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Research & Innovation Projects
in support to European Policy

Migration and Mobility



*Research and
Innovation*



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Research and Innovation
Directorate B – European Research Area
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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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Migration and Mobility

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Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2016

ISBN 978-92-79-53983-1

doi:10.2777/875085

ISSN 1831-9424

KI-NA-27-592-EN-N

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Foreword

In recent months, record inflows of asylum seekers and economic migrants have pushed migration at the top of policy and legislative agendas and at the forefront of media attention. According to a May 2015 Eurobarometer, European citizens see immigration as the biggest challenge facing the EU currently.

Beyond current events, migration has been a key topic in Europe since a long time. Migration is a complex phenomenon, requiring policy responses based on facts, figures and scientific evidence. Human and Social Sciences disciplines are key in providing data and analyses of these dynamics. Research on migration was prominent under the Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities research theme of the Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Development. Scientific areas covered include migrants' integration, trans-nationalism, temporary/circular migration, gender relations, migration and development, data on flows and statistical modelling, diversity, and economic impact of immigration. Research on migration is part of Horizon 2020, especially in Societal Challenge 6 «Europe in a changing world – Inclusion, Innovative and Reflective Societies».

This publication presents an overview of past and ongoing research projects in the abovementioned areas. Some basic information is provided for each project. Readers willing to explore further are referred to projects' websites and other resources.

Elisabeth Lipiatou
Head of Unit, Reflective Societies

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1.

EU Research Projects and actions on migration

Tolerance, Pluralism and Social Cohesion: Responding to the Challenges of the 21st Century in Europe

ACCEPT PLURALISM

<http://www.accept-pluralism.eu>

Project reference: 243837

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 600 230**

From 2010 to 2013

Selected under topic: SSH-2009-3.3.1 Tolerance and cultural diversity

**Project coordinator:
EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE, Italy**

**tolerance • diversity • religion
• ethnicity • minorities**

Description

ACCEPT PLURALISM was about toleration and acceptance of ethnic and religious diversity in contemporary Europe. ACCEPT PLURALISM reviewed critically past empirical research and the scholarly theoretical literature on the topic. It conducted original empirical research in 14 EU Member States and one accession country (Turkey) focusing on key events of national and European relevance that thematise different understandings and practices of tolerance and/or acceptance of ethnic and religious diversity.

The purpose of ACCEPT PLURALISM was twofold. The project developed an original theoretical and normative framework of different types of (in)tolerance to diversity, and also explored policy responses with a view to providing key messages for policy makers. Adequate policies seek meeting points between the realities and expectations of European and national policy makers, civil society, and minority groups.

ACCEPT PLURALISM

Preliminary Outcomes

Bringing together empirical and theoretical findings, the project published a State of the Art Report on Tolerance and Cultural Diversity in Europe targeting policy makers, NGOs and practitioners, a Handbook on Ideas of Tolerance and Cultural Diversity in Europe aimed to be used at upper high school level and with local/national policy makers, a Tolerance Indicators' Toolkit where qualitative and quantitative indicators may be used to score each country's performance on tolerating cultural diversity, and a book on Tolerance, Pluralism and Cultural Diversity in Europe, mainly aimed to an academic readership.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, UK

CENTRAL EUROPEAN
UNIVERSITY, HU

UNIVERSITY OF MILAN, IT

UNIVERSITAT POMPEU FABRA, ES

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
FOR MINORITY STUDIES AND
INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS, BG

BILGI UNIVERSITY, TR

SCIENCES PO, FR

UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM, NL

STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY, SE

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY
VIADRINA, DE

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, IE

UNIVERSITY OF POZNAN, PL

UNIVERSITY OF AARHUS, DK

ROMANIAN ACADEMIC SOCIETY,
RO

CHURCHES' COMMISSION FOR
MIGRANTS IN EUROPE, BE

MEDITERRANEAN INSTITUTE FOR
GENDER STUDIES, CY

BANLIEUES D'EUROPE, FR

Exploring the Security-Democracy Nexus in the Caucasus

CASCADE

<http://www.cascade-caucasus.eu>

Project reference: 613354

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 488 450**

From 2014 to 2017

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2013.4.1-1 Security
and democracy in the
neighborhood: the case of
the Caucasus**

**Project coordinator:
FONDATION MAISON DES
SCIENCES DE L'HOMME
(FMSH), France**

**Caucasus • neighbourhood •
security • democratisation •
societal challenges • conflict
• EU policy**

Description

CASCADE's objective is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the connections between security and democracy in the Caucasus in support of the development of the EU's external policy. A component of the project deals with migration from the Caucasus to the EU. It pursues three objectives.

First, it investigates the connection between socio-economic changes, poverty and migration. As poverty is a major driving force for migration from the Caucasus, a better understanding of how it affects Caucasian populations and how it can be effectively addressed provides the backdrop to analysing social mobility and social security in the Caucasus.

Second, it investigates EU migration policy and perceptions thereof in the South Caucasus (especially in respect to visa-free prospects, visa facilitation and readmission agreements, mobility partnerships and forceful or voluntary returnee integration).

Third, it provides an in-depth analysis of labour migration with foci on (i) Georgian female labour migration to Greece and (ii) institutional capacities within South Caucasian governments to support migration to the EU.



Preliminary Outcomes

- Awareness-raising campaign and practical guidebooks produced in Armenia for labour migrants to the EU.
- Fieldwork in Armenia and Azerbaijan on (i) connections between poverty and migration, and (ii) connections between poverty, mobility and security and conflicts. A working paper will analyse how poverty affects demographic changes, social ties and solidarities and the influence of conflicts on mobility.
- A monograph on labour migration from the Caucasus based on fieldwork in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia, which will present the results of an in-depth qualitative survey among labour migrants.
- Working paper on poverty and migration in Georgia analysing how poverty affects the Georgian population and accounts for their migration to other countries. Special attention will be dedicated to the issue of mobility partnerships with EU member states and circular mobility of Georgian workers to EU countries.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
(UOB), UK

FUNDACIÓN PARA LAS RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES Y EL DIÁLOGO EXTERIOR (FRIDE), ES

STIFTELSEN STOCKHOLMS INTERNATIONELLA FREDSFORSKNINGSINSTITUT (SIPRI), SE

FRIEDRICH SCHILLER UNIVERSITY JENA (FSU JENA), DE

INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY OF THE RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (IGRAS), RU

CENTRE FOR NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (CNIS), AZ

GEORGIAN FOUNDATION FOR STRATEGIC AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES (GFSIS), GE

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (ICHD), AM

Cooperation on European Research in Economics

COEURE

<http://www.coeure.eu>

Project reference: 320300

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 400 000**

From 2013 to 2016

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2012.1.2-1
Coordinating research
agendas on economic
policy, prioritisation and
coordination in Europe**

**Project coordinator:
FONDATION JEAN-JACQUES
LAFFONT / TOULOUSE
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS,
France**

**economic research • policy
outcomes • research agenda
• research funding**

Description

The COEURE Coordination Action aims at evaluating European research in economics; at contributing to key EU economic policy issues and at bringing together the key stakeholders in the European economic research space – scientists, users of research in the policy community or the private sector, and funders of research – in a process of stocktaking, consultation and evaluation, in order to propose an Agenda for Research Funding for Economics in Europe.

The main objectives of COEURE are: evaluating strengths and weaknesses of the European research in economics, mapping the frontiers of economic research and assessing its potential to contribute to the policy issues on the European 2020 Agenda.

The project is divided into three work packages:

- Advances in Economic Research: funding for Economics in Europe
- Evaluating Mechanisms for Funding Economic Research in Europe
- Setting an Agenda for Research Funding for Economics in Europe

Preliminary Outcomes

In view of the COEURE objectives, eleven economic research areas have been selected for analysis and eleven related workshops have been organised:

1. Fiscal and Monetary Policies after the Crises
2. European Financial Markets: Policy Challenges and Research Agenda
3. EU Dual Labour Markets: Consequences and Potential Reforms
4. Energy, Environment and Sustainability in the European Context: Policy Issues and Research Agenda
5. Efficient Transport, Skilled Cities and Regional Disparities: the State of the Art and a Research Agenda
6. Towards a Smart Europe: a Research Agenda for Innovation and Growth
7. Trade and Development in a Globalised World: The Roadmap for a Research Agenda
8. Competition and regulation in markets for goods and services
9. Inequality and Welfare
10. Population, migration, aging and health
11. Human capital and education

In addition, there is a twelfth topic, “data and methods”, which cuts across areas and policy issues and covers current developments in data and research methods in economics. A workshop has also been organised on this topic.

Project partners

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

BOCCONI UNIVERSITY, IT

UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE DE BRUXELLES, BE

DORTMUND UNIVERSITY, DE

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE, IT

CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY, HU

NORWEGIAN SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, NO

CENTRE FOR ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH, UK

Cultural Pathways to Economic Self-Sufficiency and Entrepreneurship: Family Values and Youth Unemployment in Europe

CUPESSE

<http://www.cupesse.eu>

Project reference: 613257

**EU contribution:
EUR 4 999 220**

From 2014 to 2018

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2013.1.2-1 Overcoming
youth unemployment in
Europe**

**Project coordinator:
INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL
SCIENCE, UNIVERSITY OF
HEIDELBERG, Germany**

**youth • unemployment •
entrepreneurship • family
values • economic self-
sufficiency**

Description

CUPESSE brings together both young and advanced researchers with different disciplinary backgrounds (economics, political science, psychology, sociology, and statistics) from ten different Member States and Associated Countries to analyse the determinants of economic self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship of young Europeans. It is based on a survey design and seeks to understand how the cultural context of family affects youth employment and economic and social independence.

While the project's focus is on family values, it also controls for the potential effects of other factors such as opportunity structures and education. The explicit focus on the inter-generational transmission of family values represents the key innovation of the project. In theoretical terms, the project aims to establish the pathways – or mechanisms – through which values and their inter-generational transmission shape the economic self-sufficiency behaviour of young men and young women (18-35 years). In empirical terms, CUPESSE will produce an original dataset.



Preliminary Outcomes

The project started in February 2014. At present the project is preparing the large scale survey and the survey questionnaire. Currently the project is preoccupied with gathering and harmonising secondary data on labour market policies and entrepreneurship across European countries. Also, the theoretical framework for analysing and comparing cultural pathways to economic self-sufficiency and entrepreneurship has been developed. First scientific publications from the project including journal articles as well as working papers can be found on the website. With regard to the dissemination of the project results the first two policy briefs as well as the first three newsletters have been released.

Project partners

HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY, DE

UNIVERSITY OF MANNHEIM, DE

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, AT

UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
PRAGUE, CZ

AARHUS UNIVERSITY, DK

CENTRAL EUROPEAN
UNIVERSITY, HU

UNIVERSITY OF CATANIA, IT

UNIVERSITY OF GRANADA, ES

POMPEU FABRA UNIVERSITY OF
BARCELONA, ES

UNIVERSITY OF BERN, CH

KOÇ UNIVERSITY OF ISTANBUL,
TR

NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY UPON
TYNE, UK

EURICE - EUROPEAN RESEARCH
AND PROJECT OFFICE GMBH, DE

Addressing Demand in Anti-Trafficking Efforts and Policies

DEMANDAT

<http://www.demandat.eu>

Project reference: 612869

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 498 553**

From 2014 to 2017

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2013.5.1-2 Addressing
demand in anti-trafficking
Efforts and Policies**

**Project coordinator:
INTERNATIONAL CENTRE
FOR MIGRATION POLICY
DEVELOPMENT, Austria**

trafficking in human beings
• exploitation • demand
• demand-side measures •
smart regulation

Description

The DemandAT project aims to understand the role of demand in the trafficking of human beings and to assess the impact and potential of demand-side measures to reduce trafficking, drawing on insights on regulating demand from related areas.

The research includes a strong theoretical and conceptual component through an examination of the concept of demand in trafficking from a historical and economic perspective. Regulatory approaches are studied in policy areas that address demand in illicit markets, in order to develop a better understanding of the impact that the different regulatory approaches can have on demand. Demand-side arguments in different fields of trafficking as well as demand-side policies of selected countries are examined in order to provide a better understanding of the available policy options and impacts. Finally, the research also involves in-depth case studies both of the particular fields in which trafficking occurs (domestic work, prostitution, the globalised production of goods) and of particular policy approaches (law enforcement and campaigns).

Preliminary Outcomes

The first phase of the project (2014 to 2015) was designed to take stock of existing research and secondary sources, and to build the basis for its second phase (2015-2016) involving five case studies. Thematically it involved a comprehensive analysis of demand from an economic and historical perspective, a review of the use of demand arguments in different “fields” of trafficking, a review of policy instruments in steering demand and a mapping of demand-side policies in selected countries.

The research shows that demand in the context of trafficking is rarely explicitly defined and used inconsistently. The project thus recommends limiting the use of the concept of demand to the economic meaning of the term, i.e. the willingness and ability to purchase a commodity. Other factors (such as preferences, values, etc.) should be discussed as potential factors influencing demand, but not as demand per se. “Command and control” strategies, e.g. criminalisation of the purchase of services provided or goods produced by victims of trafficking currently dominate demand-side policies. To complement these, the project also reviewed the potential of “smart” forms of regulation. The review of actual demand-side policies in selected countries revealed that there are few policies specifically addressing demand in the context of trafficking. Rather, policies are usually broader, which needs to be taken on board when developing policies.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF BREMEN, DE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, UK
LA STRADA INTERNATIONAL, NL
LUND UNIVERSITY, SE
UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, UK
EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE, IT
GENEVA CENTRE FOR THE
DEMOCRATIC CONTROL OF
ARMED FORCES, CH
LA STRADA, CZ

DIVERCITIES

<http://www.urbandiversities.eu>

Project reference: 319970

**EU contribution:
EUR 6 500 000**

From 2013 to 2017

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2012.2.2-1 Governance
of cohesion and diversity in
urban contexts**

**Project coordinator:
UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, the
Netherlands**

**diversity • cohesion • mobility
• deprived neighbourhoods •
cities**

Governing Urban Diversity: Creating Social Cohesion, Social Mobility and Economic Performance in Today's Hyper-diversified Cities

Description

Cities are becoming more diverse. This increasing diversity associated with migration, different lifestyles within and between groups leads to diverse and usually unequal opportunities for different groups of urban residents. Within cities, especially deprived neighbourhoods show a large diversity, often accompanied by large differences in lifestyles and socioeconomic inequality.

Diversity within cities and neighbourhoods can create problems, such as feelings of discomfort, clashing values and norms, conflicts in or over public space, racism and even open conflicts on the streets. Diverse cities and neighbourhoods can also create opportunities for their residents: possibilities for new social contacts, social cohesion and economic opportunities. People may support each other in their daily lives or create possibilities for social mobility.



Preliminary Outcomes

- Urban policies are too much focused on multicultural and assimilationist perspectives, while a focus on lifestyles, activities and attitudes of people would be more appropriate.
- Residents of deprived and diverse urban neighbourhoods are quite satisfied with their housing conditions and their neighbourhood.
- The diversity in such areas is in general not negatively experienced by the inhabitants of such areas.
- Residents of such areas do have contacts with each other, but many of them also have their social contacts and activities elsewhere.
- Within deprived and diverse neighbourhoods residents do tend to have social contacts with people who are “like them” in terms of activities and attitudes, but “parallel lives” are also quite common.

Project partners

AALBORG UNIVERSITY, DK
DELFT UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, NL
FACHHOCHSCHULE ERFURT, DE
HELMHOLZ CENTRE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH, DE
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, TR
NATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH (EKKE), EL
POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PL
SZEGED UNIVERSITY, HU
SYNERGO MOBILITY-POLITICS-SPACE GMBH, CH
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON, UK
UNIVERSITY OF ANTWERP, BE
UNIVERSITY OF TARTU, EE
UNIVERSITY OF URBANIO CARLO BO, IT
UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, AT
UNIVERSITY PARIS-EST CRETEIL, FR

EU External Borders and the Immediate Neighbours. Analysing Regional Development Options through Policies and Practices of Cross-Border Cop-operation

EUBORDERREGIONS

<http://www.euborderregions.eu>

Project reference: 266920

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 600 000**

From 2011 to 2015

Selected under topic: SSH-2010-2.2-1 EU regions and their interaction with the neighbourhood regions

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN FINLAND, KARELIAN INSTITUTE, Finland**

borders • cross-border cooperation • cohesion • neighbourhood policy

Description

The project's main goal has been to explore relationships between borders, cooperation and development at the European Union's external boundaries. Regions on both sides of the EU's new external borders generally lack many of the employment opportunities available elsewhere. More open borders, the EU enlargement process and "neighbourhood" have increased the international salience of social affairs, economic development, minority rights, cross-border employment and trade, the environment, etc. One question that looms large is whether cross-border co-operation can emerge as a regional development resource as well as promote greater social interaction between the EU and its neighbours. A major challenge in this respect is that of strengthening an enlarged EU while avoiding new divisions that security policies, visas and restrictive border regimes might impose.

