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# Moving Europe: EU research on migration and policy needs

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## Foreword

Demography, migration, integration and social cohesion are key topics for the present and the future of the European Union. As indicated in the recent Commission Communication '*A common immigration policy for Europe*': 'Immigration into the EU is a reality and there are no reasons to believe that immigration flows will decrease'.

Research in relation to migration issues is an integral part of the European Seventh Research Framework Programme, theme Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities. SSH aims to develop new knowledge, tools, indicators and databases to support European policies facing current socio-economic challenges, in particular for the labour market, social welfare, social cohesion and the fight against various forms of discrimination.

Since the beginning of the Fourth Research Framework Programme up to now, the European Commission selected and co-funded around 50 research projects that directly address the issue of migration. This report presents a brief description of the projects in the area of migration and integration of migrants funded in the last five years, their main findings and relevance for policy-making. These collaborative projects involve a large number of research teams across Europe. They have produced important insights for policy formulation and have laid the foundations for significant research cooperation across Europe in this field.

The projects address a wide range of issues and demonstrate that migration is inextricably linked to core social, political and economic concerns such as climate change, economic growth, economic instability, working life, welfare, health, youth, aging, gender, education, political participation, social inclusion and social cohesion.

New and emerging migration trends have been investigated and up-to-date empirical knowledge has been unearthed on the realities of migration and the lives of migrants. New theoretical approaches, concepts and methodologies have been developed. Comparative studies have been carried out, including undocumented migrant workers, women migrants, citizenship issues as well as new developments in migration research such as transnationalisation.

An important message emerging from this research effort is that actions in a single area of social policy alone (migration) are unlikely to be able to address the issues in an adequate manner. The research demonstrates that various areas of social policy are strongly interconnected and therefore policies need to take a holistic and integrated approach. Migration, labour market or education policy initiatives alone will have only limited success in removing barriers to inclusion and economic growth if they are not articulated with policies that address wider economic and social inequalities.



JMB

Jean-Michel BAER

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Giulia Amaducci of the European Commission, DG Research, supervised the work. Several European Commission officials gave time and support to the report: Pierre Valette, Head of Unit, Louisa Anastopoulou, Angela Liberatore, Ronan O'Brien, Domenico Rossetti, and Joelle Moraitis from DG Research. This report also benefited from the useful insights of Jordi Garcia Martinez from DG Justice, Freedom and Security.

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## Executive summary

The European Union (EU) adopted the Immigration and Asylum Pact in July 2008 to consolidate its efforts since the Amsterdam Treaty towards a common immigration policy. This policy is now based on an agreement between Member States to apply common principles in the field of migration and asylum. These initiatives and policies recognise that the EU operates in a global context in which international migration has been stimulated by the processes of globalisation, climate change and rapid changes in new technology, communication and transport systems. Associated with these trends, increasing poverty differentials exacerbate the divide between mobile and immobile people and populations, between the highly skilled and those with no formal education. It is now generally understood by experts that migration into and within the European Union in the 21st century is best understood not just as a single event in a person's life. Analysts need a perspective which identifies the complex set of socio-economic processes and phenomena which influence human mobility. There is a wide range of research in the socio-economic sciences on these processes, phenomena and related topics. The volume of academic work on migration has grown significantly, reflecting some of the dynamism of the phenomena under study.

The emerging themes addressed by the research projects which are analyzed in this report include:

- the transnational nature of life for many migrants, associated with changing legislative, economic and social spaces which transcend national borders;
- the changing meaning of borders, often no longer simply defined by geographical boundaries, but increasingly by the implementation of immigration controls within national borders, applied differently according to the citizenship and rights of migrants;
- the need to understand 'illegal migration', not always as a single event or status in a migrant's life, but as a process of negotiating changing statuses, different degrees of documentation and compliance with national legislation;
- the feminisation of migration, both in the realities observed in the labour market and in the development of migration studies;
- circular migration, one of the emerging EU policy themes, identified in the 2007 Commission's Communication 'Circular migration and mobility partnerships between the European Union and third countries';
- integration in all its social, economic, political and legal senses, one of the key policy priorities of numerous Commission Communications and EU policies.

