrees, this project presents a unique opportunity to develop a module that can be implemented across all European countries as part of the education reforms currently undertaken, fostering through its integrative component the opportunities for the development of new knowledge, a broad knowledge base, and the ability to adapt to changing work and research environments through the acquisition by learners/future researchers of a barrier-breaking basis in integrated research methods training.
Project website:  http://www.uni-oldenburg.de/politis-europe/

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A European Approach to Multicultural Citizenship Legal Political and Educational Challenges (EMILIE)

A research project supported under the 6th Framework Programme

This interdisciplinary project is a response to the current ‘crisis of multiculturalism’ and the lack of a common EU intellectual framework to discuss the relevant challenges. The 9 partners are selected from 9 countries (GR, UK, PL, LV, HU, DK, FR, ESP, BE) so as to represent different experiences of migration and integration, including those still in transition with regard to migration.

There are 5 main research phases. First, an outlining of migration in these countries. Second, a critical review of public debates on integration and multiculturalism. Thirdly, three empirical case studies in each country: (a) educational challenges posed by migration related diversity (b) legal challenges, with special reference to anti discrimination provisions, (c) political challenges with special reference to voting rights and/or civic participation. The case studies will be ethnographic but incorporating different types of qualitative and quantitative data, examination of previous studies, policy papers, media discourses, qualitative interviews and focus groups with key actors, fieldwork notes. Knowledge dissemination activities and interaction with users will be incorporated in the research process. The fourth phase is the integration of the national case studies critically reviewing the different types of challenges and how/if they are accommodated in each country. Each partner will consider to what extent their country offers a distinctive ‘model’ of immigrant incorporation and on what value discourses this model is based. The last phase compares the main value discourses and perceived value conflicts among the countries studied and shall identify the European dimensions of integrating diversity (value discourses, points of tensions, best practices) and elaborate an empirically grounded European theoretical model of multiculturalism appropriate to the European experience and current crisis as a basis for a rational resolution of the current panic about multiculturalism.

Project website:  http://www.eliamep.gr

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Promoting comparative quantitative research in the field of migration and integration in Europe (PROMINSTAT)

A research project supported under the 6th Framework Programme

With the Amsterdam Treaty and the increasing competence of the European Union in the field of migration, integration, antidiscrimination and asylum, the need for comparative data in this area has been increasingly recognized. Social scientists, on the other hand, have a much broader agenda for comparative research, that goes beyond the immediate needs of policy makers and requires much more sophisticated data as well as knowledge about datasets that might be used for comparative research purposes.

The objective of the project is to promote comparative quantitative research in the field of migration and integration. It will do so in three respects: First, an online accessible database will be established, based on a database developed in a pilot project and containing essential technical information on statistical datasets in 27 European countries as well as the variables included in these datasets. Second national data collection systems will be systematically described in the form of brief country report which will provide essential contextual information necessary to understand statistical data in the area of migration and integration more generally. Third, and most important, thematic studies will explore the possibilities for, and the possible limitations on conducting research in a number of different thematic areas based on an evaluation of the datasets included in the database. Through the thematic studies, the online portal will also serve as a platform for the discussion of fundamental methodological problems in this field as well as a tool for dissemination of project result.

Project website:  http://www.prominstat.eu/drupal/?q=node/64

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Irregular Migration: Counting the Uncountable.
Data and Trends Across Europe
(CLANDESTINO)

A research project supported under the 6th Framework Programme

This interdisciplinary project is a response to the need for supporting policy makers in designing and implementing appropriate policies regarding irregular migration. The project aims (a) to provide an inventory of data and estimates on irregular migration (stocks and flows) in selected EU countries, (b) to analyse these data comparatively, (c) to discuss the ethical and methodological issues involved in the collection of data, the elaboration of estimates and their use, (d) to propose a new method for evaluating data/estimates on irregular migration in the EU. The project will address these aims in selected EU countries (Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain in southern Europe; Netherlands, UK, Germany and Austria in Western and Central Europe; Poland, Hungary, Slovakia in Central Eastern Europe). It will also look at transit migration in countries/regions used as key stepping stones by irregular migrants en route to the EU, notably Turkey, Ukraine and one Maghreb country. Where relevant, the project will consider the factors affecting the shift between legal and undocumented status among migrant populations. The project consortium involves 4 academic partners, one policy institute and one NGO. The first five partners (based in Austria, Britain, Germany, Greece and Poland) will be engaged in empirical and theoretical research for the project in the countries where they are based. They will also select, assign and coordinate the work of national experts based in the other European countries. The project plans include dissemination activities at the local/national level and European level organised by the NGO partner in several among the countries studied.

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Forced migration is a movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons). The changes of natural and manmade environment will probably be the most significant factors among the causes of forced migration. It is essential to get accurate information about the current and future triggers of forced migration in each country of origin and within Europe itself.

The two year long project's general objectives are to support European policies, research and the civil society with 'forced migration' scenarios, and cooperate with other migration and environment degradation related projects and institutions. The objectives will be achieved by five interlinked research sequences: 1) forecasting the natural and anthropogenic causes of forced migration; 2) analyzing direct (e.g. desertification) and indirect (e.g. conflicts) environmental effects on livelihoods; 3) predicting potential forced migration flows, with emphasis on environmental refugees; 4) contributing to the preparation of statistical indicators to measure environmental refugee flows; 5) dissemination.

The study of the causes is a multidisciplinary and multisectoral process. The list of methodological tools contains all traditional elements of research from primary data collection via statistical analysis and environmental evaluation to modelling. The studied cases are selected from the following regions: Europe and Russia, NIS and Central Asia, Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Ghana, Middle East and Northern Africa, Latin America. The project will produce detailed sub-region or country level forced migration scenarios, including environmental refugees; presentation of causes leading to forced migration, with focus on environmental concerns; and an online running "environment degradation caused forced migration" model for demonstration and policy purposes.


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Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries as new immigration destinations in the European Union (IDEA)

A research project supported under the 6th Framework Programme

The Amsterdam Treaty introduced a new Community policy on immigration and asylum. Its objectives were defined in Tampere by the European Council which stressed the need for more efficient management of migration flows at all their stages. The management should address various forms of migrations and be exercised by means of various instruments in the countries of destination and origin. Thus, the creation of European immigration policy becomes a complex process of co-ordination of national policies with the Community objectives. Amongst diverse migration trends in Europe, the emergence of new immigration countries seems particularly important. The transition of migratory status followed economic development induced by the participation in the common European market and political stability. The socio-economic conditions of the change as well as policy responses to the new situation varied considerably between the countries of North-western, Southern and Eastern Europe and led to various structures of immigration and impacts on labour markets. These differences provide interesting research basis which could shed light on the immigration mechanisms in Europe.

In this 30-month project, the consortium of scientific institutions from 9 EU states, all with tremendous experience in migration research will analyse the causes, characteristics and impact of migratory flows in the new European immigration destinations - Southern and Eastern Europe, and with reference to the "established" European immigration countries. Comparing the migrations and relevant policies will facilitate identification of similar challenges and transfer of experiences. The analysis will address historical, political and economic background of migration processes and its final goal will consist in preparation of a model of future migratory trends in selected parts of the European Union. The strategic objective of the project is to provide support for the European and national immigration policies.

Project website: http://www.idea6fp.uw.edu.pl/

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International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion in Europe (IMISCOE)

A five-year Network of Excellence supported under the 6th Framework Programme

International migration is a fundamental issue of politics and policy today. It is set to remain so for years to come, for reasons that lie both inside and outside Europe. This will have far-reaching consequences for the member states and for the EU as a whole - how to manage demand- and supply-driven migration, how to integrate the resident immigrants, how to adapt institutional arrangements to preserve social cohesion? To provide comprehensive theoretical and empirical knowledge that can form a reliable basis for policy, 19 established research institutes in 10 European countries are now implementing a Network of Excellence in the domain of International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion (IMISCOE).

Based on their wide-ranging skills and experience in international comparative research, the institutes implement an integrated, multidisciplinary, rigorously comparative research programme, with Europe as its central focus. They will bring together some 300 selected, highly qualified researchers, whose ongoing research will be integrated into the programme. In addition, they will jointly launch two new strategic lines of research. Integration within the Network will produce a common body of knowledge, effective specialisation and an innovative division of tasks, based on the latest insights and broad multidisciplinary expertise. Special strategies will be devised to engage more researchers from Central and Eastern Europe and the southern part of the Mediterranean Basin in the research programme, eventually leading to full membership in the Consortium.

IMISCOE will also develop programmes to spread excellence in Europe. Drawing on its significant expertise, it will design and implement training programmes to foster research of the highest standard both within the Network and extending to all parts of Europe. It will also pursue a communication and dissemination strategy to make research findings readily available to politicians, policymakers and stakeholders, as well as to the public at large.