Outcomes

The project's research has resulted in a better understanding of the border as a potential resource. It is clear that national contexts and the gaps between them very much influence policy-oriented behaviours at national and subnational levels. As a result the project has observed that stakeholders generally affirm the desirability of CBC (Cross-Border Co-operation) although actual implementation remains patchy. One reason for this are huge gaps between local level needs and interests and (geo)politics that governs the management of borders. Border communities rarely possess political and economic influence to negotiate special border regime conditions with state agencies. However, a degree of local control can be achieved through local networks that create bridges across hard borders. For this reason, civil society needs to be a more important part of a nexus between Cohesion and Neighbourhood policies.

Project partners

CENTRE FOR INDEPENDENT
SOCIAL RESEARCH, RU

CENTRO STUDI DI POLITICA
INTERNAZIONALE, IT

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED
STUDIES, AT

LA SAPIENZA, UNIVERSITY OF
ROME, IT

LEIBNIZ-INSTITUT FÜR
REGIONALENTWICKLUNG UND
STRUKTURPLANUNG, DE

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL
UNIVERSITY, TR

NORDREGIO, SE

PEIPI CENTER FOR
TRANSBOUNDARY
COOPERATION, EE

TÁRKI-SOCIAL SCIENCE
RESEARCH INSTITUTE, HU

UNIVERSITAT AUTÓNOMA DE
BARCELONA, ES

UNIVERSITY OF THESSALY, SEED
CENTRE, EL

UNIVERSITY OF TROMSØ,
BARENTS INSTITUTE, NO

UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW,
EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR
REGIONAL AND LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT, PL

Bordering, Political Landscapes and Social Arenas: Potentials and Challenges of Evolving Border Concepts in a post-Cold War World

EUBORDERSCAPES

<http://www.euborderscapes.eu>

Project reference: 290775

**EU contribution:
EUR 6 900 000**

From 2012 to 2016

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2011.4.2-1 The evolving
concept of borders**

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN
FINLAND, Finland**

political and social borders
• conceptual change •
Europeanisation

Description

EUBORDERSCAPES studies conceptual change linked to fundamental social, economic, cultural and geopolitical understandings of state borders. Major paradigmatic shifts in scientific debate are also considered. While state borders are the basic frame of reference, our approach emphasises the social significance and subjectivities of state borders while critically interrogating “objective” categories of state territoriality and international relations. The project is not only focused at more general and abstract levels of conceptual change but also investigate concrete impacts of borders. EUBORDERSCAPES compares and contrasts how different and often contested conceptualisations of state borders (in terms of their political, social, cultural and symbolic significance) resonate in concrete contexts at the level of everyday life.



Preliminary Outcomes

EUBORDERSCAPES research activities reflect different ways in which political and social borders condition understandings of Europe and a sense of European citizenship and participation. Strands of conceptual change have been derived through the analysis of political language and discursive shifts:

- Singling out the most important counter-concepts (Europe – non-Europe, East-West, North vs. South, ‘us’-‘them’, etc.)
- The construction of borders and socio-spatial delimitations via discourses of othering, inclusion and exclusion; metaphors of the bridge, the gate, the flank, etc.
- Drawing attention to political and institutional contexts and their implications: who produces the given conceptualisation, what are/were the stakes.

Project partners

RADBOD UNIVERSITY
NIJMEGEN/NIJMEGEN CENTRE
FOR BORDER RESEARCH, NL

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL
UNIVERSITY/CENTRE FOR BLACK
SEA AND ASIAN STUDIES, TR

INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY-
RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF
SCIENCES, RU

UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE
BARCELONA, ES

UNIVERSITY OF TROMSØ, NO

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY BELFAST,
UK

BEN GURION UNIVERSITY OF THE
NEGEV, IL

UNIVERSITY OF UMEA, SE

UNIVERSITY OF BERGAMO, IT

UNIVERSITY OF GDANSK , PL

KHARKHIV NATIONAL
UNIVERSITY, UA

CENTRE FOR ADVANCED
STUDIES, BU

LEIBNIZ-INSTITUTE FOR
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND
STRUCTURAL PLANNING, DE

CENTRE FOR POPULATION,
POVERTY AND PUBLIC POLICY
STUDIES, LU

CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA
RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE, FR

UNIVERSITÉ JOSEPH FOURNIER,
FR

CENTRE FOR REGIONAL STUDIES,
HU

CENTRE FOR INDEPENDENT
SOCIAL RESEARCH, RU

UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI, FI

UNIVERSITY OF EAST LONDON,
UK

Imagining Europe from the outside. On the role of democracy and human rights perceptions in constructing migration aspirations and decisions towards Europe

EUMAGINE

<http://www.eumagine.org>

Project reference: 244703

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 851 789**

From 2010 to 2013

**Selected under topic: SSH-
2009-4.2.2. Perspectives
from outside the EU on
human rights, democracy and
peace**

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF ANTWERP,
Belgium**

**migration aspirations •
human rights • democracy •
perceptions**

Description

The project examined how Europe is perceived from outside and how these perceptions affect migration aspirations. It focused on the role of people's perceptions on democracy and human rights – both in their respective countries of origin as well as in Europe – play in the aspirations to migrate or not. The project also looked into how perceptions on human rights and democracy interact with other determinants of migration aspirations; to what extent migration is perceived as a valuable life project, and how potential migrants compare Europe to other migration destinations.

EUMAGINE studied migration-related perceptions among persons aged 18-39 in four countries of origin: Morocco, Senegal, Turkey and Ukraine. These included persons who had previous migration experience, who had no experience but aspired to migrate, and others who had never migrated and did not aspire to do so.



Outcomes

The results demonstrate the relevance of perceptions on human rights and democracy in the home country and the migration destination in explaining migration aspirations. Perceptions of human rights and democracy status were measured by looking at people's views on job opportunities, corruption levels, educational opportunities and gender equality. The analysis shows that negative views on job opportunities and corruption levels in the country of origin on the one hand and positive perceptions of employment and corruption levels in Europe on the other, positively affect migration aspirations.

Evidence was found also for the importance of several individual and household characteristics in predicting migration aspirations, such as gender, age and marital status, as well as wealth and education, albeit to considerably varying degrees across countries and regions.

Project partners

IMI, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, UK
UNIVERSITÉ MOHAMED V AGDAL,
MA

KOC UNIVERSITY, TR

PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE
OSLO, NO

UNIVERSITÉ CHEIKH ANTA DIOP,
SN

COMPAS, UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD, UK

CENTRE OF SOCIOLOGICAL
RESEARCH, UA

On the Margins of the European Community – Young Adults of Ethnic Minority Background in Seven European Countries

EUMARGINS

<http://www.iss.uio.no/forskning/eumargins>

Project reference: 217524

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 418 732**

From 2008 to 2011

Selected under topic: SSH-2007-3.2-01 Youth and social exclusion

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF OSLO,
Norway**

inclusion • exclusion • young migrants • descendants

Description

The EUMARGINS investigated experiences of young adults with immigrant backgrounds in seven different countries: Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Italy, France, Spain and Estonia. The research project sought to enhance the understanding of inclusion and exclusion processes among young adults of immigrant background. The premise was that individuals may be included in some life arenas, but at the same time excluded from other arenas and that these situations can change over a course of a life time. Analysis of existing statistics, past research, migration history, legal sources (first phase) was therefore used in combination with life story interviews and participant observation (second phase).



EUMARGINS

On the Margins of the European Community

Outcomes

Categories used in political arguments and the media are not innocent. In all the countries in our study, we see that the media and politicians have a tendency to target immigrants in general, and young immigrants in particular, as 'different.' The social democratic welfare regimes of Norway and Sweden protect young adult immigrants from material deprivation and also secure their labour market conditions in the sense that the labour market is regulated with standards for contracts and salaries. But these conditions only secure those young immigrants who already have a residence permit, whereas newcomers are in a less favourable position. In the welfare regimes of Southern Europe, young adult immigrants have easy access to the informal economy, but are in a danger of being exploited as cheap labour and with no regular contracts. The most vulnerable young people in terms of exclusion are those who migrate on their own, and have no network around them to help them in the transition to inclusion. Immigration and citizenship law set the absolute limits of inclusion. Language fluency is important in order to succeed both in school and at the labour market, and is often a barrier to inclusion. Labour market statistics in all countries reflect the ethnic hierarchies of the respective societies or what we call 'hierarchies of belonging.'

Project partners

INSTITUTE OF BALTIC STUDIES/
UNIVERSITY OF TARTU, EE

A.R.O.F.E, FR

UNIVERSITY OF GENOA, IT

GRUP IGIA, ES

UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG,
SE

GOLDSMITHS COLLEGE, UK

Transnational Migration in Transition: Transformative Characteristics of Temporary Mobility of People

EURA-NET

<http://www.uta.fi/eura-net>

Project reference: 612921

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 497 496**

From 2014 to 2017

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2013.3.1-1 Addressing
European governance of
temporary migration and
mobility to Europe**

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF TAMPERE,
Finland**

**Caucasus • neighbourhood •
security • democratisation •
societal challenges • conflict
• EU policy**

Description

The aim of EURA-NET is to produce scientifically sound and innovative framings for investigating transformative characteristics and development impacts of temporary transnational migration and mobility in highly industrialised societies, transformation countries and developing countries. Theoretical and empirical studies are being accomplished to attain an understanding of the transformative characteristics of temporary migration in China, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and Ukraine, as well as in wider international and regional contexts. Research data are being gathered through interviews with individual migrants and national and international policy-makers. The findings in the European-Asian context will provide insights to be applied to other world regions.

Preliminary Outcomes

While EU countries try to recruit highly-skilled professionals from Asia and other continents, selective regulations and bureaucratic practices impair their attractiveness in the global competition for talent. There is no commonly accepted definition of what is meant by temporary migration and who is qualified as a temporary migrant, and in many cases no statistical data are available, or the categories of existing statistics do not match the categories of temporary migration. Despite the shortcomings in the existing statistics, the findings indicate that temporary migration between the EU and Asia is on the increase. Not only are growing numbers of Asian highly-skilled and skilled workers, tertiary level students, family migrants, asylum seekers and irregular migrants moving to EU Member States, but Europeans have also adopted increasingly mobile transnational lifestyles.

Project partners

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES, BE

BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY, CN

UNIVERSITY OF BIELEFELD, DE

UNIVERSITY OF MACEDONIA, EL

ECONOMIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE – BUDAPEST, HU

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, IN

MAASTRICHT UNIVERSITY, NL

SCALABRINI MIGRATION CENTER, PH

MAHIDOL UNIVERSITY, TH

KOC UNIVERSITY, TR

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, UA

Finding a Place for Islam in Europe: Cultural Interactions between Muslim Immigrants and Receiving Societies

EURISLAM

<http://www.eurislam.eu>

Project reference: 215863

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 448 283**

From 2008 to 2012

**Selected under topic:
SSH-2007-3.3-01
Cultural interactions and
multiculturalism in European
societies**

**Project coordinator:
IMES, INSTITUTE FOR
MIGRATION AND ETHNIC
STUDIES, UNIVERSITY
OF AMSTERDAM, The
Netherlands**

**integration • Islam • cross-
national variation**

Description

The aim of this research was to provide a systematic analysis of cross-national differences and similarities in countries' approaches to the cultural integration of immigrants in general and Muslims in particular. The countries studied in this research project are Belgium, France, Germany, The Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The core research question was formulated as follows: 'How have different traditions of national identity, citizenship and church-state relations affected European immigration countries' incorporation of Islam, and what are the consequences of these approaches for patterns of cultural distance and interaction between Muslim immigrants and their descendants, and the receiving society?' In order to answer this question, policy differences were related to cross-national variation in cultural distance and interaction between Muslims and the receiving society population. Different methodologies were combined, allowing for a triangulation of research findings and a combination of quantitative and qualitative insights.



Outcomes

This research evaluated how different traditions of national identity, citizenship, and church-state relations have affected the European public debate around Islam in the last ten years. Different ways in which nation-states deal with religious and cultural differences were demonstrated. Moreover, the ways in which the forms and scopes of public debates take different configurations at national and European level were outlined. Demonstrated is that educational attainment, labour market position, religious identification and bridging social capital all form steady factors in explaining the socio-cultural integration of European Muslims. However, the impact of these factors is relatively small compared to the effect of belonging to a specific group or community.

Project partners

WZB, WISSENSCHAFTSZENTRUM
BERLIN FÜR
SOZIALFORSCHUNG, DE

GERME, INSTITUTE DE
SOCIOLOGIE, UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE
DE BRUXELLES, BE

RESOP, LABORATOIRE DE
RECHERCHES SOCIAL ET
POLITIQUES APPLIQUÉES,
UNIVERSITÉ DE GENÈVE, CH

CEVIPOF, CENTRE DE
RECHERCHES POLITIQUES,
FONDATION NATIONAL DES
SCIENCES POLITIQUES, FR

UNIVBRIS, CENTRE FOR
ETHNICITY AND CITIZENSHIP,
UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, UK

Changing families and sustainable societies: Policy contexts and diversity over the life course and across generations

FamiliesAndSocieties

<http://www.familiesandsocieties.eu>

Project reference: 320116

**EU contribution:
EUR 6 495 142**

From 2013 to 2017

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2012.3.2-1 Families in transitions**

**Project coordinator:
STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITET,
Sweden**

**family • policies • migrant
• life-course • social
integration • Europe**

Description

The project addresses the development of families, including migrants, to provide a research-grounded basis for policy making. It focuses on the complexity of European families, the causes and consequences of family change, and the impact of economic, social, and policy contexts. It examines the family trajectory from a life-course perspective based on comparative analyses applying advanced quantitative methods to high quality register and survey data and also conducts qualitative studies. Our research analyses partnership patterns and childbearing of various immigrant groups and their descendants across Europe, providing valuable information on their social integration. The project also looks at the increasingly important contribution of migrant care workers in solving the care deficit in many European countries, and their situation in different welfare regimes.



FamiliesAndSocieties

Preliminary Outcomes

The project provides in-depth insight into how social and economic contexts shape family trajectories and the well-being of family members, in majority populations and among migrants. The results show that socialisation may be more important than adaptation, indicating the presence of minority subcultures but also poor economic and social integration of some groups, although country context matters (see Working Papers No. 13, 14, 39 and 40 at the project website). The broader societal and policy implications of findings have been discussed with the transnational civil society organisation consortium members as well as eighty stakeholders from twenty countries. A European Policy Brief on ‘multiple pathways towards integration’ (April 2015) summarises the conclusions of a stakeholder seminar, with specific policy recommendations based on the project results.

Project partners

STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITET, SE

OESTERREICHISCHE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN, AT

MAX PLANCK GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FÖRDERUNG DER WISSENSCHAFTEN E.V., DE

UNIVERSITEIT ANTWERPEN, BE

INSTITUT NATIONAL D'ÉTUDES DÉMOGRAPHIQUES, FR

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE, IT

COLLEGIO CARLO ALBERTO – CENTRO DI RICERCA E ALTA FORMAZIONE, IT

ERASMUS UNIVERSITEIT ROTTERDAM, NL

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, UK

FEDERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA LA ORIENTACIÓN FAMILIAR (FIOF) ASOCIACIÓN, ES

AGE PLATFORM EUROPE AISBL, BE

COORDINADORA EUROPEA DE FAMILIAS NUMEROSAS, ES

AGENCIA ESTATAL CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS, ES

TALLINN UNIVERSITY, EE

UNIVERSITATEA BABES BOLYAI, RO

DEUTSCHES JUGENDINSTITUT EV, DE

KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT LEUVEN, BE

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, UK

VAESTOLIITTO RY, FI

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, UK

UNIVERSITE DE LAUSANNE, CH

UNIVERSITEIT LEIDEN, NL

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN A DISTANCIA, ES

UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA, IT

SZKOLA GLOWNA HANDLOWA W WARSZAWIE, PL

MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA TARSADALOMTUDOMANYI KUTATÓKÖZPONT, HU

THE CHANCELLOR, MASTERS AND SCHOLARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, UK

New European Crimes and Trust-based Policy

FIDUCIA

<http://www.fiduciaproject.eu>

Project reference: 290563

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 699 880**

From 2012 to 2015

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2011.3.2-1 Criminal
behaviour and policy
responses in the European**

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI
PARMA, Italy**

**trust-based policies •
procedural justice • criminal
policies • European crimes**

Description

The FIDUCIA project sheds light on a number of distinctively “new European” criminal behaviours which have emerged in the last decade as a consequence of technology developments and the increased mobility of populations across Europe (human trafficking, criminalisation of migration, trafficking of goods, cybercrimes) and proposes new approaches to the regulation of such behaviours. Public trust in justice is important for social regulation: this is why FIDUCIA proposes a “trust-based” policy model in respect of emerging forms of criminality.