## Introduction

Migration policy at EU and national levels is one of the hottest topics in current political debate, with daily discussion of the impact of migration in the media and political debate across Europe. In this context European research on migration can enhance the quality of policy-making decisions and better inform public debate.

Since the Amsterdam Treaty came into force in 1999, the EU has developed its competence in the policy fields of asylum and migration through the implementation of the Tampere Programme (1999-2004) and the Hague Programme (2004-2009). The two programmes were designed to build and implement common EU asylum and migration policies. The forthcoming 'Stockholm Programme', expected to be adopted in autumn 2009, will cover the period 2010-2014, incorporating ten common principles agreed by the Council in July 2008.

Alongside the development of the common policies, EU enlargement to 27 Member States has stimulated labour migration within the EU. In the context of the demographic ageing, with increased longevity and decreasing fertility rates of the EU population of 495 million, migration is now the largest component of population change in most Member States. Official figures suggest there are now estimated to be around 18.5 million third country nationals resident in the EU, comprising 3.8% of the total population of the EU. The speed of change and dynamic nature of current migration flows present a real challenge to policy-makers who need good quality information on which to base their decisions. The urgent policy need is for good quality statistical data on the size and characteristics of the migrant population and for up-to-date empirical evidence about the reality of migrants' experiences, lives and motivations and the effectiveness and consequences of policy.

The EU places a high priority on the Lisbon Agenda's aim to create a knowledge-based society. A current ideal in policy-making, espoused by many governments, is also that policy decisions should be supported by evidence, known as 'evidence-based policy-making'. It follows that migration policy decisions should be informed by reliable and robust migration research findings.



In addition to proposing all the EU legislative measures in this field, the European Commission has funded a great deal of migration-related research through the Research Framework Programmes to give a strategic input into policy-making. The research projects analysed in this report were funded by the 6th and 7th Framework Programmes<sup>(1)</sup>. They also complement the work of the European Migration Network (EMN)<sup>(2)</sup>, funded by Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security of the European Commission, which conducts studies and provides information on asylum and migration at national and EU level, primarily to inform policy-makers.

This body of work will, in turn, be complemented by the NORFACE<sup>(3)</sup> Research Programme on Migration in Europe. NORFACE will fund scientific research projects on: migration - causes and consequences, integration, cohesion and conflict. It is expected that NORFACE will focus on the development and application of the latest methodological and scientific developments in migration studies. The Programme will be relevant to policy needs only in the broadest sense of the meaning of 'policy-relevant' as it will broaden and deepen the scientific knowledge base on migration.

It is important that the findings of all these projects are widely distributed to the research community, policy-makers and the media across Europe. This report highlights the key findings from the range of projects which have already yielded a wealth of information essential for informed public debate and policy-making on migration and integration. It aims to ensure that, at least in the fields of EU migration policy and research, all interested parties, whether at the core or at the boundaries of policy and research are aware of the latest research findings. It is hoped that public debate, research and policy agendas will benefit substantially from this large and ongoing body of research.

The report first presents the main findings then discusses their relevance to policy, the emerging themes and concepts, how policy information and the policy relevance of research might be improved in the future, the importance of transparency and the role of experts. Finally recommendations are made about possible future policy-relevant topics for research and future improvements in dissemination.

1 A full description of the two programmes in the field of socio-economic sciences and humanities is available on the following websites:

FP6 <http://cordis.europa.eu/citizens/home.html> ; FP7 [http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ssh/home\\_en.html](http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ssh/home_en.html)

2 <http://emn.sarenet.es/>

3 NORFACE Research Programme, *Migration in Europe - Social, Economic, Cultural and Policy Dynamics*.  
<http://www.norface.org/>



## 1. The European policy context

The legal and treaty bases for migration policy development are complicated and include a range of different types of measures. The main basis is generally considered to be the Amsterdam Treaty, which came into force in 1999. This brought international migration into the field of Community competence for the first time (articles 61-63). Since then, migration policy in the EU has become gradually 'communitarised' in many (but not all) respects. It has moved from being determined on an almost entirely intergovernmental basis, to being developed with, and guided by, common EU aims in relation to legal migration, integration and the control of illegal immigration. At the same time, Member States retain control of the implementation of both EU and national policy at national level.