Project website:  http://www.imiscoe.org/

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Migration has become a top priority for European Policy while international migration statistics are among the less reliable statistics within the field of socio-economic and demographic data. Already in the '70s, this weakness were pointed out by international bodies like UNECE Geneva. Within EUROSTAT, this problem has been faced continuously starting in 1990 with the production of a first report on harmonisation of international migration statistics among the then 12 EU Member States. Intense co-operation has been thereafter developed between all concerned international bodies in order to improve the situation including the writing of updated UN recommendations for international migration statistics. Some improvements effectively occurred but the goal of producing a set of data with sufficient reliability and minimal harmonisation and comparability is not yet achieved and policymakers express more and more their strong needs for appropriate data.

This project aims to develop additional efforts parallel to the forthcoming action plan for statistics on international migration. In order to reach this objective we intend to investigate with all 25 EU Member States and Acceding Countries in several directions: 1. to compare definitions and concepts related to international migration; 2. to analyse available data in order to see what the data already reveals and where are the main problems in terms of reliability and comparability; 3. to integrate data on asylum with data on flows and stocks in order to get the more reliable information on de facto international migration within each country; 4. to describe and analyse all efforts done on bilateral and international levels in order to improve the situation and to identify impact of low reliability and lack of comparability on policy implementation; 5. to propose practical recommendations on the way to improve the situation after discussion with all potential data providers and data users for migration policy development.

**Project website:**  [http://www.uclouvain.be/7823.html](http://www.uclouvain.be/7823.html)

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The project aims to provide a comprehensive comparison of rules regulating the acquisition and loss of nationality in the EU Member States. This will be achieved by collecting information about current legislation and the development of nationality law since 1985, by analysing statistical data on naturalization, acquisition of nationality at birth, and loss or renunciation of nationality, and by investigating administrative practices in the implementation of nationality laws. The project will also examine statuses of quasi-citizenship for third country nationals that are granted in several Member States on the basis of long-term residence or to nationals of certain countries or ethnic background. Apart from providing country reports on these questions the project's main goal is to develop a systematic frame for comparing specific aspects in the regulation of nationality and citizenship across countries. The goal is to find out in which areas there are trends of long-term convergence or persistent divergence between Member States. This will serve as the basis for a broad evaluation of Member States policies in this area and for policy recommendations addressed to both Member State governments and the EU. The main focus for the evaluative part will be on the question how policies concerning the access to citizenship and nationality contribute to or hinder the integration of immigrants. Special emphasis will be laid on dual nationality and the assessment of the impact of recent policy changes towards broader toleration or restrictions in this matter.

Project website:  http://www.eif.oeaw.ac.at

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Integration of female immigrants in labour market and society.  
Policy assessment and policy recommendations  
(FeMiPol)

A research project supported under the 6th Framework Programme

This study will explore and analyse the impact of integration policies, national and EU, on the position of migrant women within EU countries in the last decade, and on this basis will formulate recommendations for appropriate policy that fosters their integration and produces greater social cohesion. The focus will be on social integration processes understood as participation, access and belonging. A central assumption is that integration policies should attend to the agency of the persons involved. The analysis of the integration processes will therefore focus not only on barriers for social integration and on their removal, but also on the migration strategies and life plans of the female migrants.

The project employs a four stage analysis: first, analyzing policies affecting the integration of female migrants, second, analyzing the migration flows as well as the demand for the labour of female migrants, third, analyzing integration processes in relation to female migrants and fourth, analyzing processes relating to the implementation of social policies. The project will employ a combination of methods. Statistical quantitative methods will be used to outline the character and forms of migration, employment and stay. However, a biographically based and agency-sensitive evaluation will be at the core of the analysis. On the basis of this agency-sensitive biographical evaluation of policy, the project will formulate recommendations for better policies both on the national and EU level aimed at the integration of female migrants in a socially cohesive manner. The analysis will cover 11 national cases that comprise typical cases in relation to migration policy (highly regulated versus unregulated immigration), in relation to welfare systems (North versus South European countries) and in relation to member status in the EU (old versus new member states).

Project website:  http://www.femipol.uni-frankfurt.de/index.html

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The overreaching objectives are to generate knowledge about obstacles and needs for opportunity enhancement for economic and social integration of women immigrants in a life-course perspective, identify requirements for integrative interaction between immigrants and national population in the host country, build this knowledge into a platform for the policy deliberations among key policy stakeholders, and elaborate recommendations on needs for immigrants and support policies and services for their integration in view of population ageing in Europe.

The comprehensive method of approach encapsulates findings from a small scale targeted survey of immigrant women, it capitalises on the already gathered but unexplored data among nationals of 5 new and 3 old member states regarding migration and integration of immigrants, and involves the key stakeholders in the policy deliberations in view to identify challenges to integration and expected needs for future immigration policies.

The project addresses directly women third-country nationals residing in 8 EU countries. It will record their experiences, needs, attitudes and expectations concerning immigration and integration policies and practices and viewpoints regarding their own old age. The researchers’ role is that of brokers between female immigrants, national population and the key policy actors - including social partners and NGOs working with immigrant women.

The expected benefits are at the level of elaboration of facilitative measures for economic and social integration of immigrant women, mobilization of a broad population base in the host countries in view to foster better understanding of the long-term needs for migrants and their integration in ageing societies, consultations of stakeholders, and mobilization of the critical mass of institutions and researchers from 9 member states to gain new knowledge to improve integration processes and services in the framework of the Lisbon agenda and process.

Project website:  http://www.bib-demographie.de

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The main objective of this project is to study the degree of political integration of the foreign immigrant population in several European cities, and therefore to study multicultural democracy at the local level.

This project defines the concept of political integration as the combination of the degree of socio-political participation and the level of trust and acceptance of the political values, institutions and elites of the host society. The questions that guide the whole research are the following: - To what extent is the immigrant population politically integrated into the local life of their cities? - Are there significant differences in the degree to which different ethnic, cultural or national groups are politically integrated into the local life? - If such differences exist, what factors help explain the variations in the degree of political integration from one immigrant group to another?

The analytical approach of the research considers the potential influence of four types of factors: (1) immigrants' individual characteristics; (2) the structuring of immigrants' organizations along ethnic, national or geo-cultural cleavages; (3) the structure of institutional and discursive opportunities; and (4) the characteristics of the immigrant groups within the host society.

The research will collect the necessary information at three different levels of analysis: (1) The contextual or macro level, through the use of secondary sources and interviews with political and administrative authorities; (2) The organizational or meso level, through (a) the study of immigrants' organisational structures and networks, through surveys to immigrants' associations; and (b) the analysis of 'organizational' life histories, through in-depth interviews with the leaders of some of the immigrants' associations. (3) The individual or micro level, through a survey to immigrant residents of different origins (with a control group of national-born citizens).

Project website:  http://www.um.es/localmultidem/

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Searching for Neighbours: Dynamics of Physical and Mental Borders in the New Europe (SeFoNe)

A research project supported under the 6th Framework Programme

In the process of EU enlargement the need for building good neighbourhoods across and within EU nation states is periodically challenged by "nationalised" socio-political conflicts which at the same time, encourage parties on the extreme right. Our project aims to explore and compare models of 'translocal' neighbourhood, focusing on emerging discourses and good practices in three spheres of life in the new Europe: 'Physical "borderlands" of the new EU 'Mental border experiences in multicultural EU regions 'Mental and physical border experiences in transnational networks. It rests on the assumption that it is impossible to understand the processes which create obstacles to and opportunities for good neighbourhood across state borders, if one does not understand and challenge obstacles created by mental/symbolic divisions wherever they occur.

We will explore the dynamics of socio-cultural and physical borders in the newly enlarged European Union, as experienced by people of culturally diverse backgrounds, with a view to strengthen peoples' competence for cultural understanding and exchange. The following objectives form the core: "To understand the interdependency of 'physical' (geopolitical) and 'mental' borders in the creation and obstruction of good neighbourhood; *To understand the ways in which 'neighbourhood' is experienced by diverse groups of people, to compare what prompts them in different contexts; *To compare visions of, and obstacles to good neighbourhood building by exploring people's self perception, ingrouping and out grouping in the three contexts; "To identify and evaluate through user response existing policies, and official/civil society activities for good neighbourhood-building; To compare user response to 'top-down' measures with the success of self determined,' bottom-up' activities; "To strengthen or put into practice innovative sustainable initiatives for good neighbourhoods through workshops and cultural events.

Project website:  http://www.sefone.soton.ac.uk/

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Creating Links and Overviews for a New History Research Agenda for the Citizens of a Growing Europe (CLIOHRES.net)

A research project supported under the 6th Framework Programme addressing Migration/integration issues in a transversal matter.