Its aim has been to determine whether new ways of regulating the sorts of crimes that are becoming more common as we move towards a more integrated Europe, with improved communication, large movements of citizens and non-citizens between member states can be discovered.

Preliminary Outcomes

The large network of academics involved in the FIDUCIA project analysed the current European criminal strategies, and produced a set of policy briefs addressed to governments and policy makers.

The following trends in EU criminal systems were detected:

- “law and order” policies, characterised by repressive and populist approaches;
- inadequate level of trust and legitimacy of the authorities;
- inequality, discrimination, xenophobic attitudes;
- instrumental justice instead of procedural justice.

However, these strategies are costly and not particularly effective. On the other side, FIDUCIA suggested a number of innovative “trust-based strategies” and approaches especially based on the following principles:

- Training, education and awareness
- Procedural justice
- Private-public cooperation

Project partners

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES (CEPS), BE

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRACY (CSD), BG

EUROPEAN PUBLIC LAW ORGANISATION (EPLO), EL

THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL, AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS (HEUNI), FI

BIRKBECK COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UK

INSTITUTE FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE, HU

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE (IPS), HU

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCES (LSE), UK

MAX PLANCK INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW, (MPI-CC), DE

TEISES INSTITUTAS (TEISE), LI

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, UK

ANKARA STRATEGY INSTITUTE, TR

UNIVERSITY OF SALAMANCA (USAL), ES

Forward Looking Analysis of Grand Societal Challenges and Innovative Policies

FLAGSHIP

<http://www.flagship-project.eu>

Project reference: 320330

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 496 656**

From 2013 to 2015

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2012.7.1-1 Forward-
looking tools and methods
for answering major societal
challenges**

**Project coordinator:
ISIS – INSTITUTE OF
STUDIES FOR THE
INTEGRATION OF SYSTEMS,
Italy**

**forward looking • societal
challenges • scenarios •
modelling**

Description

The FLAGSHIP project has conducted a state of the art assessment of FLA (forward-looking analysis) methodologies in relation to Grand Societal Challenges (GSC); developed new/enhanced tools and modelling frameworks beyond state of the art; generated and analysed scenarios coping with a range of possible global paradigm shifts and geo-political changes, combined qualitative and quantitative approaches (modelling) and engaged a community of experts and stakeholders; issued a set of EU-relevant recommendations on the policy responses to emerging transition challenges and the potential role of EU in shaping global governance as well as new territorial dynamics within the continent.



FLAGSHIP

Forward Looking Driving Change

Preliminary Outcomes

Two main scenarios are foreseen for 2050:

The first one is called “Perseverance”, which is based on a conservative view on the perpetuation of the global GDP growth paradigm, and on a EU policy aligned with EU 2020 strategy (smart, inclusive & sustainable growth) even after 2020.

The second scenario is “Metamorphosis”, offering a transformative vision, a systemic change of global economy towards “sustainable progress” through resource efficiency and a change in consumers and producers values/preferences, entailing the rise of social economy and shared prosperity/well-being.

The demographic dimension is aligned with the most internationally discussed Climate Change (IPCC) scenarios dealing with “Continuation” (cf. SSP2) for Perseverance (SSP1) and “Sustainability” (cf. SSP1) for Metamorphosis. Both scenarios assume medium migration while SSP1 has lower global fertility. Preliminary results show that both scenarios lead to major shrinking of working age population, calling for more effective and targeted innovation policies to increase productivity and resource efficiency (notably in non-tradable services) and for human capital policies (notably education).

Project partners

AUSTRIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, VIENNA INSTITUTE OF DEMOGRAPHY, AT

BASQUE CENTRE FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION – KLIMA AOLDAKETA IKERGAI, ES

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES, BE

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRACY, BG

THE HAGUE INSTITUTE FOR THE INTERNATIONALISATION OF LAW, NL

INSTITUTO DE CIÊNCIAS SOCIAIS DA UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA, PT

KONINKLIJKE NEDERLANDSE AKADEMIE VAN WETENSCHAPPEN, NL

MCRIT, S.L, ES

NEDERLANDSE ORGANISATIE VOOR TOEGEPAST-NATUURWETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK, NL

OBSERVATOIRE MÉDITERRANÉEN DE L'ÉNERGIE, FR

SIGMA ORIONIS, FR

SOCIÉTÉ EUROPÉENNE D'ÉCONOMIE, FR

SPATIAL FORESIGHT GMBH, LU

STOCKHOLM ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE TALLINN CENTRE / ESTONIAN INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, EE

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PL

GEITONIES

<http://geitones.igot.ulisboa.pt>

Project reference: 216184

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 462 749**

From 2008 to 2011

**Selected under topic:
SSH-2007-3.3-01 -
Cultural interactions and
multiculturalism in European
societies**

**Project coordinator:
INSTITUTO DE GEOGRAFIA
E ORDENAMENTO
DO TERRITORIO DA
UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA,
Portugal**

**integration • inter-cultural
relations • city(ies) • cohesion**

Generating Interethnic Tolerance and Neighborhood Integration in European Urban Spaces

Description

GEITONIES (meaning 'Neighbourhoods' in Greek) investigated interethnic relations in 18 local neighbourhoods in 6 European cities (Lisbon, Rotterdam, Vienna, Thessaloniki, Bilbao and Warsaw).

Through questionnaire-based interviews with more than 3,600 respondents, the researchers sought to investigate how interdependencies, be they of a consensual or conflictual nature, develop between different individuals/groups in multi-ethnic neighbourhoods and how this impacts on the progression toward more tolerant and cohesive European societies. The project did not only focus on the immigrant dwellers of the abovementioned cities, but on the whole population, regardless of socio-cultural or ethnic background, thus taking a more inter-cultural approach to exploring aspects of social cohesion.



Outcomes

The GEITONIES project sought to understand the conditions under which immigrants integrate successfully at the local level. In synthesis, the research across the six cities confirmed an overall negative association between ethnic diversity and neighbourhood attachment - understood as an emotional bond to a place. However, the nature of this relationship varies. For natives, having inter-ethnic ties with immigrants and people of minority ethnic background 'neutralises' the negative effect of ethnic diversity on neighbourhood attachment. But the reverse is the case for immigrants: those who have no inter-ethnic rather than intercultural relations have a stronger attachment to their neighbourhood.

For natives, contrary to what has been expected and shown in many other empirical analyses, age does not play a role in the formation of attitudes towards immigrants. Compared to men, women have a significantly higher propensity of anti-immigrant views. As regards education, natives with high levels of education are more positive in their views on immigrants.

Several policy recommendations arise from GEITONIES. One key point relates to the intensity of social relations. Casual street encounters do not have any kind of impact on diminishing discriminatory attitudes; cross-ethnic interaction has to be more meaningful in order to be effective in overcoming cultural differences.

Project partners

UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM,
NETHERLANDS

OESTERREICHISCHE AKADEMIE
DER WISSENSCHAFTEN, AUSTRIA

UNIVERSIDAD DE LA IGLESIA DE
DEUSTO, SPAIN

UNIVERSITY OF MACEDONIA,
GREECE

UNIwersytet warszawski,
POLAND

FACULDADE DE LETRAS DA
UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA,
PORTUGAL

Gender, Migration and Intercultural Interactions in the Mediterranean and South East Europe: an interdisciplinary perspective

Ge.M.IC.

<http://www.gemic.eu>

Project reference: 216065

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 019 250**

From 2008 to 2011

**Selected under topic:
SSH-2007-3.3-01
Cultural interactions and
multiculturalism in European
societies**

**Project coordinator:
PANTEION UNIVERSITY OF
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL
SCIENCES(UPSPS), CENTER
FOR GENDER STUDIES,
Greece**

**transit countries • women
• media • identity • mixed
marriages • gendered
violence**

Description

GEMIC studied the dynamics of migration and integration of women migrants in eight countries in Southern Europe and the Balkans, some of which were considered sending, others receiving, and still others transit countries. GEMIC research focused on eight thematic areas: representations of women migrants in the media, intercultural education, religious identity, mixed marriages and transnational families, urban space, and gendered violence.



Ge.M.I.C.

Outcomes

GEMIC research results highlighted the existence of different intercultural interactions between women migrants and native populations, pointing towards relations of co-existence, rather than exclusion, albeit racialised in the areas of education and family life. In the case of religious practices, migrant women developed hybrid practices of accommodation to local norms. In the neighbourhood context however, significant daily exchanges based on common use of urban spaces allowed migrant women to develop a sense of belonging, much more than in formal institutional spaces. Representations of migration in the media and in film, nonetheless, didn't follow these lived practices, except in rare cases. Migrant women were portrayed either as 'bad mothers', exploited domestic workers, or trafficked women. Indeed, in the case of gendered violence, while migrant women were indeed more exposed to different kinds of violence, not only sexual but also labour related, their media and policy.

Project partners

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR MINORITY STUDIES AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS (IMIR) , BG

UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS (UCY), DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CY

ALMA MATER STUDIORUM-UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA (UNIBOL), DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS, INSTITUTIONS AND HISTORY, IT

“DUNĂREA DE JOS” UNIVERSITY OF GALAȚI (UDJG),DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, RO

CONSORCI INSTITUT D'INFÀNCIA I MON URBÀ (CIIMU) INSTITUTE OF CHILDHOOD AND URBAN WORLD, ES

“EURO-BALKAN” INSTITUTE, (EU-BAL),RESEARCH CENTER IN GENDER STUDIES, MK

BILKENT UNIVERSITY (UBIL),DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, TR

Growth, Equal Opportunities, Migration & Markets

GEMM

<http://www.gemm2020.eu>

Project reference: 649255

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 498 510**

From 2015 to 2018

**Selected under topic: EURO-
2-2014 - The European
growth agenda**

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX,
United Kingdom**

migration • growth •
highly-skilled migrants
• discrimination • ethnic
inequality

Description

GEMM addresses the challenges and barriers that European countries face in managing the mobility of persons to realise competitiveness and growth. For markets to function optimally, the project identifies two migration-related drivers of growth: the efficient use of existing human capital and managing mobility of human capital both from within and from outside Europe. A key barrier for these drivers to contribute to growth is ethnic inequality. Inequality can be a result of the skill composition and resources of the migrant population, but also of markets not functioning optimally, for example due to ethnic discrimination, or institutional arrangements that affect the flexibility of the labour market. Inequality thus inhibits the two drivers of growth and can result in economic decline, the inability to face the demographic challenge in Europe, a scarcity of skilled labour, or an innovation deficit.

Preliminary Outcomes

The contribution of the GEMM project is to deliver an in-depth assessment of the two drivers of growth and their relation to ethnic inequality in the European labour market. The project achieves this through a unified WP research agenda that focuses on different types of migrants defined by the qualifications they possess. Highlighting the outcomes of migrants by educational level allows the project to adopt a more nuanced approach and deliver recommendations of great practical and policy relevance, targeting specific groups of migrants, particularly high-skilled and prospective migrants. Depth is added by considering different determinants of inequality at three levels – individual, contextual and institutional. Many analyses of labour market disadvantage remain uni-dimensional and often conflate determinants. In contrast, GEMM strives for scientific rigour and balance that better reflect the multi-faceted migration phenomenon.

Project partners

UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, NL

WZB BERLIN SOCIAL SCIENCE CENTER, DE

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, UK

UNIVERSITY OF MILANO-BICCOCA, IT

NEW EUROPE CENTER FOR REGIONAL STUDIES SDRUZHENIE, BG

THE CENTER FOR URBAN AND REGIONAL SOCIOLOGY, RO

UNIVERSIDAD CARLOS III DE MADRID, ES

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, NO

Enhancing evidence based policy-making in Gender & Migration

GEMMA

<http://gemmaproject.seminabit.com/whatis.aspx>

Project reference: 217194

**EU contribution:
EUR 527 378**

From 2008 to 2010

Selected under topic: SSH-2007-8.0-03 Measures to support dissemination of research

**Project coordinator:
APRE – AGENCY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EUROPEAN RESEARCH, Italy**

dialogue • researchers • policy-makers • CSO • gender and migration

Description

GEMMA was a dissemination project that sought to strengthen the dialogue between researchers, policy-makers and civil society organisations in the field of gender and migration. In particular, GEMMA aimed at improving access and disseminating results arising from research projects funded by the European Commission in gender and migration.



Gender & Migration

Outcomes

- Valorisation and dissemination of 19 EU-funded research projects in the field of gender and migration to policy-makers and civil society organisations in the five Member States and languages of the GEMMA project.
- Opportunities for networking and dialogue between researchers, policy-makers and civil society organisations through a series of workshops.
- 5 dialogue and networking workshops for policy makers and researchers, which produced 5 recommendation documents aiming at strengthening the collaboration and long term communication between the actors in the field of gender & migration.
- 5 dialogue and networking workshops for civil society organisations and researchers, which produced 5 recommendation documents at national level for improving communication and cooperation between these actors.
- A European conference on gender and migration research policy followed by the publication of a conference appraisal document.
- A video about the gender and migration theme.

Project partners

ECOLE DES HAUTES ETUDES EN SCIENCES SOCIALES, FR

SOCIAL POLICY RESEARCH CENTER, MIDDLESEX UNIVERSITY, UK

THE HUNGARIAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION, HU

CENTRE FOR SOCIAL INNOVATION, AT

Poverty Reduction in Europe: Social Policy and Innovation

ImPRovE

<http://improve-research.eu>

Project reference: 290613

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 699 856**

From 2012 to 2016

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2011.2.1-2 Combating
poverty in Europe: a key
question of human dignity
and social cohesion**

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF ANTWERP,
Belgium**

**poverty • social innovation
• welfare state • social
indicators • microsimulation
• social policy • inequality •
Roma**

Description

ImPRovE is an international research project that brings together ten outstanding research institutes and a broad network of researchers in a concerted effort to study poverty, social policy and social innovation in Europe. The two central questions driving the ImPRovE project are:

- How can social cohesion be achieved in Europe?
- How can social innovation complement, reinforce and modify macro-level policies and vice versa?



Preliminary Outcomes

The ImPRovE project has resulted in numerous working papers, three international conferences, and several international workshops and seminars. The project has contributed with new social indicators, especially in the area of reference budgets and minimum income protection, insightful analyses of poverty, employment and the welfare state and contributed to a better understanding of the interaction between local projects of social innovation and the traditional welfare state. In its last phase, the project develops policy scenarios that foster insight into how poverty can be effectively reduced in EU Member States.

Project partners

ATHENS UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS (AUEB), EL

TÁRKI SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (TÁRKI), HU

CENTRE FOR ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION (CASE), UK

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH (ISER), UK

INSTITUTE FOR MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE AND DEVELOPMENT/WU WIEN (WUW), AT

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, AT

UNIVERSITA' DEGLI STUDI DI URBINO CARLO BO (UNIURB), IT

UNIVERSITY OF TURKU (TURKU), FI

Voluntary partners

RESEARCH GROUP OF SOCIAL PEDAGOGY AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (PSITIC), ES

CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND COLLECTIVE ACTION (NEPAC), BR

Migration between Africa and Europe

MAFE

<http://mafeproject.site.ined.fr>

Project reference: 217206

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 498 954**

From 2008 to 2012

**Selected under topic: SSH-
2007-3.1-03 Migration**

**Project coordinator:
INSTITUT NATIONAL
D'ETUDES
DÉMOGRAPHIQUES (INED),
France**

**international migration • data
• circulation • transnational
behaviours • Africa**

Description

Despite the attention it raises in the media, the scope, nature and likely development of Sub-Saharan African migration to Europe remains poorly understood, and, as a result, European policies may be ineffective. A major cause of this lack of understanding is the absence of comprehensive data on the causes of migration and circulation between Africa and Europe.