The broad direction of all relevant measures was set out in the Tampere Programme (1999), which outlined the need for a common EU migration and asylum policy which would include partnership with countries of origin, steps towards a common EU asylum system, fair treatment of third country nationals and common approaches towards the management of migration flows.

The Tampere Programme was followed by the Hague Programme (launched in 2005), which presents detailed proposals for EU action on terrorism, migration management, visa policies, asylum, privacy and security, the fight against organised crime and criminal justice.

The most recent policy concerns are outlined in the Communication issued in October 2008, 'Strengthening the Global Approach to Migration'<sup>(4)</sup>. This emphasizes the importance of the external policy dimension, and also refers to the Communication on 'A Common Immigration Policy for Europe' – COM(2008)359 and the Pact on Immigration and Asylum which was proposed by the French Presidency and formally adopted by the Council of Ministers in October 2008. The main elements of the Pact are a focus on: legal immigration and integration; the control of illegal immigration; border controls; migration and development; and the finalization of a common European asylum system.

The development of policy has seen a shift of emphasis from an inter-governmental approach to developing common EU policies in specific areas, towards a renewed emphasis on national control and intergovernmental co-operation. For example, proposals for a 'blue card' scheme for highly skilled workers have been amended to give Member States more responsibility. The focus has also shifted from that of security concerns (as in the Hague Programme) to 'a more transparent and balanced approach guided by a better understanding of all aspects relevant to migration' – COM(2008)359 p.3. Some common topics addressed throughout the development of policy since 1999 include: citizenship, labour migration, integration and illegal migration. These topics and several more related to them have also been the subject of academic research, including that funded by the sixth and seventh Framework Programmes.

<sup>4</sup> *European Commission (2008), Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Strengthening the global approach to migration: increasing coordination, coherence and synergies. COM(2008) 611 Brussels.*

## Main developments and policy frameworks

- Amsterdam Treaty came into force 1999
- Tampere Programme (1999-2004)
- Hague Programme (2004-2009)
- Lisbon Strategy (2005)
- Common Principles and the 'Global approach to Migration' (2008)
- Pact on Immigration and Asylum (2008) for the period 2009-2013
- Future Group Report (2008), leading to the 'Stockholm Programme' (2009) for the period 2010-2014

### 1.1 The role of the European Commission

The European Commission responds to the Council decisions relating to migration by producing policy documents and proposals for legislation. It needs reliable information and access to high quality research in order to carry out this task.

Within the European Commission, EU migration policy development is mainly the responsibility of the Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security (DG JLS). Other Directorates-General also impact on migration policy through their work in the fields of development, external relations and employment. Increasingly, issues related to integration are also being addressed by DG Education and Culture. Labour migration specifically falls within the remit of DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities.

Important policy documents in the recent history of the Commission's activities in this field include those setting out a global approach to migration and development and common principles to underpin integration policies. These are all accessible on the website of DG JLS, an edited extract of which is reproduced below:

[http://ec.europa.eu/justice\\_home/fsj/immigration/fsj\\_immigration\\_intro\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/fsj/immigration/fsj_immigration_intro_en.htm)



The Communications and resulting legislation cover policy on economic migration, integration, illegal immigration and return and migration and development. Key documents include the measures outlined in the box below:

### **Economic migration**

- **Green Paper on an EU Approach to Managing Economic Migration** – COM(2004)811. This consultation led to the adoption in December 2005 of a **'Policy Plan on Legal Migration'** – COM(2005)669 which lists the actions and legislative initiatives that the Commission intends to take, so as to pursue the consistent development of the EU legal migration policy.

### **Integration**

- In September 2007, the Commission presented the **Third Annual Report on Migration and Integration** – COM(2007)512, continuing the monitoring process of policy developments on admission and integration of third-country nationals in the EU. The report provides information on the establishment of the EU framework for integration up to June 2007 and it includes specific information about the various dimensions of the integration process in Member States for the calendar year 2005 and the first half of 2006.