The general objective is to stimulate the unused potential that exists in the research area of history and related humanistic disciplines to give guidance and to encourage cohesion, fighting prejudice and xenophobia in all its forms. The Network aims at achieving and disseminating a greater understanding of both the actual histories and the selfrepresentations of the past which are current in Europe today, highlighting both diversities and connections and clarifying the context of their development.

CLIOHRES.net addresses the novel historical challenges, needs and research opportunities emerging from the context of a growing Europe. In the view of the partners, this is a vital area of endeavour for strengthening the foundations of a peaceful, productive European community of citizens. Basic and unquestioned attitudes about ourselves and others are rooted in the ways that the scientific community in each country defines its research agenda. Historians create and cultivate selective views of the national or local past, which in turn underpin pervasive ideas about identities and stereotypes: national, religious, gender, political, etc. National historiographies are still largely shaped by problems and preoccupations reflecting previous political and cultural contexts. CLIOHRES.net aims to create and promote a new structure and agenda for the community of historical research, redirecting its critical efforts along more fruitful lines.

The consortium is uniquely placed to accomplish its ambitious goal. It has developed as a partnership over the past fifteen years; it includes all member states, accession countries and as well as neighbouring and third countries; it possesses an unrivalled knowledge of national and local differences in the use and abuse of history. The Network includes six thematic groups organised to conduct research in six interlocking areas, promoting cooperation and synergy between historians, geographers, philologists, art historians and other human scientists of different national background.

Work packages addressing Migration/integration issues in a transversal matter:

"Thematic Working Groups" 6 (TWGs) "Frontiers and identities": The exact priorities, pathways and specific work-plan of the TWG responsible for Theme 5 will be defined by the Group itself and will follow the general scheme outlined. Much work has already gone into this theme, in planning it and planning the group responsible: the choice has been to select partners who have particular competences in far-flung areas of Europe in order to ensure a comparative methodology, observing both different definitions of frontiers and also different ways of studying them. Here there is already useful input into a theme which in today’s Europe is immediately perceived as of central importance. In fact, the frontier is the area that allows distinction from ‘the other’—most obviously it is identified as the geographical space that divides from the other, but it is also the space that connects; and there are many other sorts of frontiers that sometimes coincide with political frontiers but often do not: of language, religion, social organisation, city-countryside and many more. Understanding the historical processes of identifying and consolidating frontiers is of evident critical value when ‘the other’ becomes our neighbour and our co-citizen.

"Transversal Themes" 5 on "Migration": All TWGs will address migration in one form or another. The central significance of this Transversal Theme for the NoE is that it should make evident how mobile the ancestors of present-day Europeans actually were, and how artificial the idea that everyone’s background is completely dependent on a single national, religious or ‘ethnic’ history.

Project website: http://www.cliohres.net

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Network of Research Centres in Human Sciences on the Mediterranean Area (Ramses 2)

A research project supported under the 6th Framework Programme addressing Migration/integration issues in a transversal matter

To enhance the scientific value of research concerning the Mediterranean area in the European Space and extend its impact to other countries, the "Network of Research Centres in Human Sciences on the Mediterranean Area" (REMSH2) will bring together reputed participants in Europe and in countries of the southern and eastern Mediterranean. The network is a response to fight against the fragmentation of research and aims at bringing together the whole of specialists and research teams actually spread in the pole of excellence. REMSH 2 has as objective to build a new research field involving in long term both Europe and its neighbours: Mediterranean Studies. The Network will help to understand why the Mediterranean is a major zone of tension at world scale, and to what extend the European Union Mediterranean partnership policy is an appropriate way of dealing with "the cradle of civilisation".

In order to achieve these goals, the Network will: 1. organise an integrated task force of thinking and expertise, to make the most discriminating use of the various disciplines in social and human sciences. 2. Improve state-of-the-art knowledge of social and human realities by detailing the different cultural traditions of the region. 3. Carry out a research programme which integrates: - disciplines and methods (history, sociology, law, sciences of religion, political science.) - Means: creation and application of research tools for use in common (library networks, websites, data bases, cartographies.) – Research capacity: circulation of researchers and graduate students, pooling of knowledge, publication in several languages. 4. Make new knowledge available for the use of policy makers, of emergent actors in civil society (agents of democratisation, of the emancipation of women, NGOs, entrepreneurs.), of political actors and institutions in charge of the construction of Euro Mediterranean partnership.

Work packages addressing Migration/integration issues in a transversal matter:

WP3.3 de l'Axe Thématique "Echanges" traite directement des questions de migration / intégration (Maghreb et Afrique sub-saharienne).

Project website: http://ramses2.mmsh.univ-aix.fr/

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The overall project aim is to extend knowledge about values and religions in Europe by the investigation of communities representing various values and religious beliefs in New Member States. The strategic objectives of this proposal are to a) assess the degree of subgroup differentiation in the post communist societies, b) to study how the differentiation process is proceeding, c) to investigate the degree to which the subgroup structures and processes vary in several post-communist societies, d) to compare both the subgroup structure and the processes in the post-communist societies to those seen in western Europe.

How groups arise, function, and disappear is of interest both in theory and in practice. The scientific interest arises because the matter is topical in the social sciences (e.g. anthropology, sociology), and also because the dynamics of groups is clearly nonlinear and recent advances in computational tools make the study of such processes finally possible. These topics are of great practical concern and applicability because they impact such crucial issues as social cohesion, intergroup tensions, discord, and violence. Project will use advantages of interdisciplinary approach, based on the methodology of cultural/social/political anthropology. This will be implemented through fieldwork emphasising an in-depth integration of researchers into the groups under analysis with the purpose of revealing the meanings of the real life as well as understanding the meanings of values and religions, deriving from these groups and spread into the society-at-large. For evaluation of research results and recommendations novel approach of fieldtesting will be used when possibilities effectively exploit recommendations of the project in real field conditions with participation of the groups under investigation will be made.

Work packages addressing Migration/integration issues in a transversal matter:

Work Package: "Ethnic/religious "fringers" (marginal subgroups within minority cultures)" are studied Muslim Minorities in Lithuania and in Slovakia.


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The strategic goal is to construct a model of gendered citizenship that can serve as a tool of analysis for policy makers, legislators and social actors, as well as the academic community. FEMCIT's model is grounded in the contributions of women's movements in developing citizenship practices and policies. Building on these, it interconnects six dimensions of citizenship, in order to construct an integrated architecture for gender-fair citizenship. In line with the requirement of Research Area 7, Topic 7.1.2, it develops new perspectives on how different and changing notions and practices of citizenship relate to gender issues in Europe's multicultural context, and explores their implications for policies. In accordance with the objective of Research Area 7, it seeks to promote citizens¿ involvement and participation in European policy making, to understand perceptions and impacts of citizenship provisions in Europe and to identify factors that allow coexistence of multiple identities.

This project can be boiled down to one major question: how is the notion of gendered citizenship developed by women's movements in the 60s and 70s compatible with the very different conceptions of gendered citizenship to be found in today's multicultural societies. Most workpackages are studying the views of women from minority backgrounds (in most cases, migrant women) on issues such as their political representation, employment and religious barriers to civic participation.

Project website: http://www.femcit.org/

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This project aims to generate new insight into the religious, minority and gendered values which influence social cohesion and social change in European society. Innovative in scope and methodology, this study captures a set of complex relations between religion, minorities and gender, because it is at the juncture of these three domains that some of the sharpest transitions in value systems are taking place in Europe. WAVE is predicated on the assumption that intangible concepts such as 'cultural identities' and 'values' are understood best through the ways in which they are expressed and developed in practice. It thus examines the interaction of diverse value systems through the prism of welfare. Who provides what to whom, and for what reasons, are critical markers of the values of a given community - as are who demands what and for what reasons.

WAVE will entail in-depth qualitative research in medium-sized towns in twelve European countries. By examining social interaction in the domain of provision of basic needs, WAVE aims to: a. assess the impact of religion in societies across Europe as a bearer of values of solidarity and social cohesion, or as a source of tension and exclusion; b. to study the values expressed by minority groups and the extent to which minorities are perceived to challenge the values and cultural identities of the local majorities (and vice versa); and c. to examine whether there are particular elements of tension or cohesion embedded in values relating to gender and to the rights and needs associated with women and with men. WAVE will suggest best practices of tolerance and social cohesion through the systematic comparison of case studies covering a broad range of majority religions, minority situations, and gender regimes. The project will incorporate close interaction with stakeholders in a process of informing citizens about EU objectives related to the research as well as transmitting their views on local policies to the EU.

Case studies in 12 European towns on (i) attitudes to welfare among minorities and (ii) welfare provision for minorities. In many cases the minority groups studies will be migrant groups, but not all.