MAFE collected unique data on the characteristics and behaviour of migrants from Sub-Saharan countries to Europe. Underpinning this project was the recognition that migration is not simply a one-way flow from Africa to Europe. Rather, return migration, circulation, and transnational actions are significant and need to be recognised in policy design. The project sought to address four key areas:

- Patterns of migration: trends, migrants' characteristics, migratory routes;
- Determinants of migration: poverty, education, gender, policies;
- Migration and economic integration: remittances, investments, integration and reintegration of migrants;
- Migrations and families: family construction, structure and formation, families over time and space.

Outcomes

Comparable data on African migration was collected in both sending and receiving countries. It included background information on individuals as well as data linking their histories to other details in both the origin and destination countries. The workable data sets were released to general users in January 2015.

The project identified very clear changes in migration trends and strong differences across countries, in particular with regard to female migration. The MAFE team also studied the family arrangements of migrants by comparing three groups of families: current migrants, non-migrants and return-migrants. In each case, the results indicated significant differences between the three family groups. The MAFE project informed the continuing debate on migration and development, and created sustained and mutual interest in EU–Africa cooperation on migration.

Project partners

CENTRE DE RECHERCHE EN DÉMOGRAPHIE ET SOCIÉTÉ, UNIVERSITÉ CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN-LA-NEUVE, BE

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY STUDIES (TSS), UNIVERSITÉ DE MAASTRICHT, NL

INSTITUT DE FORMATION ET DE RECHERCHE EN POPULATION, DÉVELOPPEMENT ET SANTÉ DE LA REPRODUCTION (IPDSR), UNIVERSITÉ CHEIKH ANTA DIOP DE DAKAR, SN

DÉPARTEMENT DES SCIENCES DE LA POPULATION ET DU DÉVELOPPEMENT (DSPD), UNIVERSITY OF KINSHASA, CG

CENTRE FOR MIGRATION STUDIES (CMS), UNIVERSITÉ DU GHANA, GH

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHY RESEARCH GROUP, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITAT POMPEU FABRA, ES

RESEARCH GROUP ON DEMOGRAPHIC DYNAMICS, CONSEJO SUPERIOR DE INVESTIGACIONES CIENTÍFICAS, ES

FORUM INTERNAZIONALE ED EUROPEO DI RICERCA SULL' IMMIGRAZIONE (FIERI), IT

SUSSEX CENTRE FOR MIGRATION RESEARCH (SCMR), UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, UK

European Museums in an age of migrations

MeLa

<http://www.mela-project.eu>

Project reference: 266757

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 699 880**

From 2011 to 2015

Selected under topic: SSH-2010-5.2-2 Reinterpreting Europe's cultural heritage: towards the 21st century library and museum?

**Project coordinator:
POLITECNICO DI MILANO,
Italy**

**museums • migrations
• globalisation • museum
practices**

Description

Adopting the notion of “migration” as a paradigm of the contemporary global and multi-cultural world, the MeLa Project investigated the evolution of European museums as physical places, cultural spaces and processes within the framework of the present political, social and cultural context, characterised by accelerated mobility, fluid circulation of information, ideas and cultures, and the consequent increase of cultural encounters, cross-fertilisation and hybridisation of societies and identities. By exploring the challenges as well as the opportunities resulting from globalisation, augmented mobility and contemporary migrations, MeLa aimed to identify innovative policies and practices which may enhance the role of museums in actively promoting social cohesion and enhancing the entrenchment of an inclusive European identity.



Preliminary Outcomes

MeLa has produced a multifocal advancement of knowledge, aimed at supporting the scientific community, museum professionals, policymakers and the European Commission in envisioning the evolution of contemporary museums in this “age of migrations”, and fostering their impact on cultural diversity and social cohesion. Through the experimentation with innovative cross-disciplinary research actions, MeLa has outlined the complexity and multiplicity of contemporary museums’ tasks, and raised awareness about the potentialities of cultural heritage and museums within the European Union’s cultural arena and agenda. By promoting the wide circulation of its results and facilitating the construction of enduring collaborations among scholars and between academics and practitioners, the project has laid a solid groundwork for future research in the field.

Project partners

NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY, UK
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI
NAPOLI “L’ORIENTALE”, IT
UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, UK
ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART, UK
COPENHAGEN INSTITUTE OF
INTERACTION DESIGN, DK
MUSÉUM NATIONAL D’HISTOIRE
NATURELLE, FR
MUSEU D’ART CONTEMPORANI
DE BARCELONA, ES
CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE
RICERCHE, IT

Transnational digital networks, Migration and Gender

MIG@NET

<http://www.mignetproject.eu>

Project reference: 244744

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 397 240**

From 2010 to 2013

**Selected under topic: SSH-
2009-5.2.3 Culture in the
creation of a European space
of communication**

**Project coordinator:
PANTEION UNIVERSITY OF
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL
SCIENCES, Greece**

**migration • gender • digital
networks • ICTs**

Description

MIG@NET identified the different ways that migrants use ICTs and the kinds of networks they mobilise through combining online and offline activities, and assessed how migrants' gender identities influence their participation in these networks and activities. MIG@NET focused on the following research areas:

- the digitalisation of European border crossings and border control;
- the influence of ICTs in every-day life patterns of communication in transnational milieus;
- the use of internet in Muslim women's religious practices;
- the transformation of education through ethno-cultural diversity and use of ICTs;
- the development of sexual economies through migrant mobility and digital networks;
- the organisation of transnational social movements in the urban context through digital interaction;
- the intercultural conflict / dialogue that rises within online and offline practices.

Outcomes

Qualitative empirical research was conducted in eight European countries and combined online and offline research on transnational migration networks. Due to the versatility of digital media and ICTs, a range of research methods were deployed: web mapping (e-atlas; website database); digital ethnography including video diaries, website and social media analysis; interviews and focus groups, participant observation and participatory action research. Online research and analysis included different internet media, such as websites, blogs, Facebook, YouTube, and Skype.

MIG@NET also produced an online video game (<http://banoptikon.mignetproject.eu/>) as an effective dissemination tool according to the following axes/principles:

- Correlation between academic research and artistic production
- Accessible knowledge to a broader audience than the academia
- Unlimited possibilities for dissemination
- Creative usage of content

Project partners

SYMFILIOSI, CY

FONDATION MAISON DES SCIENCES DE L'HOMME, FR

UNIVERSITY OF BOLOGNA, IT

UNIVERSITY OF HAMBURG, DE

PEACE INSTITUTE, SI

UNIVERSITY OF HULL, UK

UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, NL

MigRom

<http://migrom.humanities.manchester.ac.uk>

Project reference: 319901

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 500 000**

From 2013 to 2017

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2012.5.1-2 Dealing
with diversity and cohesion:
the case of the Roma in the
European Union**

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF
MANCHESTER, United
Kingdom**

**Roma • migration • local/
European policies**

The immigration of Romanian Roma to Western Europe: Causes, effects and future engagement strategies

Description

The project investigates the experiences, motivations, and ambitions of Roma migrants from Romania who have recently moved to Italy, France, Spain, and the UK, and the effect of migration on their own lives and on the lives of relations left behind in the home communities in Romania. It also investigates popular, media, and official reactions to Roma immigration. The study aims to add a crucial dimension to the understanding of push and pull factors that prompt and attract Roma to migrate, the internal social and economic organisation of the migrating community itself and the development of transnational networks that support it. It also analyses social and political reactions to the settlement of Roma migrants at the level of the local community and local residents, local and national media, public services and local and national policy-makers.



Preliminary Outcomes

The research has found that access to stable residence is the main key to social inclusion of migrants. The removal of restrictions on employment has also had a positive impact on inclusion. Migration contributes to improving economic conditions and social mobility in the origin communities, of both Roma and non-Roma, as migrants invest in constructions and small businesses and strengthen consumption and act as role models who raise aspirations during visits. Migration accelerates the process of demographic change, leading to later marriage and lower fertility. Local authorities often react to Roma migrants with crisis management strategies aimed to appease hostile reactions, though where mainstreaming approaches have been taken they usually prove successful, whereas pre-occupation with Roma culture as a supposed cause for disengagement with institutions contributes to stigmatisation and segregation.

Project partners

FONDATION MAISON DES SCIENCES DE L'HOMME, FRANCE

UNIVERSITY OF GRANADA, SPAIN

UNIVERSITY OF VERONA, ITALY

ROMANIAN INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON NATIONAL MINORITIES, ROMANIA

MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL, UNITED KINGDOM

EUROPEAN ROMA AND TRAVELLER FORUM, FRANCE

MOVE

<http://www.move-project.eu>

Project reference: 649263

EU contribution:
EUR 2 499 912

From 2015 to 2018

Selected under topic:
YOUNG-2-2014 - Youth
mobility: opportunities,
impacts, policies

Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF
LUXEMBOURG, INTEGRATIVE
RESEARCH UNIT ON
SOCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL
DEVELOPMENT, Luxembourg

mobility • migration • young
people • (un)employment
• student mobility •
entrepreneurship • lifelong
learning • socioeconomic
effects of migration and
mobility • volunteering

Mapping Mobility – Pathways, Institutions and Structural Effects of Youth Mobility in the EU

Description

The overall ambition of MOVE is to provide a research-informed contribution towards an improvement of the conditions of the mobility of young people in Europe and a reduction of the negative impacts of mobility. The main research questions are: how can the mobility of young people be 'good' both for socio-economic development and for individual development of young people? And what are the factors that foster or hinder such beneficial mobility?

Based on an interdisciplinary and multi-level research approach, the project aims to:

- carry out a comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon of mobility of young people in the EU;
- generate systematic data about young people's mobility patterns in Europe based on qualitative case studies, a mobility survey and secondary data analysis;
- provide a quantitative integrated database on European youth mobility;
- offer a data-based theoretical framework in which mobility can be reflected.



Preliminary Outcomes

The overall ambition of MOVE is to generate detailed and systematic knowledge about the complexities of young people's mobility patterns on an individual and socio-structural level. Most of the existing analysis looks at reasons and future purposes of young mobile and non-mobile people and attempts to identify the underlying reasons why young people are or are not mobile. This presupposes that mobility is the better way for socio-economic development and young people. MOVE goes beyond the results of the current state of research by asking how mobility can be 'good' both on the individual/family and the socio-economic level, and what the factors that hinder such a beneficial mobility are.

Project partners

UNIVERSITAT HILDESHEIM, DE

DEUTSCHES JUGENDINSTITUT
E.V., DE

ASE, ACADEMIA DE STUDII
ECONOMICE DIN BUCURESTI, RO

UNIVERSITY OF MISKOLC, HU

HOGSKULEN I SOGN OG
FJORDANE, NO

ILUSTRE COLEGIO NACIONAL
DE DOCTORES Y LICENCIADOS
EN CIENCIAS POLITICAS Y
SOCIOLOGIA, ES

EUROPEAN RESEARCH AND
PROJECT OFFICE GMBH, DE

ERYICA EUROPEAN YOUTH
INFORMATION AND
COUNSELLING AGENCY, LU

Creating and Adapting Jobs in the Context of a Socio-Ecological Transition

NEUJOBS

<http://www.neujobs.eu>

Project reference: 266833

**EU contribution:
EUR 7 902 328**

From 2011 to 2015

**Selected under topic: SSH-
2010-2.1-1 Creating and
adapting jobs in Europe
in the context of a socio-
ecological transition**

**Project coordinator:
CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN
POLICY STUDIES (CEPS),
Belgium**

**future of work • ageing •
socio-ecological transition •
social investment welfare •
ethnicity • migration**

Description

The objective of the project is to analyse possible future developments in European labour market(s) under the main assumption that European societies are now facing or preparing to face profound transitions ('megatrends') that will have a major impact on employment; particularly for some groups in the labour force or sectors of the economy. These natural and societal megatrends will reshape the global conditions for Europe, posing numerous challenges to societies and policy-makers in the area of labour.



Outcomes

NEUJOBS has found that job polarisation is a key contributor to inequality. The concentration of wage growth among high-skilled workers, combined with disproportionate job growth at the upper and lower ends of the skill distribution, has resulted in a more unequal economic environment.

Rising demand at the upper and lower ends of the occupational skills distribution took place during the decade from 1998 to 2008. Job polarisation also occurred in 17 out of 25 EU countries between 2000 and 2010 and the trend is expected to continue if no measures to tackle it are taken.

Simultaneously, NEUJOBS finds that with the expanding education sector we will see a continuing replacement of low-skilled workers by medium-skilled workers. This means that the medium-skilled might temporarily assume positions for which they are overqualified. The call for policy-makers therefore is to tackle polarisation, as it is likely to increase socio-economic inequalities within societies along lines of ethnicity, gender, age and skill.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, UK
CENTRE FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, PL
CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY, HU
DELFT UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, NL
GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH, DE
SOCIÉTÉ EUROPÉENNE D'ECONOMIE, FR
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, IE
EUROPEAN TRADE UNION INSTITUTE, BE
EUROPRISM RESEARCH CENTRE, CY
INSTITUTE FOR STRUCTURAL RESEARCH, PL
UNIVERSITY OF KLAGENFURT, AT
INSTITUT FÜR HOEHERE STUDIEN, AT
INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN SCIENCES, AT
SLOVAK GOVERNANCE INSTITUTE, SK
THE CONFERENCE BOARD EUROPE, BE
LUISS UNIVERSITY, IT
UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM, NL
NETHERLANDS INTERDISCIPLINARY DEMOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, NL
ROSKILDE UNIVERSITY, DK
LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, NL
UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST OF SCOTLAND, UK
MASARYK UNIVERSITY, CZ
INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF LABOUR, DE
INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH, SK
TRANSPORT & MOBILITY LEUVEN, BE
LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, UK
OBSERVATOIRE SOCIAL EUROPÉEN (OSE), BE
MANNHEIM UNIVERSITY, DE

Religious Diversity and Secular Models in Europe – Innovative Approaches to Law and Policy

RELIGARE

<http://www.religareproject.eu>

Project reference: 244635

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 699 943**

From 2010 to 2013

**Selected under topic: SSH-
2009-3.3.2. Religion and
secularism across Europe**

**Project coordinator:
KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT
LEUVEN, Belgium**

**religions • secularism • law •
state regulation • diversity •
pluralism**

Description

The RELIGARE project analysed religions, belonging, beliefs and secularism in Europe. It examined the legal rules protecting or limiting the experiences of religious or other belief-based communities. The RELIGARE project assessed in particular the issue of how to strike a balance between the application of non-discrimination norms (and their further expansion) and the protection of the right to freedom of religion and belief.

The project focused on the following areas: the family, the work space, the public space, and state support. Sociological investigations based on qualitative interviews focusing on conflicts between religious and secular values related to each area were carried out.

The purpose of RELIGARE was to explore adequate policy responses that seek meeting points between the realities and expectations of communities and the protection of human rights in terms of equality and freedom of thought, conscience and religion.



Outcomes

Based on the main findings, the RELIGARE project advanced a number of recommendations addressed both to Member States and, in particular, to the EU Institutions. The recommendations call for a more direct and active role for the EU Institutions in developing a coherent policy framework to strengthen the combat in Europe of discrimination on the basis of religion or belief in a way that is compatible with a democratic understanding of the functioning of pluralist democracies and can therefore help overcome divisions and segregations.