### **Illegal immigration and return**

- In July 2006 the Commission adopted a Communication on policy priorities in the fight against illegal immigration of third-country nationals – COM(2006)402 which builds on the guiding principles and EU achievements and further develops new priorities. It follows a comprehensive approach, striking a balance between security and basic rights of individuals and thus addresses measures at all stages of the illegal immigration process.
- In order to fully implement the Return Action Programme agreed in 2002, the Commission adopted in September 2005 a proposal for a Directive on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals – COM(2005)391. The objective of this proposal is to provide for clear, transparent and fair common rules concerning return, removal, use of coercive measures, temporary custody and re-entry while taking into full account the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of the persons concerned. This Directive was adopted in December 2008.

## Migration and development

- ▶ In September 2005 the Commission adopted the Communication 'Migration and development: some concrete orientations' – COM(2005) 390. This Communication constitutes the response of the European Union to the invitations made by the Council in March 2003 and the European Council in November 2004 to submit concrete orientations to improve the impact of migration on the development of countries of origin in a number of fields. It constitutes therefore a contribution by EU immigration policy to the objectives of development policy. The Communication highlights measures and initiatives which are likely to lead to concrete progress.
- ▶ The Communication identifies a number of concrete orientations in the following areas:
  - remittances;
  - facilitating the involvement of willing diaspora members in the development of countries of origin;
  - facilitating brain circulation;
  - and limiting the impact of brain drain.

In addition to the above measures, in May 2007, the Commission issued a communication on circular migration and mobility partnerships with third countries – COM(2007) 248. The European Commission issued as well in 2008 a communication on migration and mobility and the challenges for EU education systems – COM(2008)423.

In this context, it is imperative that public debates are informed by reliable and relevant information. The findings of the projects funded by the sixth and seventh Framework Programme are invaluable to such an exercise.

## 1.2 Future migration policy

The future framework for migration policy (within Justice and Home Affairs) is to emerge from the report of the Council's 'Future Group' <sup>(5)</sup>, and will become the 'Stockholm Programme' in 2009, to follow the Hague Programme. For all the background papers and a critical analysis of this document, see <http://statewatch.org/future-group.htm>

The emphasis in the proposed programme is on new technology, security and co-operation with third countries. Migration management policies will be based on the same key features outlined in the Pact on Immigration and Asylum (see above).

The Future Group has identified the following 'pillars' upon which a 'comprehensive' migration policy should be based, along the same lines as set out in the Communications on Common Principles and a Global Approach:

- policies for well-managed legal migration;
- strengthened measures against illegal immigration;
- increased focus and means to foster positive synergies between migration and development;
- improved management of the European Union's external borders;
- integration of migrants;
- completion of the Common European Asylum System.

In addition, the document states that an overall aim is that people 'migrate out of choice rather than necessity'.

5 This is an Informal High Level Advisory Group on the Future of European Home Affairs policy. Its work is intended to 'be an important contribution and a source of inspiration for the European Commission's proposal for the next multi-annual programme in the field of Justice and Home Affairs' (Future Group, June 2008, p.3). The report and all relevant background documents are available on the Statewatch website <http://www.statewatch.org/future-group.htm>



## 2. The research projects and summary of main findings

All the research projects funded under the 6th and 7th Framework Programme which are directly, or mainly, relevant to EU migration issues and policy are set out in the annexes. The key themes addressed by each project are identified in Table 1 on p. 19. Some of the projects are Networks of Excellence (NoEs), some are funded as Specific Targeted Research Projects (STREPs).

### 2.1 Networks of Excellence relevant to migration research

The Commission's aim in funding Networks of Excellence was to support the networking activities of existing European institutions and research centres to build a sustainable infrastructure for research programming, training of future researchers and practitioners, and for dissemination of results of research to a wide audience across Europe.

**IMISCOE** – *The International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion network* – (started in 2004 and ending in 2010) could be described as perhaps the most tangible achievement of migration funding at European level. Much of the research carried out by members of IMISCOE is of direct relevance to policy, with the researchers maintaining their scientific independence.