**Project website**
http://www.waveproject.org/

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Languages in a European Network of Excellence (LINEE)

A research project supported under the 6th Framework Programme addressing Migration/integration issues in a transversal manner

The general aim of LINEE is to investigate linguistic diversity in Europe in a coherent and interdisciplinary way, by developing an innovative, visible and durable scientific Network that can overcome fragmentation and serve as a world-wide quality and knowledge-based reference framework. In particular, LINEE aims to integrate and embed the research and structural capabilities of the partners, exchanging and consolidating good scientific and managerial practices by staff relocation/rotation, training and other activities. The research space would be re-defined through the development of new methodological and theoretical platforms. That can serve as benchmarks for a concept of 'New Multilingualism'. The 'vertical' Thematic Areas will be integrated by 'horizontal' levels of analysis that take into account the dynamics of European integration, while a Portal based on a knowledge-management system should relate in a semantic and cultural web the data and information gathered through research. Because of bridge-building between theory and practice, a focus on conflict neutralisation mechanisms and the dissemination of reliable knowledge to the scientific community and other actors dealing with policy issues, LINEE would also have a strategic impact - potentially contributing to the maintenance of peace and democracy in Europe. While specific importance is attached to participation from the new Member States, the Network is expected to raise the visibility and profile of linguistic diversity throughout Europe and beyond. LINEE is fully or contextually relevant to all the core and specific objectives of Topic 3.1.1 'Linguistic diversity in a European knowledge-based society', as well as to the Research Area general objective. It is also relevant to the dimensions of priority 7 'Citizens and Governance in a knowledge-based society'.

Work packages addressing Migration/integration issues in a transversal matter:

LINEE has a number of WPs on migration and languages, e.g. Language Spread Policies, Migration and Citizenship; The impact of 'new' migration and contested linguistic spaces; Multilingualism, transcultural capital and social exclusion amongst migrant minority populations.

Project website: http://www.linee.info/

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INCLUD-ED analyses educational strategies that contribute to overcome inequalities and promote social cohesion, and educational strategies that generate social exclusion, particularly focusing on vulnerable and marginalised groups. Europe needs to identify these strategies that will in turn be used by policy makers, education managers, teachers, students and families, and contribute to shape new policies to meet the Lisbon goals. To this end, INCLUD-ED will 1) Analyse the characteristics of the school systems and the educational reforms that are generating low rates of educational and social exclusion and those that are generating high rates; 2) Analyse components from educational practices that are decreasing the rates of school failure and those practices that are increasing them; 3) Study how educational exclusion affects diverse areas of society (i.e. employment, housing, health, political participation) and what kind of educational provision contributes to overcome it; 4) Investigate how the educational exclusion affects diverse sectors of society, particularly the more vulnerable groups (i.e. women, youth, migrants, cultural groups and people with disabilities), and what kind of educational provision contributes to overcome their respective discrimination; 5) Analyse the mixed interventions between educational policy and other areas of social policies and identify which are making steps forward to overcome social exclusion and build social cohesion in Europe; and 6) Study communities involved in learning projects that have developed the integration of social and educational interventions that contribute to reduce inequalities and marginalisation, and to foster social inclusion and empowerment.


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Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion (EQUALSOC)

A research project supported under the 6th Framework Programme addressing Migration/integration issues in a transversal matter

The network will mobilise and develop research expertise across Europe on economic change, quality of life and social cohesion. It will stimulate high quality comparative European research on social cohesion and its determinants; encourage the development of additional research centres; provide an infrastructure for training the rising generation of young researchers in the skills of comparative research; and facilitate access to the most recent results of research for the wider research community and for policy makers. The central focus of the research will be on social cohesion and its dependence on social differentiation, assessing the relationships between the growing importance of knowledge in the economy, the different chances that individuals and social groups experience with respect to the quality of life, and social cohesion. Within this framework it will make a major contribution to advancing knowledge about how factors such as employment, income, education, housing and urban conditions, and life-styles inter-relate and effect personal well-being and psychological health. It will explore how far differential life chances reinforce differences between social categories - such as gender, class and ethnicity - and the role of inter-generational inheritance processes in sustaining such differences over time. It will assess the implications of such social inequalities and social differentiation for social cohesion at the micro, meso and macro levels, including the effects of institutional differences and the scope for policy intervention. The network will mobilise leading researchers across Europe in economics, political science, social policy and sociology. Drawing upon the organisational experience acquired in a pilot network (CHANGEQUAL), it brings together the expertise of several successful previous EU networks. It will draw on a rich array of data from national research programmes and a European Social Survey module it participated in constructing.

Project website: http://www.equalsoc.org/2

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The CHALLENGE project seeks to facilitate more responsive and responsible judgements about new regimes and practices of the emerging security interface in order to minimize the degree to which they undermine civil liberties, human rights and social cohesion. It will create an OBSERVATORY charged with the analysis and evaluation of the changing relationship between sustainable security, stability and liberty in an enlarging EU, which upholds the values of democracy.

Contemporary discussions on the merging between internal and external security and the relationship between liberty and security in Europe are seriously constrained by the degree to which the concepts, historical practices and institutions of liberty and security have been examined independently. This analytical division of labour expresses the practical and institutional division of labour encouraged by the structures of the modern international system and its distinction between foreign and domestic policies. This project is informed by an appreciation of the historical circumstances under which this distinction became a crucial defining feature of political life in the modern world of sovereign states, and of its consequences for the forms of liberal democratic politics that have emerged in Europe over the past few centuries. More significantly, it is also informed by an analysis of a broad range of structural changes on a global scale that now pose many profound challenges to this defining feature of modern European politics. Conversely, and more crucially for this project, the familiar world of secured communities living within well-defined territories and sustaining all the celebrated liberties of civil society is now seriously in tension with a profound restructuring of political identities and practices of securitization. These challenges are felt most immediately as matters of urgent public policy, and there is scarcely any public institution in Europe that is not affected by them in some way. More disconcertingly, they also unsettle the most basic grounds on which we make judgments about urgent public policy. They especially lead to concerns that our responses to new forms of insecurity, to claims about global terror, new forms of warfare, and new forms of violence more generally, frequently provoke responses that only serve to undermine the liberal and democratic character of those societies that need to respond to these new terrors, wars and forms of violence. Now Europeanisation, globalization and US policy after 11 September create a move towards de-territorialisation and securitization beyond borders with a specific focus on some minorities. This difference, we believe, demands that future research is grounded in recognition of the extent to which prevailing concepts of liberty and security, and the intellectual and policy communities that have thrived on assumptions about their independence, are part of the problem that needs to be addressed. This project, consists of 17 Workpackages, bringing together 21 partner institutes and the work will be carried out in consecutive 5 phases.

Project website:  [http://www.libertysecurity.org/article142.html](http://www.libertysecurity.org/article142.html)

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Migrants are increasingly acknowledged as socially fragile groups with limited upward mobility. This project explores how migrants and ethnic minorities cope with the barriers they face in host societies and how their well being and opportunity structure in the post-migration phase is affected by policy measures. Following the multidimensional aspect of social exclusion, we focus on events and status passages in the areas of employment, education, social welfare and political participation. It is assumed that migrants choose certain strategies to improve their personal well-being depending on specific life course events as well as particular socio-economic and political contexts. To study these relationships, five migrant groups and seven European countries were selected for cross-national comparison. The selection was determined by a consideration of the history of 'guest worker' groups, post-colonial migration, return migration and increasing islamophobia. The theoretical approach to the analysis of migrants' life trajectories integrates social capital theory, segmented labour market theory and Sombart's micro-macro-approach. The overall design of the sequence analysis has two components: event history which focuses on the influence of events on life-courses to explain causal connections, and the technique of optimal matching which produces large scale maps of life-courses. The migrants' life courses will be retraced in 3,900 face-to-face-interviews, aided by a calendar tool. Additionally, survey-aided household-level data, community data and macro-economic information on the labour-market and the legal framework will be compiled. Finally, individual life histories will be linked to the community histories and macro economic indicators to create the basic data used in the analysis. The results of the cross group/city interpretations will be disseminated in national workshops, international conferences and via the web.

This project advances knowledge about the critical relationship between socio-economic contexts and life courses of migrants and ethnic minorities in the post-migration-phase and develops further the methodological instrumentarium of the social sciences. Through a comparison between life trajectories of five groups of migrants in seven European cities, the impact of economic conditions and legal frameworks on the well-being of migrants as well as on their readiness for political action are clarified. The integration of event history analysis and optimal matching as a tool for sequence analysis is used to analyse the post migration life courses. Information on the (dis)advantages of the optimal matching tool in relation to migration and integration research is provided to the scientific community. The integration of different decision models into a coherent model allows for the consideration of micro-, meso- and macro-data. The project provides an extensive database on migrants' life courses after migration and an analysis of the impact of socio-economic and politico-legal conditions on the well-being and coping strategies of migrants. It contributes to the expertise necessary to devise immigration-related policies that enhance social cohesion in Europe. The methodological instrumentarium developed in this study facilitates follow-up research on other minority groups and/or in other countries/cities.