All project publications and reports can be found at: <http://www.religareproject.eu/publications>

Project partners

COPENHAGEN UNIVERSITY, DK

UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO, IT

QUEEN MARY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, UK

CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE, FR

FRIEDRICH-ALEXANDER-UNIVERSITAET ERLANGEN NÜRNBERG, DE

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES, BE

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR MINORITY STUDIES AND INTERCULTURAL RELATIONS, BG

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, TR

UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID, ES

VERENIGING VOOR CHRISTELIJK HOGER ONDERWIJS WETENSCHAPPELIJK ONDERZOEK EN PATIENTENZORG, NL

UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM, NL

UNIVERSITÉ CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN, BE

Sharing Knowledge Assets: InterRegionally Cohesive Neighborhoods

SEARCH

[http://www.ub.edu/
searchproject](http://www.ub.edu/searchproject)

Project reference: 266834

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 636 942**

From 2011 to 2014

**Selected under topic: SSH-
2010-2.2-1 EU regions and
their interaction with the
neighbourhood regions**

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITAT DE
BARCELONA, REGIONAL
QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS
GROUP (AQR), Spain**

EU • neighbourhood countries
• European Neighbourhood
Policy

Description

The SEARCH project's main objective was to strengthen integration between the European Union (EU) and the Neighbourhood countries (NC). SEARCH analysed the impact of European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) on the integration of the EU and neighbouring countries in terms of their trade and capital flows, mobility and human capital, technological activities and innovation diffusion, and institutional environment. The aim was to facilitate a better understanding of the conditions characterising the institutional framework of the NC and their economic interactions with the EU in relation to these issues. SEARCH sought to enhance the implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) based on the understanding that "one-size-fits-all" policy recommendations are inappropriate given the bilateral nature of the EU-ENP country agreements.



Outcomes

SEARCH highlighted the need for a revision of the ENP based on a new mind-set. The ENP should not start from the point of imposing European values. Rather, Neighbourhood Countries (NC) should be viewed as current and future (equal) partners and policy should concentrate on upstream factors that enhance a country's ability to absorb external knowledge. This is the route to enhancing domestic capabilities, promoting economic growth and making NC more competitive. Some of these evidences are the following:

- Knowledge diffusion and research networks enhance the regional innovation endowment of both EU and ENP countries, although a high degree of heterogeneity is again apparent;
- In the case of cross-border knowledge flows, it seems that the degree of internationalization of innovative activities is extremely limited when they involve countries with very different economic backgrounds and levels of development;
- For the ENP countries, prospects of cross-border knowledge flows resulting from inter-firm agreements and innovation and research networks are very important and potentially rewarding;
- Findings indicate that the ENP should no longer be seen as a tool for instilling 'European' values within its neighbourhood or for achieving narrower economic (i.e., market access) and political (i.e., security and stability) objectives.

Project partners

UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA,
AQR RESEARCH GROUP, ES

URBAN AND REGIONAL
RESEARCH CENTRE UTRECHT, NL

UNIVERSITY OF THESSALY,
SOUTH AND EAST EUROPEAN
DEVELOPMENT CENTER, EL

CENTRE FOR NORTH AND
SOUTH ECONOMIC RESEARCH,
UNIVERSITY OF CAGLIARI, IT

LONDON SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL
SCIENCE, UK

VIENNA UNIVERSITY OF
ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS,
INSTITUTE OF REGIONAL AND
ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMY, AT

BRUNEL LAW SCHOOL, UK

ECONOMIC RESEARCH CENTRE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SAINT-
ETIENNE, FR

CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN
ECONOMIC POLICY, UNIVERSITY
OF PÉCS, HU

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND
CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY, LEIBNIZ
UNIVERSITY OF HANNOVER, DE

UNIVERSITY OF TARTU, EE

THE STATE UNIVERSITY, HIGHER
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, RU

UNIVERSITY OF CADY AYYAD, MA

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR
BLACK SEA STUDIES, EL

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN, ES

HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF
JERUSALEM, IL

THE SCIENTIFIC AND
TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH
COUNCIL OF TURKEY, TR

BOURNEMOUTH UNIVERSITY, UK

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
POLICY RESEARCH CENTER
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL
UNIVERSITY, TR

Support and Opposition to Migration

SOM

<http://som-project.eu>

Project reference: 225522

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 496 000**

From 2009 to 2012

**Selected under topic: SSH-
2007-5.1-01 Democratic
'ownership' and participation**

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF NEUCHÂTEL,
Switzerland**

**immigration • politicisation
• political parties • social
movements • claims-making**

Description

Large-scale migration to European countries has led to all sorts of tensions in receiving countries. The presence of immigrants, however, has not become a politically contested issue everywhere: The ways in which the issue of immigration has become politicised differ significantly across countries. Support and Opposition to Migration (SOM) looked at the politicisation of migration in seven European countries. It examined why and when potential conflicts over migration become politicised on the basis of claims and counter-claims, considering both anti-immigration and anti-racist movements. The focus was on the role of four types of actors – the state, political parties, movements, and the media – in politicising and depoliticising the issue of immigration in seven receiving countries: Austria, Belgium, Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain, and Switzerland.



Outcomes

The project found that across all seven countries, the salience of immigration was relatively low in 1995. It increased in the early 2000s to decrease again somewhat in the late 2000s. All countries experienced ups and downs at different points of time. Countries where party politics is dominated by two large parties tend to be the most polarised. Neither salience nor polarisation, however, are clearly related to the influx of immigrants, to the share of foreign born residents, policy responses, or the state of the economy. Instead, politicisation is affected by country specific factors: a mixture of political leadership or initiative, and circumstances that provide opportunities to influence politics. Typically politicisation is top-down, driven by political parties, but in some instances the process is more bottom-up with more room for civil society actors and journalists.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM, NL

UNIVERSITY OF BATH, UK

UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE DE
BRUXELLES, BE

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, IE

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER,
UK

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, UK

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, AT

Strategic Transitions for Youth Labour in Europe

STYLE

<http://www.style-research.eu>

Project reference: 613256

**EU contribution:
EUR 4 999 056**

From 2014 to 2017

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2013.4.1-1 Security
and democracy in the
neighborhood: the case of
the Caucasus**

**Project coordinator:
CROME, UNIVERSITY OF
BRIGHTON BUSINESS
SCHOOL, United Kingdom**

**employment • educational
mismatch • migration •
families EU policy**

Description

The STYLE project examines obstacles and opportunities affecting youth employment in Europe. Working on skills, migration, self-employment, family and culture STYLE uses a comparative perspective that is multi-disciplinary and sensitive to historical and regional legacies. Part of the project analyses the conditions under which intra-EU youth mobility improves labour market chances of young people. The analysis is linked to the analysis of mismatch of skills, and consists of integrated tasks analysing the selectivity of recent intra-EU migration, and the role of policies and institutions in facilitating better labour market outcomes of migrants and returnees. The research focuses in particular on the impact of institutions, such as social security systems, labour market regulation and migration policies, and the role of actors, including labour market intermediaries and employers in shaping migration patterns and labour market outcomes of migrant youth. It covers a number of receiving and sending countries in Europe that were affected by the economic crisis to different degrees and consider gender aspects throughout all tasks.



STRATEGIC TRANSITIONS
FOR YOUTH LABOUR
IN EUROPE

Preliminary Outcomes

Forthcoming publications will focus on the re-emerged intra-European migration flows from the South of Europe (Spain and Italy in particular) to EU countries less strongly affected by the economic downturn. These will be compared to the past flows of South-North migration patterns and with recent East-West migration trends in order to provide a range of lessons from different analytical perspectives. The project will also comparatively examine labour market outcomes of recent Eastern European and Southern European migrants in selected receiving countries - Germany, the UK and Norway. Thus, research deals with both skills-occupation mismatch and working conditions including contract type and wages. Comparisons will focus on the crisis period 2008-2011/2012 and analyse highly educated recent young migrant workers (20-34) by country of origin and compare them to the national population. Research publications are available here: <http://www.style-research.eu/publications/working-papers>

Project partners

INSTITUTE FOR EMPLOYMENT STUDIES, UK

FORSCHUNGSINSTITUT ZUR ZUKUNFT DERARBEIT GMBH, DE

CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES, BE

TARKI TARSADALOMKUTATASI INTEZET ZRT, HU

UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI TRENTO, IT

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, GALWAY IE

DEMOCRITUS UNIVERSITY OF THRACE, EL

THE CHANCELLOR, MASTERS AND SCHOLARS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, UK

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, IE

UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI SALERNO, IT

UNIVERSIDAD DE OVIEDO, ES

TARTU ULIKOOL, EE

UNIwersytet Ekonomiczny w Krakowie, PL

INSTITUT PRE DOBRE SPRAVOVANU SPOLOCNOST, SK

METROPOLITNI UNIVERZITA PRAHA OPS, CZ

CHAMBRE DE COMMERCE ET D'INDUSTRIE DE GRENOBLE, FR

STICHTING KATHOLIEKE UNIVERSITEIT BRABANT UNIVERSITEIT VAN TILBURG, NL

UNIVERSITAET GRAZ, AT

COPENHAGEN BUSINESS SCHOOL, DK

HOGSKOLEN I OSLO OG AKERSHUS, NO

STOCKHOLMS UNIVERSITET, SE

KOC UNIVERSITY, TR

UNIVERSITA DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO, IT

FONDATION EURACTIV POLITECH, BE

Temporary vs. Permanent Migration

TEMPER

<http://www.temperproject.eu>

Project reference: 613468

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 467 861**

From 2014 to 2018

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2013.3.1-1 Addressing
European governance of
temporary migration and
mobility to Europe**

**Project coordinator:
AGENCIA ESTATAL
CONSEJO SUPERIOR
DE INVESTIGACIONES
CIENTÍFICAS (CSIC), Spain**

**temporary migration •
circular migration • return •
migration policies • skills •
impacts**

Description

TEMPER aims at providing a comprehensive assessment of the pros and cons of recent initiatives to promote temporary and circular migration, as an alternative to more traditional forms of permanent migration.

The TEMPER project will pursue three main objectives:

- identify the main drivers of return and circulation decisions of migrants;
- measure and explain the role that different programs, and immigration policies at large; have played in shaping those individual decisions;
- assess the impact that different types of temporary, permanent and circular mobility have for migrant and non-migrant workers, their families and their employers.

The work in TEMPER is focused on a number of countries of origin in Eastern Europe (Romania, Ukraine), Latin America (Colombia, Argentina), Sub-Saharan Africa (DRC, Ghana, Senegal), North Africa (Morocco). The EU destination countries under analysis are: France, Italy, Spain and UK.



Preliminary Outcomes

A. Incidence of temporary and circular migration

The available data suggest a relatively low incidence of repeated immigration among both national emigrants and foreign-born immigrants in EU countries. Higher incidence of circulation is associated with short geographical distance, no language difference between origin and destination, legal facilities to enter and circulate, and short-term migration.

B. The role of policies

Temporary forms of migration are not well articulated, since return enforcement measures are either inexistent or extremely weak. Moreover, real opportunities for legal circulation are almost inexistent. There is no guarantee for temporary migrants who fulfil their commitment to return that they will be allowed to re-enter legally the country later on, which stimulates transitions to permanent statuses with scattered irregular stays.

C. Selection into return and impacts in countries of origin

For Moroccan and Sub-Saharan Africans in Spain, Italy and France we found no evidence of negative educational/skills selection into return, which should weaken some of the concerns about brain drain that dominates much of the debate on South-North migration in both EU and origin countries. However, the behaviour of the most highly educated/skilled workers remains a bit more heterogeneous.

Project partners

INSTITUT NATIONAL D'ÉTUDES DÉMOGRAPHIQUES (INED), FR

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX (UOS), UK

UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE DE MADRID (UCM), ES

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE POBLACIÓN (CENEP), AR

UNIVERSITY OF BUCHAREST (UB), RO

PTOUKHA INSTITUTE FOR DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STUDIES, UA

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE, INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ITC-ILO), IT

Third Parties

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE EDUCACIÓN A DISTANCIA (UNED), ES

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT (IRD), FR

The semantics of tolerance and (anti-)racism in Europe: public bodies and civil society in comparative perspective

TOLERACE

[http://www.ces.uc.pt/
projectos/tolerance](http://www.ces.uc.pt/projectos/tolerance)

Project reference: 244633

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 813 735**

From 2010 to 2013

**Selected under topic: SSH-
2009-3.3.1 Tolerance and
cultural diversity**

**Project coordinator:
CENTRE FOR SOCIAL
STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF
COIMBRA, Portugal**

**institutional racism •
public policies • integration
discourses • media**

Description

TOLERACE explored the semantics and regimes of (anti-)racism and tolerance in seven European contexts: Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain and United Kingdom. The project started acknowledging the persistence of institutionalised racism despite apparent political commitment to eradicate the phenomenon. The project addressed the renewal of racism by analysing the links between policy interventions and discursive practices at different levels. Case-studies in the key life-spheres of education and employment engaged with European, national and local contexts of policy discourse and intervention. Research covered: EU policy recommendations and monitoring practices; national and regional policies; and policy discourses and practices of mediation agents at local level. It also examined media representations, in particular, the press.



About Tolerance

Outcomes

TOLERACE indicated three aspects that merit clarification: i) dominant understandings of racism that inform public policies. Research showed that it is imperative that public bodies address the regimes of denial of institutional racism in Europe, moving beyond its understanding as extreme political ideologies or bigoted attitudes; ii) the relationship between the mainstream framing of integration policies and the reproduction of racism. Research showed the need to critically question assumptions behind discourses on integration, social cohesion and interculturality that shift the focus to minoritised populations and their presumed 'unwillingness to integrate'; iii) the negative representation of anti-racist struggles. Results indicated that a political debate with grassroots movements in order to revision and strengthen anti-racist policies is vital.

Project partners

THE DANISH NATIONAL CENTRE
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, DK

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY
VIADRINA, DE

UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE
COUNTRY, ES

UNIVERSITY OF SEVILLE, ES

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, UK

Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation: Multi-Level Analysis of Migrant Transnationalism

TRANS-NET

<http://www.uta.fi/projects/trans-net/>

Project reference: 217226

**EU contribution:
EUR 1 499 920**

From 2008 to 2011

**Selected under topic: SSH-
2007-3.1-03 Migration**

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF TAMPERE,
Finland**

**migration • transformation,
• transnationalism •
transnational space**

Description

TRANS-NET clarified and compared the complex processes of transnationalism. The research conducted in Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, India, Morocco, Turkey, and the United Kingdom addressed both policy documents and individual migrants, including labour migrants; posted workers; family-based migrants; humanitarian migrants, and foreign degree students. The focus was in their transnational networks and political, economic, and socio-cultural activities. The following transnational spaces were taken as the main units to analyse the border-crossing relationships: Estonia/Finland, India/UK, Morocco/France, and Turkey/Germany. Research data were gathered through content analysis of policy documents and by semi-structured and life-course interviews among a selected sample of respondents in each participating country.



Outcomes

It was noted that there are major circuits in people's cross-border mobility and that the extent and intensity of transnational activities changes during the migrants' life course. Thus, conceiving of transnational migrants in static categories is failing to appreciate dynamism through the life-course transitions, inter-generational shifts and the changing labour market conditions. Not only migratory strategies but also their motivations for departure are mixed. In all cases, but particularly in the cases of Morocco-France and India-UK, it became evident that the transnational spaces are decidedly asymmetric.

In all migrants' receiving countries, both immigration rules as well as integration policies have increasingly been related to what is deemed to serve the national interests. While professional and highly skilled migrants are welcomed as vital in the reproduction of workforce, asylum seekers and refugees have been seen as a threat to the countries' economy and national security.

Project partners

TALLINN UNIVERSITY, EE

UNIVERSITY OF PARIS 8, FR

UNIVERSITY OF BIELEFELD, DE

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT
STUDIES, IN

UNIVERSITY OF MOULAY ISMAIL,
MA

KOC UNIVERSITY, TR

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, UK

WWWforEurope

<http://www.foreurope.eu>

Project reference: 290647

**EU contribution:
EUR 7 999 858**

From 2012 to 2016

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2011.1.2-1 Europe
moving towards a new path
of economic growth and
social development**

**Project coordinator:
AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE OF
ECONOMIC RESEARCH,
Austria**

**welfare state • migration •
institutional reforms • social
and ecological innovations •
high road strategy**

Description

The overall objective is to provide evidence-based analyses serving public policy making aimed at promoting a socio-ecological transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy. This involves deriving policy instruments for shifting Europe to a new high road path, and determining the institutional changes as well as policy instruments needed at all policy levels. The vision shaping the final outcome of the project is that of Europe becoming a role model for implementing a new high road strategy which actively incorporates social and environmental goals, employment, gender and cultural aspects in an ambitious, forward looking way while proving competitive in a globalised world. The project underlines the need for change, looking for existing best practice and experience and revealing obstacles and feedbacks.



Preliminary Outcomes

The expected project outcome will be an analysis of the deficiencies of the current European path, the definition of the main elements of a socio-ecological transition, and the identification of the instruments and policy changes needed to embark on a high road strategy. The consequences, synergies and trade-offs involved in this large-scale transition will be analysed with regard to its impact on welfare, work and the environment.