Project website:  
http://www.limits-net.org/default.htm

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Racial and Ethnic Minorities, Immigration and the Role of Trade Unions in Combating Discrimination and Xenophobia, in Encouraging Participation and in Securing Social Inclusion and Citizenship (RITU)

A research project supported under the 5th Framework Programme

The project will run from November 2002 to the end 2005. RITU brings together researchers from Belgium, France, Italy, Bulgaria and the UK to study union policy, practices and outcomes in relation to racial discrimination and xenophobia at work. During the first phase, the partners shared their historical and contemporary experiences of immigration and discrimination and of the actions of trade unions, developing a common research language for dealing with different national manifestations of similar problems. During the second phase, each partner carried out research into discrimination and the trade union response in three of seven sectors for three periods of eight months each. The focus in Belgium, France and the UK was on public transport, health and retailing/commerce, while in Italy and Bulgaria other sectors were selected to ensure a significant presence of minority workers and trade unions. Each of the three sectors was examined using qualitative methods in case studies and common interview schedules. In the final phase the researchers will integrate the national case studies into a comparative framework and develop recommendations for policy makers.

The principal aim of the RITU project is to examine racial discrimination and xenophobia at work and the processes by which unions succeed or fail in including the voice and interests of racial and ethnic minorities and migrants in their internal and external policies and practices. In the context of a European trend away from collective towards individual representation, the research aims to increase our understanding of the role of unions in achieving social cohesion, explore how unions' internal processes assist or hinder citizenship and participation, examine the impact of recent EU initiatives on union practices, disseminate best practice and make recommendations to European policy makers concerning the role of the unions in combating social exclusion in this sensitive area. Through a series of publications, workshops and two major international conferences with practitioners and social partners, this project increases the understanding of racism and xenophobia at the workplace, identifies the extent of practical work against racism, helps to generalise 'best practice', and identifies ways of involving more European citizens in building greater social cohesion. The project will make specific recommendations to policy makers at both national and European levels. The project will also develop a 'European Unions against Racism' web site dedicated to exchanging information between trade unionists on good practice in resisting racial discrimination and xenophobia in the workplace, and will seek to raise funds to ensure that the web site continues after the end of the project.

Project website:  http://www.mememachine.net/wlri/ritu.html

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The project maps out patterns and dynamics of xenophobia and racial discrimination in a significant part of Europe. It has the following objectives: (1) to gain a deeper understanding of the practice of ‘racial’ discrimination and xenophobia – their diversity and underlying mechanism – in the eight European countries. (2) to investigate and map out institutionalized discrimination and exclusion in two areas: labour markets and educational system. (3) to investigate and explain the emergence and success in several European countries of xenophobic nationalist parties (or radical right parties) and their impact on policies in areas of labour market and education. (4) to provide a comparative perspective – identifying similarities and differences in expressions and forms of xenophobic and racial discrimination across Europe. (5) to draw from the research results policy implications and strategies.

The aim of the first work package (WP1) is to identify and analyze patterns and mechanisms of institutional discrimination in the sectors of labour market and education. WP2 aims to investigate the experiences of immigrants and minorities through focus groups discussing the two sector areas. The results of focus group discussions, which will be taped, will be selected and organized in relation to the two areas as well as “general experiences.” WP3 will incorporate selected immigrant narratives as well as summaries of common experiences into a report in book form. We aim in WP4 to prepare for each country a “landscape” of ‘racial’ discrimination in the sectors of labour market and education. WP5 investigates, and identifies mechanisms to explain, the new politics of racism and its possible impacts on institutional policies and practices. In the case of WP6 we aim to carry out discourse analyses of selected public statements of politicians and party programs at selected points in time in order to identify the structure of discourses as well as shifts in discourses over time. WP7 aims to put together into a single report the projects results on the politics of racism, the character and shifts of public discourse about ‘racism’, and some of the impact of such politics on institutional policy and practices. WP8 would present the overall project results on institutional racism in Europe, the politics of racism, and the ongoing or potential impact of the latter on institutional policy and practices in Europe. WP9 aims to formulate the policy implications of the research.

**Project website:** http://www.multietn.uu.se/the_european_dilemma/ny_sida_4.htm

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The study explores the quality of life of families in ethnic business, comparing different European countries and their welfare and educational policies aimed at facilitating child rearing. The analysis focuses primarily on northern European countries (UK, France, Denmark, Germany) with a longer immigration and ethnic economy tradition. For a more comprehensive view we include in the comparison a southern European country (Greece), where ethnic businesses comprising more than one generation is a new but growing phenomenon. The study is designed to evaluate the leading hypothesis on the inheritance of inequality through specific ways of involving the labour of family members in the ethnic business. In the sampling strategy, the research follows principles of Grounded Theory, such as selecting different kinds of contrasting cases concerning a variety of types of families and of types of work involvement of family members. The aim is to identify coping strategies with regard to specific work demands and in relation to family socialization patterns. The research is based on the analysis of statistical and secondary data and on interviews with key informants. The sample is drawn from ethnic businesses in the food sector. In each north European country, interviews will be conducted with members of 20 families comprising two generations, with parents and their children between the age of 15 to 22 years, living at home. In each north European country, an average of 60 interviews will be conducted. In the Greek case, interviews with 15 families are planned, that is, approximately 40 interviews with parents and children. A total of 280 interviews are planned. The data will first be analysed on the basis of the national cases and then related in a comparative perspective to the specific scientific expertise of the participating partners. On the basis of the theoretical elaboration of the comparative analyses, recommendations for EU policies will be formulated.

The objective of this study is to investigate the quality of life of ethnic entrepreneurs and their family members in intergenerational and gender perspectives. The focus is on the specific conditions that enable or hold back the young generation in accumulating educational and cultural resources and in developing their own life plans. The study will thus explore the interrelation between the quality of life of ethnic entrepreneurs and the future chances of their children. A main subject of investigation concerns the reproduction of the inequality of chances linked to the work conditions, especially to labour division in families engaged in ethnic business. The researchers’ concept of quality of life takes biographical dimensions into account. They aim at developing a biographically and intergenerationally sensitive instrument of analysis of quality of life processes.

Project website:  http://www.ethnogeneration.com/ethno/about/project.htm

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Gender Relationships in Europe at the turn of the Millennium: women as subjects in migration and marriage (GRINE)

A research project supported under the 5th Framework Programme

This study examines how women are becoming subjects of their lives in two crucial fields of action and relationship, i.e. East-West migration and marriage, therefore including the study of women-men relationships. The research aims at understanding recent and undergoing changes in women's life strategies, their worldviews and their imaginaries (subjectivity) as well as in relationships between women (intersubjectivity) in a European context. The approach combines theoretical, historical and juridical disciplinary competences in gender studies. Great relevance is given to oral testimonies as a way of evidencing present and developing forms of subjectivity, and as a way to explore the elaboration of individual and collective strategies.

The partners are chosen in such a way as to represent the North, South, East and West of Europe. The work includes the study of theoretical problems, the analysis of legal problems and the interviewing of some 80 women in various parts of Europe. The first stages included the elaboration of the model of a sample of interviewees and of a questionnaire: these tasks were performed in close connection with the two other disciplinary approaches, paying particular attention to the theoretical and juridical implications of the concrete problems posed to and by women in the fields of migration and marriage. Qualitative methods were used for the collection of oral sources (open or life story approach) and for their interpretation (textual analysis, comparison between oral and other sources, analysis of recurrent themes).

Objectives: With regard to the fields of enquiry of marriage and migration: 1. To formulate some theoretical insights on the specificity of gender relations in Europe. 2. To advance hypotheses about new contemporary forms of women's subjectivity from the study of women as agents of change in their own lives and environment. 3. To critically examine the conceptualisation of strategic action. 4. To explore gender in the historical construction of the idea of Europe through an analysis of the activities of the group "Femmes pour l'Europe". 5. To investigate the place of women in the process of migration. 6. To study the impact of relationships to women in host countries upon the process of migration and the forms of women's intersubjectivity in this process. 7. To explore the existence of a narrative tradition (and its possible transmission) from political migrants. 8. To analyse the strategic use of legal systems/cultures in Europe by individual men and women, and how legal cultures react; to highlight the changing relations between gender and cultural and legal norms in Europe today.

Project website: http://www.iue.it/RSCAS/Research/Gender/GRINE.shtml#decr

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The central objective of this work is to analyse the impact of migration on growth and employment in the context of EU enlargement. An integrated approach is pursued by analysing all three dimensions along which integration of productive structures between the Central and Eastern European economies and the EU countries proceeds: labour, capital and goods flows. This enables us to take into account the substitutability and complementarity of factor and goods flows. It also adopts an explicitly dynamic perspective in that it attempts to show that integration can impact upon both short- and long-term economic growth and employment. A comprehensive theoretical framework will be developed to understand the growth and employment consequences of international migration, when accompanied by the liberalisation of trade and capital flows. The empirical sections on migration, capital and trade flows will deliver the inputs for the simulations of alternative policy measures using the theoretical model, and will provide insights in themselves. Expected results: Expected results include the development of consistent and empirically well-informed theoretical framework within which rigorous policy analysis on the effect of migration on growth and employment can be carried out.

Project website:  http://www.eastwestmigration.org

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The Political Economy of Migration in an Integrating Europe (PEMINT)

A research project supported under the 5th Framework Programme

A major consequence of 'incomplete European integration' is that recruitment decisions taken by employers in an integrating Europe simultaneously consider local/national labour markets, labour markets of other EU member states and labour markets of non-EU countries. Consequently, the PEMINT project proposes to commence from the demand side of labour markets, i.e., organisations and their decision processes concerning the recruitment of goods, services and people. This allows us to find answers to questions unanswered by previous general explanatory frameworks. In particular, the effects of recruitment processes on different migration types: highly qualified as opposed to low skilled, temporary as opposed to permanent migration, legal versus illegal, European as opposed to non-European. We assume a close relation between specific demand contexts conditioned by these problems of incomplete European integration and structures of migration processes.

The research is organised by economic sectors - construction, health care, and information and communication technology (ICT) - in relation to three specified overarching topics: impacts on labour mobility of recruitment processes, welfare contexts (including social security and fiscal systems) and political-institutional effects of Europeanisation. These three thematic umbrellas guide fieldwork designed to capture such interconnections comparatively, not only in terms of the country involved, but also across sectors, types of organisation and in different social and institutional contexts. The choice of sectors is closely linked to the choice of countries where the chain effects of Europeanisation and the consequences of incomplete integration can be observed. The research is conducted in five countries (Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the United Kingdom) which are all highly relevant in terms of the presence of the three sectors and provide us with a laboratory within which we can observe recruitment processes and chain effects.

The PEMINT project's objective is to understand how decision-making processes concerning labour recruitment by national and multi-national firms lead to different outcomes in terms of labour mobility and international migration under the impact of different welfare provisions, fiscal systems, and regulatory frameworks. Despite the enhanced Europeanised resonance that free movement, welfare and fiscal systems have acquired, these systems remain strongly embedded in national political, institutional and social contexts, creating problems of 'incomplete European integration'. The project's objectives can be organised under four headings: implications for labour recruitment; problems of incomplete European integration; individual agency and unexpected outcomes; the impact of emerging institutions of global governance. Expected results: The project will demonstrate incomplete European integration consequences by showing how recruitment decisions illustrate chain effects connecting EU member states when free movement is 'supranationalised' while welfare and fiscal systems are not. PEMINT will provide advanced knowledge demonstrating consequences and implications of incomplete European integration and feed into learning processes and strategising about EU employment and social policy development.

Project website:  http://www.pemint.ces.uc.pt

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Does Implementation Matter? Informal Administration Practices and Shifting Immigrant Strategies in four Member States (IAPASIS)

A research project supported under the 5th Framework Programme

The first months of the project were dedicated to studying policy documents and existing literature on immigration policy in each of the countries under examination. We then used the case-study method in order to examine the implementation of specific policy measures in each country during the last decade. The type of organisational culture prevailing in each set of institutions was identified through the analysis of public officials’ interviews and of data from the researchers’ observations on the agency's work. The impact of the organisational culture on implementation is assessed through a comprehensive analysis of various types of data (press, interviews with NGOs, statistics). The role of identity processes in implementation is investigated through analysis of the interviews with public officials. Attention is paid to their reference to images of Otherness or Sameness in relation to their work and interaction with immigrants and also to their perception of their home country as a "country of immigration". The ways in which immigrants make sense of the institutional environment of the host country and adapt to it are studied through in-depth interviews with illegal immigrants. The Polish community is the target population in all four countries in order to enhance comparability. Interviews provide the immigrants' account of their "survival strategies". The findings of the national case studies are analysed comparatively. Similarities and differences are identified using three comparison dimensions: "old" vs. "new" immigration countries; rational-bureaucratic vs. clientelistic-traditional public administration systems; and ethnic vs. civic nations.

Objectives: Immigration policy outcomes differ greatly between EU member-states despite convergence at the decision level. This study aims at highlighting some of the mechanisms involved in policy implementation, which may account for the differential degrees of success in achieving the desired goals. More specifically, the project seeks to: assess the impact of the organisational culture of public institutions on the implementation of policy measures; to investigate the role played by identity processes in the interaction between public officials and immigrants; to assess the similarities and differences among the four member-states under examination with regard to the above two elements; to study the ways in which immigrants make sense of the institutional environment of the host country and how they adapt their plans and survival strategies to it; to suggest how the findings of the research may be taken into account in policy design and implementation.

Project website: [http://www.ieu.it/RSCAS/Research/IAPASIS/Index.shtml](http://www.ieu.it/RSCAS/Research/IAPASIS/Index.shtml)

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The project is concerned with contemporary social and cultural developments in Europe, set in motion by and responding to new dynamics of global migration into and across Europe, and with particular reference to migration, xenophobia and multiculturalism. To explore these issues, the project takes as its central focus urban culture and policy in the European space, in order to address broader questions of socio-cultural diversity, interaction and citizenship. It proposes that an innovative way of addressing contemporary change in Europe is through such a metropolitan perspective. The research focuses on seven cities - London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Ljubljana, and Belgrade. It addresses questions of multiculturalism within the urban space, and also the growth of new transnational flows and nexuses between cities. The empirical focus is on culture: new cultural practices, developments in cultural industries, the status of cultural policies. The data comes from in-depth qualitative research. This is conducted within the selected cities, but also by tracking inter-urban nexuses across the system of European cities. The work has both 'bottom up' and 'top down' aspects. The researchers are concerned with how people construct and mobilise their own cultural identities. This involves consumption and reception studies with migrant groups (individual interviews, focus groups), as well as participant observation at cultural events. Through this the research aims to establish what kinds of new identities are being constructed by migrant groups; the nature of contemporary cultural encounter and interaction; the significance of new transnational connections; new dynamics of social integration/social fragmentation. The 'top down' aspect of the work explores the status of policy practices, with respect to the agenda of cultural inclusion and social integration within our cities, and to possibilities that may be inherent in inter-urban networking across Europe. This involves in-depth 'expert' interviews (with media/cultural policymakers, executives, practitioners). Here the researchers are attentive to the correspondence, or lack of it, between cultural practices, industries and policies.

Project website:  [http://www.soton.ac.uk/%7Ecitynex/summary01a.htm](http://www.soton.ac.uk/%7Ecitynex/summary01a.htm)

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The Socio-Economic Role of Domestic Service as a Factor of European Identity (SERVANT)

A thematic network supported under the 5th Framework Programme

1. Organization of five interdisciplinary seminars on the following research themes: A. Domestic service and the emergence of a new conception of labour in Europe; B. Domestic service and the evolution of the law; C. Servants and changes in mentality; D. Domestic service, a factor of social renewal in Europe; E. Modelization of domestic service.

2. Creation and development of an Internet site for the network. The site will include: project description; network architecture; schedule of proposed activities; diffusion of communications; a call for papers for each seminar; diffusion of communications; report of seminars and a summary of communications; a bibliography on domesticity; access to online data banks.

3. Constitution of a bibliography and pan-European data banks, with search possibilities by country, by subject and by author; this bibliography will be supplied by network members as the seminars are held. Standardizing the different data banks provided by members will be necessary in order to integrate them into a single database.

4. A final publication (edited book) in both French and English; the provisional title is *Domestic service, one factor in the formation of European identity*.

Objectives: It was long expected that domestic service would disappear, that technological progress would eliminate it. Today, the number of domestic workers is increasing, due to a wide range of reasons: current changes in labour organization and supply, including women's increasing presence in the labour market, increasing number of people living alone requiring domestic help. By constituting a European network on domesticity, research in this area is oriented towards several objectives. Up until now, approaches of existing case studies have varied too much to allow for a comparative study. What are the economic, social and cultural roles of domestic service in various EC countries? The so-called "modern slavery" and violation of human rights are also considered, as well as access to rights for migrant domestic workers. Particular attention is given to the development of State regulation in this economic sector, which also today is less regulated than others. So the analysis tries to evaluate the effect of measures taken to fight against black work as well.

Expected results: 1. To shed new light on changes in: precarious labour contracts, welfare state, individual and collective strategies in European society to confront access and participation in the workforce, the sharing of tasks and familial and domestic responsibilities, globalization of the international labour market, feminization of migration to Europe, which constitute so many factors which pass through the indispensable channel of domesticity and its shadow workers.