Dealing with the demographic challenges of aging and immigration faced by the EU will be one aspect of a sustainable development path for Europe. In order to reap the benefits of migration in an ageing Europe, the European Commission and national governments have to develop coherent migration policies targeted at attracting immigrants to the EU and integrating them into national European labour markets. The project makes some suggestions as how to develop such a strategy.

Project partners

BUDAPEST INSTITUTE, HU
 NICE SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS UNIV., FR
 ECOLOGIC INSTITUTE, DE
 UNIV. OF APPLIED SCIENCES JENA, DE
 FREE UNIVERSITY OF BOZEN/
 BOLZANO, IT
 INSTITUTE FOR FINANCIAL AND
 REGIONAL ANALYSES, DE
 GOETHE UNIV. FRANKFURT, DE
 ICLEI - LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR
 SUSTAINABILITY, DE
 INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH
 SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, SK
 KIEL INSTIT. FOR THE WORLD
 ECONOMY, DE
 INST. OF WORLD ECONOMICS OF THE
 HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,
 HU
 KU LEUVEN, BE
 MENDEL UNIVERSITY IN BRNO, CZ
 ASTON UNIVERSITY, UK
 POLICY NETWORK, UK
 RATIO, SE
 UNIVERSITY OF SURREY, UK
 VIENNA UNIV. OF TECHNOLOGY, AT
 UNIV. AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA, ES
 HUMBOLDT-UNIVERSITÄT, DE
 UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS IN
 BRATISLAVA, SK
 HASSELT UNIVERSITY, BE
 ALPEN-ADRIA-UNIVERSITÄT
 KLAGENFURT, AT
 UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE, UK
 UNIV. POLITEC. DELLE MARCHE, IT
 UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, UK
 UNIVERSITY OF PANNONIA, HU
 UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, NL
 VIENNA UNIV. OF ECONOMICS AND
 BUSINESS, AT
 CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN ECONOMIC
 RESEARCH, DE
 COVENTRY UNIVERSITY, UK
 IVORY TOWER, SE

Youth Mobility: Maximising Opportunities for Individuals, Labour Markets and Regions in the EU

YMOBILITY

<http://www.ymobility.eu>

Project reference: 649491

**EU contribution:
EUR 2 450 368**

From 2015 to 2018

**Selected under topic:
YOUNG-2-2014 - Youth
mobility: opportunities,
impacts, policies**

**Project coordinator:
SAPIENZA UNIVERSITY OF
ROME, Italy**

youth mobility • human
capital • regional
development • scenarios •
migration policies

Description

YMOBILITY develops a programme which includes: (i) identifying and quantifying the main types of international youth mobility in the EU, and their key characteristics; (ii) understanding what determines which individuals do and which do not participate in international mobility as personal and professional development strategies: their motives, migration channels and information sources; (iii) analysing the individual outcomes in terms of both employability and careers and non-economic terms; (iv) analysing the territorial outcomes for the regions of both origin and destination, in economic, demographic and cultural terms; (v) differentiating between short-term and long-term outcomes, taking into account return migration and future intentions to migrate; (vi) identifying implications for policies in migration but also of education, the economy and housing.



Preliminary Outcomes

YMOBILITY will identify the outcomes of youth mobility for individuals in terms of their lifelong portfolio of skills and competences, their social welfare and health, the formation of more European and/or cosmopolitan identities referring to 9 countries representing different contexts for youth mobility: Romania, Slovakia and Latvia; the UK and Sweden; Germany, Italy, Ireland and Spain. It will analyse the regional implications of youth mobility for both sending and destination regions, taking into account emigration, return migration and circulation, and social remittances. It will provide (1) typologies of how individuals would respond to future scenarios and the resulting regional implications; (2) recommendations for policies that will help to maximise the opportunities, and minimise the costs, of youth mobility for individuals, labour markets and regions.

Project partners

SAPIENZA UNIVERSITY OF ROME,
DEPARTMENT OF EUROPEAN,
AMERICAN AND INTERCULTURAL
STUDIES, IT

BIELEFELD UNIVERSITY, FACULTY
OF SOCIOLOGY, DE

UNIVERSITY OF ALMERÍA,
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY,
HISTORY AND HUMANITIES, ES

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK,
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL
SCIENCES IN THE TWENTY-FIRST
CENTURY, IE

UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA,
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, LV

UNIVERSITY OF BUCHAREST,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND SOCIAL WORK, RO

MALMÖ UNIVERSITY, MALMÖ
INSTITUTE FOR STUDIES OF
MIGRATION, DIVERSITY AND
WELFARE, SE

SLOVAK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES,
INSTITUTE FOR FORECASTING,
SK

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY, FACULTY
OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS AND
LAW, UK

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, SUSSEX
CENTRE FOR MIGRATION
RESEARCH, UK

2.

**ERA-NET NORFACE
Plus –
NORFACE
Transnational
Programme on
Migration in Europe**

NORFACE Transnational Programme on Migration in Europe

NORFACE Plus

<http://www.norface-migration.org/index.php>

Project reference: 235548

**EU contribution:
EUR 5 989 100**

From 2009 to 2014

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2010.8-8 ERA-NET Plus
actions in Socio-economic
Sciences and Humanities**

**Project coordinator:
THE ACADEMY OF FIN-
LAND (AKA), Finland**

Description

The FP7 NORFACE Plus project was co-funded by 13 national research funding organisations (NORFACE consortium) and the European Union through the ERA-NET Plus research instrument. NORFACE Plus aimed at building a new synergetic body of research, contributing to enhance the theoretical understanding and knowledge in the area of Migration Research. NORFACE Plus emphasised three main themes: Migration; Integration; Cohesion and Conflict. As part of the NORFACE Plus project a joint call for transnational proposals was launched on the theme: Migration in Europe: Social, Economic, Cultural and Policy Dynamics. As a result of the joint call, 12 proposals were selected for funding.



Partners

- Austrian Science Fund, Austria
- Danish Social Science Research Council, Denmark
- Estonian Science Foundation, Estonia
- The Academy of Finland, Finland
- The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Germany
- The Icelandic Centre for Research, Iceland
- The Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences, Ireland
- The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, the Netherlands
- The Research Council of Norway, Norway
- The Foundation for Science and Technology, Portugal
- The Slovenian Research Agency, Slovenia
- The Swedish Research Council, Sweden
- The Economic and Social Research Council, United Kingdom

Children of Immigrants Longitudinal Survey in Four European Countries

CILS4EU

<http://www.cils4.eu>

From 2009 to 2014

Project coordinator:
**MANNHEIM CENTRE
FOR EUROPEAN SOCIAL
RESEARCH (MZES);
UNIVERSITY OF MANNHEIM,
Germany**

**immigration • integration •
assimilation • Europe • ethnic
minorities**

Description

The CILS4EU project focused on the intergenerational integration of children of immigrants in four selected European countries: Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. It was the first comprehensive and fully-standardised panel study on this topic in Europe. Based on these data, it was possible to investigate the complex causal interplay between the processes of structural, social, and cultural integration. The understanding of these interrelations is thereby seen as an important precondition to understand the important differences in immigrants' integration patterns between countries, ethnic groups, and domains of life.



Outcomes

Given the variety of information assessed in the survey, it was possible to tackle very different research questions. Within the project team, the research focussed on topics like the effects of ethnic diversity on prejudice and intergroup contact, differences in ethnic identification and religiosity between immigrants and the majority population, varying gender roles and their determinants, to name only a few. All data are available to the international research community for public use. Thus, in addition to the project team's own substantive research contributions, the aim was to build an enduring infra-structure for continuing research on the intergenerational integration of immigrants in Europe.

Project partners

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, UK
STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY, SE
TILBURG UNIVERSITY, NL
UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, NL

Causes and Consequences of Early Socio-cultural Integration Processes among New Immigrants in Europe

SCIP

<http://www.scip-info.org>

From 2010 to 2013

Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF KONSTANZ,
Germany

migration • integration
• assimilation • new
immigrants • Europe

Description

The goal of the SCIP project was to obtain a more comprehensive picture of integration processes in Europe and of the role of individual traits, group characteristics and reception contexts. This was achieved by collecting data among different groups of new immigrants in different Western European countries, by interviewing more than 8.500 newcomers soon after their arrival in the country – about half of them even a second time after 1.5 years – and by developing a survey instrument that captures various dimensions of the integration process. The study of new migrants makes it possible to account for variation in pre-migration characteristics and, thereby, for the fact that migrants' integration processes do not start from scratch by the time they arrive in the destination country.



Outcomes

Four contributions of the SCIP project to migration research are particularly noteworthy: First of all, novel data have been collected in the SCIP project on a phase in the integration process that is as important as under-researched. Secondly, the cross-national approach of the project sheds light on the role of national contexts beyond the direct effects of individuals' exposure to specific integration policies (e.g. language and integration classes). Thirdly, the multi-ethnic approach allows researchers to systematically compare nationality groups that differ with respect to their socio-economic group status. Fourth and finally, longitudinal data was collected.

SCIP data revealed a general pattern that integration progresses where adaptation is necessary to manage everyday life. For example, language skills increase among most migrant groups. When looking at employment, results show that migrants typically become more integrated in the labour market over time. Migrants' socio-cultural integration, in turn, seems to stagnate in the first years after migration, or at least, to be more strongly dependent on the – country and group specific – reception context. With respect to the forms of migration, SCIP data reveals that student migration has become an important form of migration that integration research has largely neglected.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF BAMBERG, DE
UNIVERSITY OF GOETTINGEN, DE
UNIVERSITY OF NIJMEGEN, NL
UTRECHT UNIVERSITY, NL
THE NETHERLANDS INSTITUTE
FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH/SCP, NL
LONDON SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS, UK
TRINITY COLLEGE, IE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
RESEARCH INSTITUTE/ESRI, IE

Transnational Child Raising Arrangements between Africa and Europe

TCRAF-Eu

<http://www.tcra.nl>

From 2010 to 2013

Project coordinator:
MAASTRICHT UNIVERSITY,
the Netherlands

transnational families •
migration • child well-being
• Africa

Description

The TCRAF-Eu programme studied families' from Angola, Nigeria and Ghana migrating to Portugal, Ireland and The Netherlands. It was the first systematic study using a matched sample of parents abroad and their children and caregivers in the origin countries. It furthermore added a cross-country comparative dimension and a focus on Africa that has been missing until now.

Ethnographic studies were conducted of about 20 families for each of the case studies: Angola – Portugal, Nigeria – Ireland, and Ghana – The Netherlands. Furthermore large scale surveys of junior and secondary school children in the three African countries (about 2,300 pupils per country) and of African migrant parents in the three European countries (about 300 parents per African origin country) were conducted.



Outcomes

The project revealed that children's well-being is not as negatively affected by an absent parent as previously thought. This is likely to do with the norms of child fostering and social parenthood, creating a normative context that does not stigmatise children when they are raised by people other than their biological parents. However, there are important exceptions to this. First, when children live in a post-conflict situation such as Angola, their well-being is negatively affected by the departure of a parent. Second, parents' situation abroad influences their ability to maintain a good relationship with their child in the origin country, which in turn affects the well-being of both the child and the parent. Parents were most affected in their ability to parent from afar when they were undocumented and were in low-paying jobs. This implies that European policies affecting parents' documented and job status also have an effect on the well-being of children in Africa.

Project partners

LISBON UNIVERSITY, PT

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE CORK, IE

FAFO, NO

Social Integration of Migrant Children: Uncovering Family and School Factors Promoting Resilience

SIMCUR

[http://www.norface-migration.org/
currentprojectdetail.
php?proj=9](http://www.norface-migration.org/currentprojectdetail.php?proj=9)

From 2009 to 2014

Project coordinator:
RUHR UNIVERSITY BOCHUM,
Germany

**children • education • school
transition • resilience**

Description

The main objective of the research was to uncover the processes underlying developmental resilience in children from immigrant families during the transitions to primary and secondary education in three European countries. The project examined these processes on the level of the individual, the family, the school, and the community. By comparing children in Germany, the Netherlands, and Norway, the study also elucidated the impact of broader societal influences. In a longitudinal cohort design based on the two school transitions, the project studied 880 migrant families with origins in Turkey and 420 non-migrant families allowing for within- and across- country comparisons. For the primary school transition, 120 children from Turkish migrant families and 60 children from non-migrant families (cohort 1) were assessed at ages 5, 6, and 7 years in each country. For the secondary school transition, the same was done in a second cohort of children at ages 12, 13, and 14 years. Elucidating the processes underlying migrant children's adaptation to these transitions allowed for insights for theories of child development in general and theories of resilience in migrant children in particular.



Outcomes

In spite of the relatively small sample sizes, and the challenges associated with cross-cultural comparative studies, the SIMCUR project provided important knowledge to the scientific community, and in particular to the local sectors of education, immigration and social affairs of the three countries. The longitudinal design, involving two (three) age cohorts, and targeting educational, acculturation, psychosocial and other developmental outcomes facilitates a holistic perspective on child development in immigrant context that will give direction to future studies and will ensure that attention is paid to the advantages of focusing on the same immigrant group in several countries to better understand the conditions of positive child development, psychosocial adaptation and integration.

Project partners

LEIDEN UNIVERSITY, NL

NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF
PUBLIC HEALTH, NO

Integrated Modelling of European Migration

IMEM

<http://www.norface-migration.org/currentprojectdetail.php?proj=3>

From 2009 to 2014

Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON, United Kingdom

modelling • migration data • Bayesian method

Description

In order to fully understand the causes and consequences of international movements in Europe, researchers and policy makers need to overcome the limitations of the various data sources, including inconsistencies in availability, definitions and quality. At the time when IMEM started there was little research on combining international migration data to provide overall pictures of population movements. So, how does one overcome these obstacles to obtain an overall and consistent picture of the migration patterns occurring within Europe? The proposed research tried to answer this question by applying Bayesian methods to harmonise and correct for inadequacies in the available data and to estimate completely missing flows. This integrated methodology was capable of providing a synthetic data base with measures of uncertainty for international migration flows and other model parameters. Having such a data base allowed to better understand the underlying mechanisms and reasons for migration trends.



Outcomes

IMEM created a methodology for estimating international migration flows that directly accounts for the main differences found in the measurement aspects of the reported data. Before this study, little was known about the effects of measurement, and no one had attempted to model the differences by considering the main aspects of duration, undercount, coverage and accuracy. IMEM did so by including expert-based prior distributions in the model. IMEM also combined the measurement model with a migration model, which allowed an estimation of missing data. IMEM produced a consistent and complete set of estimates that can be used by the user community. This work is especially relevant considering the expansions of the European Union in 2004 and 2007. For example, the results suggest that the official population totals for the EU and EFTA countries are about one million too high. The likely reason for the over-count is the double-counting of migrants in official population totals, which arises from the different duration of migration measures used and the general underreporting of emigration in the official statistics.

Project partners

NETHERLANDS
INTERDISCIPLINARY
DEMOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, NL
UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, NO

Understanding Migrants' Choices

CHOICES

<http://www.norface-migration.org/currentprojectdetail.php?proj=1>

From 2009 to 2013

Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTHAMPTON, United
Kingdom

temporary migration •
migrants' choices • return
migration

Description

This research sought to contribute to a better understanding of the key drivers of migrants' choices and the constraints they face, thereby enhancing the evidence base for policy formulation. Migrants may be temporary or permanent, planning to return or to stay, legal or illegal. In order to understand the distribution of outcomes in the labour market, the financial market and social sphere ('assimilation'), there is the need to understand migrants' choices, which are in turn driven by incentives and by constraints. Recognising these differences in types and the resulting multi-faceted nature of migration, the project compared migrants' groups in terms of characteristics and outcomes, relative to each other, to natives, and also cross-nationally by host and sending countries. The project combined innovative theoretical modelling with rigorous state-of-the-art estimation.