2. To contribute to a better understanding of the underground and informal economy.

3. To inform policy-making at national and EU level.

Project Website:  [http://www.servantproject.com](http://www.servantproject.com)

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“Children in Communication about Migration” (CHICAM) is a 3-year “action research” project supported by DG-Research under the Fifth EU Framework Programme for Research with a Community contribution of 1.150,000 €.

The project addressed three major aspects of structural change in contemporary European society: the increase in global migration, the uses of new communication technologies, and the specific needs of refugee and migrant children. The project set up media clubs in six European countries (UK, Italy, Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, Greece). In each club a researcher and a media educator worked with recently arrived refugee and migrant children to make visual representations of their lives and their experiences in their new locations. The children came from many different countries including Iraq, Sierra Leone, Angola, Somalia, Albania, Kosovo, Colombia, and Turkey.

The project investigated how these children represented and expressed their experiences of migration and how their use of new media might enable their perspectives to inform the development of European educational and cultural policies. In the process, the project sought to identify how particular experiences of reception, educational practice, family re-unification and community involvement could more effectively promote social inclusion and economic and cultural integration.

**Project website:**  [http://www.chicam.org/](http://www.chicam.org/)

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The Role of Language in the Mobilisation of Ethnic and Migrant Minorities (LANGMOB)

A research project supported under the 5th Framework Programme

Language is often at the centre of the political mobilization of minorities within a majority group. It is a political issue and a cultural resort for minorities - playing a decisive role in the social integration of ethnic fringe groups and immigrants. However, these languages are hardly protected in any way.

This project is examining language policies through comparative studies of ethnic minorities in Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain and Spain. The minorities involved are: the Frisians and the Turks in Germany, the Corsicans and the Tunisians in France, the Welsh and the Urdu speaking in the United Kingdom, the Sud-Tyrolean and the Chinese in Italy, the Catalans and the Moroccans in Spain.

Language policies are embedded in the social and political environment. Therefore, the project is dealing with the institutional framework conditions of language policies and the political discussions within the groups concerned. The main emphasis is on future minority language policies in the European Union with the aim of seeing intervention is needed outside the sphere of just language preservation, training and development.

Project Briefing Paper: [http://www.pjb.co.uk/npl/bp49.htm](http://www.pjb.co.uk/npl/bp49.htm)

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Immigration as a Challenge for Settlement Policies and Education: evaluation studies for cross-cultural teacher training

A research project supported under the 4th Framework Programme

The emphasis of the project is placed on the evaluation of higher education institutions which currently train teachers of immigrant and/or settled ethnic minority group pupils in Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Israel, and the United Kingdom. The basic aim is to promote cohesion among teacher training institutions throughout Europe; to contribute to the preparation of immigrants and refugees for life in an increasingly economically competitive Europe; and to increase the inner cohesion of Europe by ensuring that immigrants meet permanent inhabitants so that they will not be regarded as “alien”.

Project Briefing Paper: [http://www.pjb.co.uk/npl/bp1.htm](http://www.pjb.co.uk/npl/bp1.htm)
Project Website: [http://www.joensuu.fi/ect](http://www.joensuu.fi/ect)

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**Working on the Fringes: immigrant businesses, economic integration and informal practices**

A thematic network supported under the 4th Framework Programme

The main objective of this thematic network was to establish an international network for the study of immigrant businesses. How has immigrant entrepreneurship evolved in the last two decades both in terms of distribution over the various sectors of the economy and of competitive strength, and what are the structural determinants of the observed trends in the selected countries? What kind of profiles of informal economic activities do the immigrant entrepreneurs display, how are they related to activities in the mainstream economy on the one hand, and, on the other, to the regulatory framework (in particular the welfare state) and the enforcement regime? Which significance has to be attributed to these (semi-)informal economic activities in terms of combating social exclusion and socio-economic incorporation of immigrants into mainstream society in the long run? How is the crucial dilemma between upholding the law and facilitating immigrant entrepreneurship approached in the selected countries, what are the underlying determinants and which best practices can be identified for their dealing with these issues?

Project website: [http://home.pscw.uva.nl/rath/imment/tser.htm](http://home.pscw.uva.nl/rath/imment/tser.htm)

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**L’ Economie de Bazar dans les Métropoles Euro-méditerranéennes**

A research project supported under the 4th Framework Programme

What the project calls the “bazaar economy” constitutes a set of activities pertaining to the vast constellation of “underground economies”. The economy of the bazaar characterises the commercial apparatus shaped by articulation of nomadic transborder networks and sedentary marketplaces through which licit but unwieldy products and illicit products circulate and are marketed on both sides of the Mediterranean. The project hypothesised that these apparatus constitute both a privileged site of engagement in the north European economy for migrants populations from the south, as well as a place to which former immigrants mobilised by the Fordist economy and currently sedentarised in the north European metropoles are relegated. The research was also based on the hypothesis that the coupling of nomadic networks and sedentary commercial apparatus favour arrangements whose status lies between the formal and the informal, legality and illegality, and which the actors have mastered.

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**Family Reunification Evaluation Project**

A research project supported under the 4th Framework Programme

Overall objective: to provide a European overview of policy for family reunification of immigrant families and a better understanding of the current problems that reunified immigrant families face in order to better ensure the well being of these families and to reduce the possibility of their marginalisation and mal-adjustment.

More specific objectives: 1) to evaluate the process of granting family reunification from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives; 2) to evaluate the consequences of family reunification looking in particular at the kind of changes which occur in the family structure and how the family adjusts to the new environment in the host country; 3) to evaluate the reunified family from both sociological and economic perspectives; 4) to delineate existing support policy for reunified immigrant policies in order to gain a better understanding of the areas in which these families need additional assistance; 5) to develop a standard European criteria for family reunification policy ranging from the process of granting family reunification to support policies for already reunified immigrant families.

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**Migrant Insertion in the Informal Economy, Deviant Behaviour and the Impact on Receiving Societies**

A research project supported under the 4th Framework Programme

The role of migrant workers in the growth of the informal economy, the spreading of deviant behaviour among migrants and the shifting of many migrants into the illegal economy, the negative attitudes for receiving societies towards migrants are generally studied one at time and country by country. This research project aimed at getting over the usual division among the different approaches and to criticize the common opinion that neglects how immigration has an important "mirror effect" for the problems of the receiving societies.

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The thematic network addressed a number of different questions and concerns. The main questions were the following: Does globalisation affect different cities in different ways? Does ethnicity and receiving societies matter? What are the specificities, if any, that derive from different origin of migrants and different host countries? What are the different strategies adopted by the member states concerning migrants? The two horizontal concerns of the network were: data and the link between research and policy.

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This research project examined national policies and strategies aimed to integrate second-generation migrant youth within different European societies as to their relative effectiveness. It aimed to permit a systematic assessment of the nature and extent of integration of young people by comparing simultaneously national differences and differences between the children of international migrants and autochthonous young people. The main part of the research involved an empirical assessment of integration strategies in France, Germany and United Kingdom. This was supplemented by a range of secondary analyses of parallel phenomena in The Netherlands, Sweden, Spain, Finland and Switzerland. Central to the research are the twin beliefs that issues of integration are central to the effective social, economic and cultural development of Europe and that the experiences of each country can and should inform the development of best practises both within and across the nations that constitute the European Union. The research tried to fill a gap in contemporary social scientific knowledge about the integration of the children of international migrants within contemporary Europe. To date, there is little rigorous empirical research into the effectiveness of the various strategies that have evolved to resolve this central dilemma.

Project website: http://www.uni-bamberg.de/projekte/effnatis

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Muslim voices in the European Union: the stranger within - community, identity and employment

A research project supported under the 4th Framework Programme

The aim of this research project was to examine the nature of "social exclusion, marginalisation, economic deprivation and cultural disadvantage" for individuals, groups and communities within the European Union in light of recent initiatives to enhance "economic growth and competitiveness". In order to achieve this, the project focused on an important and increasingly visible European ethno-religious community, namely European Muslims (citizen, residents and immigrants). The project had three phases: a. an analytical, descriptive and comparative account in eight European countries of the different ways and processes by which Muslims in Europe have been socially excluded and marginalised; b. an analytical account in six European countries (Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and the UK) of how the expansion of new forms of informal (for example, home working), and formal employment articulate with both the "new" socio-cultural values (female segregation) and the variety of forms of "legality" which characterize European Muslims, and which contribute to the development and growth of a separate solidarity among all European Muslims; c. the development of specific recommendations with regard to the formulation of policies which aim to enhance the social re-integration of European Muslims.

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Child Immigration Project (CHIP)

A research project supported under the 4th Framework Programme

Although, the phenomenon of immigration is not a recent development, its complexity does not appear to be yet fully understood. This is tending to result in policy that is reduced to addressing "emergency issues" such as gaining entry, finding a job and crime.

This is even more noticeable with regard to minors of immigrant origin i.e. those with immigrant parents and/or grandparents. The national policies designed to integrate immigrant minors and minors of ethnic origin into their host society have not been very successful, leaving minors at risk of social exclusion.

This project has analysed national definitions, indicators, and evaluation systems, both in conceptual and in statistical terms. It also analysed specific policy responses in each of the countries that have been examined (Italy, Greece, Great Britain, France, Sweden, Belgium and Israel), especially in education and training. The project has reviewed classification and definition systems for the well-being of children and has developed a new definition of well-being for children of immigrant origin according to a hierarchy of basic indicators that could be used for evaluating the condition of children and targeting specific policy.

Project Briefing Paper: http://www.pjb.co.uk/npl/bp17.htm
Project website: http://www.injep.fr/chip

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The project focused on the evaluation of social citizenship policies in relation to self-employment activities implemented by member countries of the European Union. Those policies were examined which aim to promote self-employment as prominent active social integration strategies, targeting women and minority groups as groups most likely to be threatened by exclusion and also as groups with a growing propensity towards self-employment.

Brief description of the project: The globalization of the economy, the contraction of jobs in formal sectors, as well as long-term unemployment of an increasing number of people has led many to the decision of starting up their own business, in order to integrate themselves into the labour market. Self-employment has thus become a social strategy for individual integration. Policy targets taking into account starter strategies shift from welfare towards active social integration. New concepts and instruments of integrational strategies aim to improve social integration on the level of self-employment projects. The research was based upon the explicit hypothesis that active social integration policies aiming at the promotion of self-employment of unemployed women and migrant minority members can only be successful if their specific socialisation under unstable biographical and work conditions is recognised and compensation is provided for their discontinuous working careers. The empirical methodology of this project challenged this hypothesis through the systematic collection of life-histories and work-histories from samples of women and migrants who participated in programmes geared to active social integration. These samples were matched with samples of migrants and women who have become successfully self-employed without benefit of these programmes and policies. Through this challenge testing of the hypothesis, the research aimed to formulate concepts for effective social policies related to efforts of members of socially vulnerable groups. The project established a European-wide research infrastructure with the instruments of a common database and software training in qualitative data analysis.

Project website: http://www.rz.uni-frankfurt.de/fb03/tser/

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The need for a common EU migration policy is connected with the characteristics of a common European market, since the abolition of interior borders results in a dependency of each member state on the immigration policy of the other states. Once a foreigner enters EU-territory, the further migration of this person can no longer be controlled. As a result of free labour and product markets within Europe, individual member countries are unable to follow independent migration policies without potentially harming other members. Therefore, a unified migration policy on the European level may need to be considered. The organisation of such a policy, however, requires knowledge about:

- The type of migrants (family migrants, economic migrants, asylum seekers, high or low skilled migrants) that are attracted by the different countries in the EU as well as the selection process and the determinants of return migration.

- The determinants of a fast assimilation process of both, first- and second-generation migrants into the society and the labour market of the receiving countries in order to minimize the costs of immigration.

- The effects of immigration on the labour market outcomes of natives.

The results of the project offer some important insights to these questions. Many case studies have been produced covering different issues and addressing different population sub-groups or domains of economy in eleven countries (UK, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Sweden, Israel Switzerland, Italy, Portugal and Spain).

**Project Briefing Paper:** [http://www.pjb.co.uk/npl/bp38.htm](http://www.pjb.co.uk/npl/bp38.htm)

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Migration and Social Integration of Migrants
A review of 17 EU-supported research projects in the area of migration

This 2003 report was a first review of the results of 17 relevant research projects supported by DG Research under FP4 and FP5. The report drew out key research findings and highlighted their relevance for EU policies. It was presented at a policy-informing conference organised jointly by DG Research, DG Employment and Social Affairs, and DG Justice and Home Affairs.

The report is available at: http://www.cordis.lu/citizens/publications.htm
Executive Summary

The academic activities in the fields of migration and ethnicity cover topics that have become central fields of research and public debate during the last two decades. Before the 1980s, these areas were a sort of proving grounds in which various social scientists probed their worldviews, methods and theories. These fields were not necessarily reviewed because of their political or scientific importance, but rather because of the relative simplicity behind implying differences in these fields in comparison to other social topics. This has changed subsequently, but there is still a wide confusion about which concepts are necessary to effectively study these important social phenomena.

For the purposes of this study, we subsume under the term migration all transstate mobility of social groups, including labour migrants, refugees, displaced persons and others. The term ethnicity is understood as politically instrumentalised culture. The term culture refers to the symbolic world of our social orientations and the work on these symbols or symbolic formations.

Not only in Europe does research in topics related to migration and ethnicity constitute a fragmented and interdisciplinary field of academic activities, dominated – but not monopolised – by the social sciences. Specialists in sociology, political science, psychology and education, in law and regional studies, in economics and theology, in ethnography and history, as well as in linguistic and cultural studies are analysing international migration processes, the settlement and integration of immigrants, asylum and entry policies, the formation of cultural milieus and minorities, the completion of immigrant communities, the formation of diasporas, the ethnicisation of social and economic processes and the perspectives of cultural diversity. Even in the so-called ‘life sciences’, scientists are studying phenomena of migration and ethnicity, as can be demonstrated by some projects carried out in the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. Historical evidence of this interest exists as well. For example, research on migration and ethnicity in the early 1960s in Germany focussed extensively on medicine and the health implications of ‘guest worker’ immigration.

Accordingly, it is not an unexpected result of this evaluation that the fragmentation and interdisciplinarity of research on migration and ethnicity is also demonstrated by the projects funded by DG Research in the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. In these programmes, no field of scientific research ignored the topics of migration and ethnicity. Often, immigrant populations or cultural minorities are utilised as comparison groups. One can even argue that this process of institutional fragmentation of the research processes has accelerated over the last years due to ongoing political debates regarding the success or failure of the integration of immigrants into the European societies or of integration policies of the EU member states itself. These debates resulted in a stronger focus on migration and ethnicity in all fields of social sciences – from research on education (e.g. the OECD Pisa survey) to employment expertise (e.g. in the framework of the European Employment Strategy), and from policy analysis (e.g. many studies carried out on the harmonisation process of EU immigration and asylum policy) to socio-psychological studies.

The integration of immigrants and the ‘management’ of immigration will be central issues in European politics for the decades to come. Correspondingly, these topics will also be central issues in the European research arena. The late Robert K. Merton states that migration research can been interpreted as a seismograph measuring the general developments in societies (Merton: 1995). This seismograph appears to indicate a vivid – but fragmented – research landscape in Europe in the forthcoming years.

It is not the homogeneity of approaches, theories and findings that determined our first impression of the projects financed under the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes, but rather their heterogeneity. A ‘European research area’ in its narrow definition hardly exists. No dominating ‘European school’ of thought can be identified when looking at the results of post-war migration research until today. In academia – but more importantly, in the societies, civitati and polities of the EU – consensus has not been created on the terminology of migration and ethnicity, nor on the place of such in the worldviews of agents and articulators. Remarkably enough, however, the framework programmes gave and are giving researchers the chance to overcome national and regional scientific views and research traditions as well as to widen the scope of smaller and local research funding in order to include comparative perspectives. Thus, a
correct understanding of migration and ethnicity as a European and even global field has been significantly aided by the actions taken by the DG Research.

Through the various programmes and calls, established research institutions on the various national levels were encouraged to constitute or intensify their interrelations with colleagues and research agencies in the international arena. Studying the migration and ethnicity phenomena has become a quasi ‘organic’ topic of comparative approaches and projects on the European level. Cooperation among research agencies from older and new European immigration countries have culminated in fruitful results pertaining to common perspectives and theory-building. The debates and presentations that resulted from the research have been important as well, and a sense of ‘Europeanisation’ can also be seen in the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. Although an analysis of the outcome of such programmes is not always possible due to the lack of scientifically-usable final presentations, publications, etc., the scope of the European exchange is nonetheless remarkable. The same is true for the focus on the participation of young researchers through the funding conferences and other forms of European meetings. Finally – and of most importance – is the formation of a generation of European early stage researchers through such research programmes. This is striking when looking at the European efforts to promote cross-cultural research and should not be underestimated in its value for the development of the intended European research area.

The following report begins with an introduction, in which the scope, methodology and main findings of the analysis are presented. In the next chapter, the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes and their sub-programmes are described and discussed. In chapter four, the participating projects are described and analysed in a comparative manner. Following this, the state of the art in the framework programmes will be presented. Chapter six gives a quantitative analysis of the framework programmes in the areas concerning migration, cultural diversity and ethnicity. The current situation of research on migration, cultural diversity and ethnicity will be analysed in chapter seven. Finally, the report is concluded in chapter eight, and critical remarks are formulated.

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