Outcomes

Return Migration: Unemployment leads to return migration. Moreover, getting a job after a spell of unemployment delays the return of migrants back to their country of origin. The longer the migrants are unemployed the higher the chance they leave. **Illegal Migration:** Migrants and natives are likely to differ in terms of reservation wages and productivities which in turn drive wage differentials. However, those “migrant effects» are particularly pronounced among the unskilled and young, but that differences diminish with age and skill levels in Germany suggesting for policymakers that integration in the labour market takes place over time. **Social Networks:** The higher the percentage is of a given ethnic group living nearby in the UK, the higher is the probability of finding a job through social contacts, but this effect decays very rapidly with distance and differs depending on the ethnic group considered. Being a first generation immigrant leads to a penalty of about 17% while second generation immigrants have a probability of being employed that is not statistically different from that of natives. However, when they have a strong identity, second-generation immigrants have a lower chance of finding a job than natives. **Political Economy, Welfare & Immigration Policy:** Generous welfare states attract more unskilled immigrants (i.e. «magnet hypothesis») under the free-migration regime, and attract more skilled migrants (“the fiscal burden hypothesis») under the restricted-migration regime.

Project partners

NETHERLANDS
INTERDISCIPLINARY
DEMOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE (NIDI),
NL

MUNSTER UNIVERSITY, DE
UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM, SE

Migrant Diversity and Regional Disparity in Europe

MIDI-REDIE

<http://www.norface-migration.org/currentprojectdetail.php?proj=5>

From 2010 to 2014

Project coordinator:
VU UNIVERSITY
AMSTERDAM, the
Netherlands

diversity • **regional**
disparities • **economic**
welfare • **development**

Description

The MIDI-REDIE project assessed how the scale and diversity of migrant populations affect socio-economic outcomes, in particular to what extent diversity among migrants – in terms of demographic and socio-economic characteristics and capabilities – contributes positively to economic welfare and development, and to what extent diversity influences inter-group and spatial socio-economic disparity. Since migrants disproportionately settle in certain regions and particularly in certain metropolitan areas, the analysis was conducted at the regional level. However, implications for national welfare and policy within a pan-European political economy framework were considered as well.

This project tackled the interaction between migrant diversity and regional disparity at four different levels: (1) Theory building, informed by micro-simulation and meta-analytic assessment; (2) Meso-level (pan-European, bilateral and sub-national) analysis of migrant diversity and regional disparity; (3) Comparative dynamic micro-level analysis of migrant diversity and individual wellbeing; and (4) Policy-level analysis of the role of immigration policy, institutions and the welfare state on international migration impacts.



Outcomes

Especially in larger cities, there is a positive effect of cultural diversity on amenities (the «restaurant effect»). This effect, however, is much smaller than the negative effect of the presence of immigrants on, for example, housing prices. This negative effect of cultural diversity is mainly associated with cultural diversity within the own local neighborhood and not so much on the city level. On the other hand, there seems to be a positive effect of cultural diversity on wages, which points to positive productivity effects of cultural diversity and not so much to positive utility effects. However, the research also clearly indicates that different kind of people derives different benefits and dis-benefits from living and working in culturally diverse environments.

Furthermore, the project contributed to the advancement of knowledge in the study of frontier issues on migration through a unique data set on the Estonian return migrants from Finland, including both qualitative and quantitative information, making possible to follow the same individuals before migration, during migration and after the return.

Project partners

INSTITUTE FOR EMPLOYMENT
RESEARCH (IAB), DE

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, UK

UNIVERSITY OF TARTU, EE

LABOUR INSTITUTE FOR
ECONOMIC RESEARCH, FI

Theorizing the Evolution of European Migration Systems

THEMIS

<http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/completed-projects/themis>

From 2010 to 2014

Project coordinator:
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION INSTITUTE (IMI), UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, United Kingdom

migration systems • feedback • social networks • social mechanisms

Description

It has been suggested that migration patterns evolve following a trajectory where individuals start to move from one country to another, and over time, more people join them: once a critical mass is reached, that migration flow expands rapidly. The basic research question for THEMIS was: under what conditions do such migration systems become established and under what conditions might they decline? The THEMIS project investigated what makes people decide to migrate, why some of those initial moves to Europe result in the formation of significant migration systems, and why some migration processes simply tail off or stagnate. This involved a comparative study of the evolution of migrant groups following different migration trajectories between selected localities in three origin countries (Brazil, Morocco and Ukraine) and four destination countries (UK, Norway, the Netherlands and Portugal).



Outcomes

Migrant networks can both facilitate and obstruct further migrants - for example, the movement from Morocco to the Netherlands has slowed down, partially because existing migrant populations have acted as gatekeepers, discouraging new arrivals. The creation of migration institutions may stimulate further movement - for example, the arrival of Ukrainians in Portugal in the 2000s stimulated the creation of employment agencies that recruited in Ukraine reaching beyond the social networks of the existing migrants. New connections created online through social media have become increasingly important in shaping migration. Potential migrants do not need to rely on their pre-existing social networks of family and friends to facilitate migration but join (often virtual) social networks to gather information and establish new contacts in potential destinations.

For more outputs see:

Edited volume - Beyond Networks: Feedback in International Migration, 2015, edited by Oliver Bakewell, Godfried Engbersen, Maria Lucinda Fonseca, Cindy Horst, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan. <http://www.palgrave.com/page/detail/beyond-networks-oliver-bakewell?isb=9781137539205>

Journal articles and other papers see: <http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/publications?group=themis>

Project partners

CITIZEN, MIGRATION AND THE CITY (CIMIC), ERASMUS UNIVERSITY OF ROTTERDAM, NL

INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND SPATIAL PLANNING (IGOT), UNIVERSIDADE DE LISBOA, PT

PEACE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OSLO (PRIO), NO

2000 Families: Migration Histories of Turks in Europe

LineUp

<http://www.lineup.essex.ac.uk>

From 2010 to 2014

**Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX,
United Kingdom**

**migration • families • multi-
generational transmission •
origin country perspective •
Turkish migration**

Description

The Line-Up project explored migration processes and the multi-generational transmission of behaviour, values and relationships. The research was focused on Turkish migrant and non-migrant families, their descendants in European countries and those who remained in Turkey. It generated basic information about 50,000 family members in 2000 families (80% migrant and 20% non-migrant). It obtained basic socio-economic and migration information about 20,000 and detailed information about 5890 family members spread over all European destination countries and Turkey.

Outcomes

This study showed a clear impact of migration on educational attainment, the composition of friendship networks, patterns of marriage formation, gender role attitudes and identity. Also, major changes occurring in Turkey and Europe render apparent 'assimilation' to European norms differently. Educational expansion means the relative educational gains of the third family generation are less for migrants than they might otherwise appear. Changes in fertility, arranged marriages and gender role attitudes are also appearing, albeit with some differences, in Turkey. Relative stability in religiosity in Turkey suggests the high levels of religiosity among migrants cannot be conceived as revitalisation in Europe.

The project furthermore found that migration reduces family transmission. This is the case for occupation, education and self-employment, along with marriage mode, gender attitudes and, to a limited extent, religiosity. Lower rates of transmission do not necessarily imply greater Europeanisation, as the children of migrants could become more conservative, especially as they are no longer driven by the motivations driving the pioneer labour migrants.

Project partners

VU UNIVERSITY AMSTERDAM, NL

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT
CHEMNITZ, DE

TEmporary Migration, integration and the role of POLicies

TEMPO

<http://www.norface.net>

From 2009 to 2013

Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF
NOTTINGHAM, United
Kingdom

temporary migration •
migrants' choices • return
migration

Description

As transportation and communication costs decline and the income gap between sending and receiving countries remains large, migration pressure in Europe is likely to increase in the near future, and temporary and return migration will become an even more widespread phenomenon. The TEMPO research project aimed to extend the frontier of knowledge on this important issue along several directions by: looking at the causes and consequences of temporary migration, considering both the perspective of the source and the destination country; by analysing the patterns of integration of economic and non-economic migrants, and how they relate to the time dimension of the migration decision; and finally by looking at the process through which policies towards temporary and return migration are formed, analysing their welfare effects both on the destination and the source countries.



Outcomes

As to the link between temporary migration patterns and remittances, the project found that temporary migrants are more likely to remit and that they also remit a larger amount of money. Remittances triggered by temporary migration have considerable macroeconomic consequences which affect trade, capital movements and aggregate output.

Integration of immigrants in the receiving country and impact on the length of stay: increased information flows have a significant and substantial role in raising the value of remittances sent to existing recipients. However, we find only modest support for the hypothesis that increased contact with non-remittance recipients positively affects the decision to remit to those individuals.

Immigrant children and educational attainment: the potential spillover effects from immigrant children to natives at different parts of the test score distribution of native Dutch students using a quantile regression approach. Interestingly, the results suggest the absence of negative spillover effects from immigrant children at the median of the test score distribution. Similarly, no spillover effects have been uncovered other parts of the distribution.

Immigration policies and their role: skill-selective immigration policies increase incentives to invest in education in sending countries, but sending countries suffer from increasing skill-selective immigration policies.

Project partners

UNIVERSIDADE NOVA DE LISBOA,
PT

MALMOE UNIVERSITY, SE

JOHANNES KEPLER UNIVERSITY
LINZ, AT

INSTITUTE FOR EMPLOYMENT
RESEARCH, DE

SWANSEA UNIVERSITY, UK

THE VIENNA INSTITUTE FOR
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
STUDIES (WIIW), AT

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, AT

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN, IE

IFO INSTITUTE AND UNIVERSITY
OF MUNICH, DE

UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, AT

COPENHAGEN BUSINESS
SCHOOL, DK

HAMBURG INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
(HWWI), DE

TILBURG UNIVERSITY, NL

STOCKHOLM UNIVERSITY, SE

THE VIENNA INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
STUDIES (WIIW), AT

GOETHE- UNIVERSITY
FRANKFURT, DE

HAMBURG INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
(HWWI), DE

THE INSTITUTE FOR FISCAL
STUDIES, UK

IFO INSTITUTE, DE

TILBURG UNIVERSITY, NL

THE VIENNA INSTITUTE OF
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
STUDIES (WIIW), AT

Nordic Welfare States and the Dynamics and Effects of Ethnic Residential Segregation

NODES

<http://blogs.helsinki.fi/nodesproject>

From 2010 to 2014

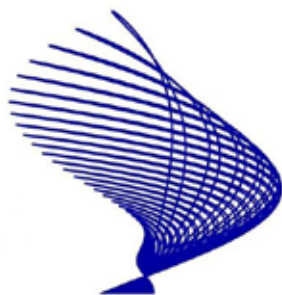
Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI, DEPARTMENT OF GEOSCIENCES AND GEOGRAPHY, Finland

spatial integration • housing • neighbourhood • segregation • welfare

Description

The project aimed to capture the links between Nordic welfare state policies and trajectories of social and spatial integration of migrants. More specifically, the project explored the dynamics and effects of ethnic residential segregation in Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, both from the perspective of individual migrant families and of the receiving society. Empirical research was carried out in four areas, namely:

- linkages between the Nordic welfare setting and the dynamics of ethnic residential segregation;
- analysis of housing patterns of selected ethnic minority groups;
- residential patterns and housing choices of the native-born residents;
- dynamics of ethnic segregation from the perspective of immigrants' housing ambitions, efforts and preferences.



Outcomes

NODES research allowed for extensive primary data collection, in particular on the dynamics of immigrants' housing careers and housing strategies, and on the motives and rationale behind the migration choices of native households. In terms of housing strategies, data analysis showed that immigrants need more stable employment and higher income for homeownership entry than natives and that their behaviour is less responsive to changes in household composition. Data collected through qualitative interviews among Turks, Somalis, Poles and Estonians in the four project countries, also elucidate immigrants' housing ambitions, efforts, and preferences. The comparative approach of the study showed the complex inter-linkages between cultural belonging and local housing market contexts.

The project also looked into residential preferences and patterns of the native majority population in the Helsinki, Oslo, and Stockholm regions. This strand of research found support for the assumption that neighbourhood factors – particularly, neighbourhood ethnic composition – affect mobility decisions, especially those of natives leaving immigrant-dense neighbourhoods.

Project partners

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
HEALTH AND WELFARE, FI

AALBORG UNIVERSITY, DK

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO,
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY, NO

NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE
FOR URBAN AND REGIONAL
RESEARCH - NIBR, NO

UPPSALA UNIVERSITY –
INSTITUTE FOR HOUSING AND
URBAN RESEARCH, SE

Migration: Integration, Impact and Interaction

MI3

<http://www.norface-migration.org/currentprojectdetail.php?proj=6>

From 2010 to 2014

Project coordinator:
ROYAL HOLLOWAY,
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,
United Kingdom

migration • integration •
impact and interaction

Description

MI3 brought together 6 groups of academic economists (professors, junior staff and research students) from the UK, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Finland and Sweden, all working on applied (empirical) investigations of the effect of changes in immigration on: Wages, Employment, Firm Productivity Health, Crime and School Performance. The common approach was that teams took existing data sets (administrative and/or government survey based) and tried to establish any causal effects of immigration (rather than correlations or associations) using (arguably) unforeseen institutional changes that impose different conditions on one group but not others and so can compare differences in outcomes. In doing so NORFACE provided valuable training for PHD and postdoctoral students in working on estimation techniques intended to draw out any causal effects.



Outcomes

Over the course of the project, our team has published 21 papers in leading economic journals and has additionally produced 18 working papers. The following is a summary of the some findings of these papers: In Britain, at the start of school, pupils from most groups with an ethnic background other than British substantially lag behind ethnic British pupils, but these gaps decline for all groups throughout primary and secondary school. The relative improvement of ethnic minority pupils may be related to teacher incentives to concentrate attention on particular pupils, caused by the publication of school league tables at the end of primary and secondary school. This suggests that universal child care programs help to narrow the achievement gap between children of immigrant and native ancestry; compositional concerns (e.g., immigration changing the composition of local schools) are 2–5 times more important in explaining variation in individual attitudes toward immigration policy than concerns over wages and taxes.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON,
UK

SWEDISH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL
RESEARCH (SOFI), STOCKHOLM
UNIVERSITY, SE

FRISCH CENTRE AND
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS,
UNIVERSITY OF OSLO, NO

AARHUS SCHOOL OF BUSINESS,
UNIVERSITY OF AARHUS, DK

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS,
HUMBOLDT UNIVERSITY, BERLIN,
DE

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE FOR
ECONOMIC RESEARCH, HELSINKI,
FI

3.

ERA-NET WSF - Welfare State Futures

Welfare State Futures

WSF

<http://welfarestatefutures.org/>
<http://www.norface.net/programmes/welfare-state-futures/>

Project reference: 618106

**EU contribution:
EUR 6 000 000**

From 2014 to 2018

**Selected under topic:
SSH.2013.2.1-4 The future of
the welfare state**

**Project coordinator:
COORDINATOR:
THE NETHERLANDS
ORGANISATION FOR
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
(NWO), the Netherlands**

Description

The FP7 WSF project is co-funded by 15 national research funding organisations (NORFACE consortium) and the European Union through the ERA-NET Plus research instrument.

The Welfare State Futures programme has three major objectives: To advance globally excellent theoretical and methodological disciplinary, interdisciplinary and comparative research on Welfare State Futures which builds synergistically on a pan-European basis; to motivate and support excellence and capacity building for research on welfare state futures on a cross-national basis throughout the NORFACE countries; to develop understanding and promote research-based knowledge and insight into Welfare State Futures for issues of societal, practical and policy relevance, with theoretical foundations but worked on jointly with relevant users and experts. As part of the WSF project a joint call for transnational proposals was launched on future welfare states across Europe. As a result of the joint call, 15 proposals were selected for funding. Some of the projects have a component of migration (see projects after).



Partners

- Austrian Science Fund, Austria
- Danish Social Science Research Council, Denmark
- Estonian Science Foundation, Estonia
- The Academy of Finland, Finland
- The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Germany
- The Icelandic Centre for Research, Iceland
- The Irish Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences, Ireland
- The Research Council of Norway, Norway
- The Foundation for Science and Technology, Portugal
- The Slovenian Research Agency, Slovenia
- The Swedish Research Council, Sweden
- The Economic and Social Research Council, United Kingdom
- The French National Research Agency, France
- The National Science Centre, Poland

Inequalities, Insurance, Incentives and Immigration: Challenges and Solutions for the Welfare State

4Is

<http://welfarestatefutures.org/research-network/research-profile-and-network-a-l/4is-inequalities-insurance-incentives-and-immigration-challenges-and-solutions-for-the-welfare-state>

From 2014 to 2017

Project coordinator:
UPPSALA UNIVERSITY,
Sweden

multi-dimensional inequality
• lifetime inequality •
insurance • vulnerability •
ethnic diversity • taxation
• microsimulation • micro-
macro comparisons

Description

This research project examines how recent challenges, such as increased economic uncertainty and ethnic diversity, have affected inequality and support for the welfare state in European countries. It also investigates the work incentives embedded in the existing tax- and benefit systems and how these affect individuals' behaviour, both in the short and in the long run. This information is a crucial input to governments' decisions on how to finance the welfare system and redistribute income while maintaining incentives to work and avoiding poverty traps.

The project is divided into three strands. It first measures inequality developments using multidimensional and lifetime perspectives, and assesses how different EU tax and benefit systems reduce economic vulnerability. Second, it investigates support for redistribution, asking how ethnic diversity affects people's support for the welfare state and, using methods from experimental psychology, examines the determinants of redistributive attitudes for different groups. Third, it investigates the work incentives embedded in the existing tax and benefit systems and how these affect individuals' behaviour, both in the short and in the long run, taking into account issues like the complexity of the tax design.



Preliminary Outcomes

The research will produce academically meritorious publications and highly policy relevant guidance on reforms to the redistributive side of the welfare state. The research will use comparative micro data across European countries and detailed register data from individual countries. The project unites economists, political scientists, sociologists and psychologists with extensive experience advising governments and the EC on policy design.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, UK
UNIVERSITY OF TAMPERE, FI
UNIVERSITY OF TURKU, FI

FACSK

<http://www.umu.se/sok/english/research-database/view-research-projects?code=906¤tView=base&doSearch=&scbCode=&searchString=&uid=leny0001>

From 2015 to 2018

Project coordinator:
UMEA UNIVERSITY, Sweden

family • social work •
globalisation • comparative
research • welfare mix •
professional discretion •
complex needs

Family complexity and social work. A comparative study of family-based welfare work in different welfare regimes

Description

In the era of globalisation, family policies and social care services are at the intersection of increasingly diverse family situations and complex welfare state environments. This project contributes to Norface Call themes 1, 2, and 5; People, Inequalities/diversity, and Shifting responsibilities, and will compare policies and family-based social work in different family policy regimes and service areas: child welfare, drug/alcohol abuse, migrating families and disabilities. The purpose is to analyse how social workers across different contexts understand notions of family and how they describe their own practices and outcomes with families.

This study uses empirical data from eight countries (Norway, Sweden, England, Ireland, Chile, Mexico, Lithuania and Bulgaria) representing four different family policy regimes (de-familialised, partly de-familialised, familialised and re-familialised). Existing data relevant to family policies from Eurostat, the OECD and other databases will be used. Additional national statistics and documents detailing the organisational structure of services will be collected. Thirty two focus groups (eight countries; four service areas) will be held using semi-structured interviews and case vignettes, engaging researchers from the three university partners of Sweden, Norway and UK, with co-operation partners in the other five countries.



Preliminary Outcomes

The project will add to theoretical analyses of welfare regimes, family policy, professional discretion, and contribute methodologically to cross-national research. End-users from policy-makers to social workers will benefit from new knowledge about different conceptions of the family and how these impact services provided.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF STAVANGER, NO

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, UK

Fairness, personal responsibility and the welfare state

FPRWS

<http://vcee.univie.ac.at/projects/fairness-personal-responsibility-and-the-welfare-state>

From 2015 to 2018

Project coordinator:
NORWEGIAN SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS, Norway

fairness • personal
responsibility • legitimacy •
trust • inequality • welfare
policy • tax policy

Description

The aim of the research project “Fairness, personal responsibility and the welfare state” is to analyse how fairness considerations, in particular with respect to personal responsibility, affect the support and effectiveness of welfare policies. The European welfare states are faced with important challenges, in particular related to financial strains on the welfare system, changing migration flows and increasing inequality. Partly as a response to these challenges, there is an increasing focus on personal responsibility.

The research project has three main parts. Part A of the research project studies how people attribute personal responsibility for outcomes and the link between views about personal responsibility and the support for redistributive welfare policies. Part B of the research project studies people’s preferences in situations where it is impossible to implement the welfare policies that are seen as most fair. In Part C of the research project we study what we refer to as reference-dependent social preferences and examine whether such preferences might shed light on cross-country differences in the support for welfare schemes. Taken together, the three parts of this research project represent a unique research agenda addressing questions that are of fundamental importance for understanding the challenges faced by the European welfare states.



Preliminary Outcomes

The proposed research project will provide new knowledge about how the welfare states can meet these challenges and how concerns for personal responsibility can be integrated in the design of welfare schemes in a way that is perceived as fair.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF BERGEN, NO

TILBURG UNIVERSITY, NL

UNIVERSITÄT WIEN, AT

Globalisation, Institutions and the Welfare State

GIWeS

<http://www.sv.uio.no/esop/english/research/projects/giwes>

From 2015 to 2018

Project coordinator:
UNIVERSITY OF OSLO,
Norway

globalisation • technological change • institutions • welfare state • inequality • public support • social insurance

Description

Focusing on the global changes since 1989, the objective of GIWeS is to produce first class research on how trade, technology and the welfare state interact; on the challenges to national welfare states in an integrated European labour market, and on the political support for reform.

The project is unique in several dimensions: It is comparative, focusing on Austria, Germany, Norway, and the UK, countries that differ in their industry base, skill structure, and welfare institutions. It is relevant, addressing the current crisis, migration and the support for welfare spending. It is dynamic, drawing on unique longitudinal information that allows us to explore long term impacts of global shocks down to the individual firm and the individual worker.



Preliminary Outcomes

The project will link – for the first time – administrative longitudinal data covering entire populations across countries allowing us to follow individuals across national borders, investigating their choices in work environments and welfare institutions. GIWeS will capture how globalisation makes competition more dynamic, speeding up innovation, and the process of creative destruction, and how wide-ranging changes may give rise to a new political and economic equilibrium.

This research will give answer to the question of whether the European welfare state survives the transformation, and what will happen to its different incarnations such as the Scandinavian, the German and the British model. Finally, GIWeS adds a unique and novel insight into the interplay of the Welfare State and economic prosperity in Europe.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON,
UK

RAGNAR FRISCH CENTRE FOR
ECONOMIC RESEARCH, NO

JOHANNES KEPLER UNIVERSITÄT
LINZ, AT

Migrants' Welfare State Attitudes

MIFARE

<http://welfarestatefutures.org/research-network/research-profile-and-network-m-z/migrants-welfare-state-attitudes>

From 2015 to 2018

Project coordinator:
RADBOUD UNIVERSITEIT
NIJMEGEN, the Netherlands

migrants' welfare state attitudes • migrant survey • group loyalty • self-interest • socialisation

Description

This research project is among the first to focus on migrants' attitudes towards the welfare state. In Europe, the field of research on welfare state attitudes has ignored the perspective of migrants almost completely. Due to migrants' socialisation in different welfare regimes, and their often disadvantaged socio-economic positions, the migrant perspective provides a unique opportunity to test the central theories in the field on the role of self-interest, group-loyalty and of socialisation in different welfare regimes.

We aim to study migrants' welfare state attitudes, and to explain differences across migrant groups, as well as differences compared to the overall public opinion in the country of origin and the host country. We rely on existing cross-national datasets such as the ISSP. However, we also propose a harmonised and unique data collection among migrants in the destination countries Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. We composed a team with expertise on data collection among migrants, on public opinion research, and expertise on welfare state attitudes in particular.



Preliminary Outcomes

The unique focus on migrants will provide both the academic community and policy makers with insights on the new groups in society's different attitudes towards the welfare state. We expect to answer questions that cut across the themes of "People and the welfare state", "Inequalities and diversity" and "Future politics". Among other outputs, the project will result in two dissertations, five research articles by each of the postdocs and a book compiled by the seniors involved.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF KONSTANZ, DE

AALBORG UNIVERSITY, DK

European Welfare Systems in Times of Mobility

MobileWelfare

<http://www.mobilewelfare.org>

From 2015 to 2018

Project coordinator:
NEDERLANDS
INTERDISCIPLINAIR
DEMOGRAFISCH INSTITUUT,
the Netherlands

mobility • welfare systems
• country of origin •
international migration
• migration decisions
• migration aspirations •
transferability of benefits •
mixed methods

Description

This project aims to understand the role of welfare systems in destination and origin countries for migration patterns within and towards Europe. Welfare states were developed and associated with the nation state, explaining why provisions remain predominantly linked to nationality and residency. The project moves beyond prior studies on the contested existence of welfare magnets and the presumed threat of (low-skilled) migration to the viability of welfare state benefits. A receiving country bias has caused research to neglect the important role of welfare regimes in origin countries on migration aspirations and decisions. The project addresses three research questions: How and to what extent do welfare systems affect mobility patterns in Europe? To what extent and how do perceptions of access to welfare arrangements in origin and destination countries shape migration decisions? What role does transferability of welfare accounts play in mobility across Europe?



Preliminary Outcomes

Return migration is a key feature of Polish migration to the Netherlands. Among these, men are overall more likely to return than women and in particular women who find a Dutch partner.

Migrants from EU countries are more likely to return to their home countries, which is facilitated by the lack of institutional barriers. For non-European migrants, on the other hand, loss of residence permits upon leaving the host country negatively impacts the incentives of return and of circular migration.

Because EU mobility is not hampered as much by institutional barriers, other aspects become more important for migration decisions. Family dynamics, like union and family formation, may then be more important for decisions to move, stay or return, which is what has been found in the study of Polish migrants.

Reunification policy has only limited influence on people's actual reunification. A substantial share of e.g. Ghanaian migrants do not want to reunify with their partner at the destination country, whereas policies very often assume all migrants want to reunify in Europe. Irrespective of the policy (the UK and the Netherlands were compared) on this matter, migrants will make family decisions that are independent of it.

Project partners

UNIVERSITY OF LISBON, PT

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, UK

UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW, PL

4.

List of Publications

Their Future is Our Future: Youth as Actors of Change



In the context of the changing demographic structure of society, Europe's future prosperity and sustainability largely depend on its ability to take advantage of the potential of all generations. In times of economic and financial crisis in particular, Europe needs a strong young generation to be a driver of sustainable and inclusive growth that will ensure long-term development. Youth represents the backbone of future Europe and we need to prepare the generation that will lead and support the EU in 2040 and after.

This publication gives an overview of the most relevant projects on youth and youth-related policies. The results of these projects are highly relevant for the new Juncker Commission agenda on «Jobs, Growth, Fairness and Democratic Change», and in particular relevant for the EU Youth Strategy, as the research aims to ensure the full participation of youth in an innovative, inclusive, sustainable and democratic Europe. Thus, they provide solid suggestions as to how EU and national policies can most adequately address the challenges faced by young people today, and how to set the EU on a course for a better future.

Download in English: http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/project_synopses/kina27205enc.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none

Download e-pub version: http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/index.cfm?pg=library&lib=project_synopses

Open the Door: Social Science Research for Development and a Sustainable Future



Development aid is the most visible and most successful field of the European Union's complex external actions. The European Union and its 28 Member States are, together, still the largest development donors worldwide and have played a leading role in the efforts to achieve the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals. The EU has also proved to be a reliable and predictable actor during the negotiations of the new Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations that will shape global development strategies for the years to come.

Social sciences and humanities play a particularly important role in addressing the policy aspects of international cooperation and development policy. There is a manifest need to improve the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data and analyses. Policy-making requires a better understanding of causality and toolkits that improve its foresight abilities. This publication presents projects funded under the Seventh Framework Programme for research and technological development (FP7).

Download in English: http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/project_synopses/ki-na-27-321-en.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none

Download in e-pub version: http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/index.cfm?pg=library&lib=project_synopses

Time to Grow: Emerging Knowledge Base for Growth Policy in Europe



Economic growth has a top priority on the agenda of European economic policy. Since the 2008 economic crisis, Europe's growth performance has been sluggish and incapable of reaching the level of growth in the USA, which has recovered much faster from the economic crisis. The low growth and high unemployment in Europe has negative effects on the lives of European citizens and on European states. It has entailed increased inequality and raised new sustainability issues. However, at the same time, Europe's growth pattern has experienced important qualitative changes as Europe has become more knowledge based and globalised, and solving the current challenges provides new

growth opportunities, as social innovation shows.

This publication presents those FP7 SSH research projects, which took up the task of understanding the (lack of) European growth dynamism and Europe's readiness to enter into a new and sustainable growth path. Understanding the reasons for Europe's relatively weak productivity performance and weak investment in R&D, innovation and other intangibles as well as lack of knowledge-intensive firms provide insights necessary for designing better and more targeted European growth and job creation policies. Research has also taken up the European risk capital markets as a necessary condition for growth as well as the role of social innovation and creativity as a source of job creation and inclusive growth.

Download in English: http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/project_synopses/kina27336enn.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none

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Boosting jobs: The Contribution of European Research



Creating jobs and reducing unemployment remains a priority for the European Union. Despite the recent strengthening of economic activity progress in the labour market is still modest. The consequences of the financial and economic crisis on employment are yet to be fully addressed.

This publication presents the most relevant projects in the Social Sciences and Humanities who have taken up the task of addressing the wider issues of employment, growth and inclusion. The projects are a source of ground breaking conceptual work, extensive quantitative comparisons and surveys, profound and in-depth qualitative forays into social challenges

and importantly concrete, evidence-based policy recommendations.

Download in English: http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/project_synopses/ki-na-27-478-en.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none

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Mind the Gap: European Research for Combating Inequalities



In the last three decades inequalities in Europe have increased. The combined effects of globalization, technological changes and tax reforms – in particular reductions in the marginal tax rates for high earners – have led to a deterioration in the distribution of income and wealth among Europeans.

Tackling inequalities is a political imperative for the European Commission and President Juncker has placed it high in his political agenda. This was underlined by his commitment to create a Europe with a 'Triple A Social Rating' and to strengthen the European Social Model through a pillar of social rights.

This publication presents the most relevant projects in the Social Sciences and Humanities

who have taken up the task of addressing the wider issues of inequality, exclusion and social welfare. The projects are a source of ground breaking conceptual work, extensive quantitative comparisons and surveys, profound and in-depth qualitative forays into social challenges and importantly concrete, evidence-based policy recommendations.

Download in English: http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/project_synopses/ki-na-27-488-en.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none

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Our Neighbours: Research and Innovation in support of the EU's Neighbourhood Policy



As identified by President Juncker in his July 2014 speech to the European Parliament, and as re-affirmed in his State of the Union speech in September 2015, the European Union needs a stronger and more assertive foreign policy. As the conflict in Ukraine, developments following the Arab Spring in the Middle East, and the current refugee crisis have made urgently clear, there is the need of a common foreign policy that can first and foremost contribute to stabilising the EU's neighbourhood.

EU funded social sciences and humanities research projects covering this issue continue to contribute to the evidence base and sound understanding of the external environment

that the EU operates in, in particular when it comes to understanding the cultural complexity of the EU's partners.

In the present publication is presented the various finalised and ongoing social sciences and humanities research projects covering the above mentioned issues as well as presentations of future calls and topics under Horizon 2020 relevant for the European Neighbourhood Policy.

Download in English: http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/project_synopses/ki-na-27-535-en.pdf#view=fit&pagemode=none

Download in e-pub version: http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/index.cfm?pg=library&lib=project_synopses

European Commission

EUR 27592 - Research and Innovation Projects in support to European Policy: Migration and Mobility

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union

2016 — 131 pp. — 14,8 x 21 cm

ISBN 978-92-79-53983-1

doi:10.2777/875085

ISSN 1831-9424

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The Social Sciences and Humanities comprise a range of scientific disciplines examining the relations between humans in their societal contexts. While the Humanities deal particularly with history, culture and various forms of human behaviour, Social Sciences tend to focus on the social interactions of individual human beings and groups. They address questions such as: How do people live and work together in contemporary societies? Why do individuals organise themselves into communities and want to share the same future? What do Europeans think about globalisation and how do they react to it? Why and how do citizens engage in or abstain from electoral and other forms of political participation?

Addressing such far-reaching questions, the Social Sciences and Humanities play a critical role in anticipating and accompanying the evolution of societies, while satisfying humanity's deep-rooted interest in reflecting on life. Consecutive European Union Framework Programmes for Research have acknowledged the significance of Social Sciences and Humanities research and have supported it at EU level over the past decades. Horizon 2020 recognises Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) as an ensemble of separate disciplines and highlights their particularly high aptitude to fruitfully collaborate with other disciplines in tackling major societal challenges.

Project information