IMISCOE has brought together a network of more than 500 researchers in 23 research institutions covering 14 European countries, working on migration and integration across the European Union. It is now an established and vibrant network which is likely to continue following the end of European Commission funding. The IMISCOE website (<http://www.imiscoe.org/>) provides a rich source of links to information on the expertise, projects and publications of the IMISCOE partners. It is an excellent starting point for reaching the best research on a whole range of topics relating to migration and integration.

IMISCOE publications span four distinct book series and are complemented by a series of policy briefing papers and working papers covering topics including diversity, equality and discrimination in working life; human smuggling; acquisition and loss of nationality; religious diversity; citizenship politics and comparative reports on integration related policy-making in several countries. Publications in the book series include important work on migrants in the urban labour market<sup>(6)</sup>, modes of migration regulation<sup>(7)</sup> and new methods of analysis to explain the development of regional patterns of migration. A good example of a useful output for both policy-makers and academics is Policy Brief 13: *Ties across borders: the growing salience of transnationalism*

6 Van Nieuwenhuyze, Inge: *Getting by in Europe's Urban Labour Markets: Senegambian Migrants' Strategies for Survival, Documentation and Mobility*. IMISCOE AUP Book Series (2009).

7 Jeroen Doomernik and Michael Jandl (eds.) *Modes of Migration Regulation and Control in Europe* IMISCOE AUP Books Series (2008).

and diaspora politics, (Baubock, 2008), available on the IMISCOE website. This brief addresses the conceptual issues around transnationalism and makes clear policy proposals for positive action at national and EU level.

The network also holds conferences, workshops and training activities for PhD students. Some of the conferences specifically invite policy-makers and other stakeholders in order to promote the uptake of research results by these target audiences. Examples of such events are a policy workshop based on the NATAC project<sup>(8)</sup> during which policy members from old and new EU Member States discussed the link between citizenship policies and integration and the interactive workshop on labour market integration where trade unions, employers organizations and international companies were invited to analyse policies and measures that can improve equality on the labour market.

IMISCOE has also provided training to its members concerning communication to policy-makers on the basis that it should not be taken as a given that researchers are always able to translate their research into policy-relevant messages.

The existence of the network has led to further collaborative projects funded by the 7th Framework Programme including *Migration between Africa and Europe* (MAFE), coordinated by INED (France). MAFE is an important project which is of direct relevance to the EU's 'Barcelona Process: Union for the Mediterranean' which was launched in July 2008. The project involves interviewing migrants who move between Africa and Europe. It aims to collect new empirical data on their motives and aspirations and the realities of their lives. The project started in October 2008 and will end in 2012. The findings will be invaluable to the further development of the EU's policies under the Barcelona Process.

Collaboration between the IMISCOE network researchers is also supported in projects funded from sources outside DG Research, creating a real added-value and value for money to the work at European level. These collaborations include:

<sup>8</sup> NATAC is an international network of researchers who analysed the rules and practices regulating the acquisition and loss of nationality in the fifteen 'old' EU Member States in 2004 and 2005; <http://www.imiscoe.org/natacl/index.html>



**CLIP** – *Cities for Local Integration Policies* – (ending in 2010)

<http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/areas/populationandsociety/clip.htm>

CLIP is funded by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. This project involves 30 cities that are found to face similar challenges in reconciling local and national policies in relation to integration, anti-segregation and diversity. It has already produced recommendations on good practice in housing, integration and diversity policies, applicable to large and medium size cities across Europe. It showed that effective policy implementation in this field should start from 'the bottom' up. The first CLIP module was on housing for immigrants; the second on Diversity Policies in personnel and service provision; the third one will be on Local Policies to influence interethnic and inter-religious relations in cities. The fourth module will be on Immigrant Entrepreneurship in cities. Some 50 city reports from the first two modules are available and downloadable from the EUKN-library:

<http://www.eukn.org/binaries/eukn/eukn/practice/2008/10/copenhagen-diversity.pdf>

**MIGHEALTHNET** – *Information network on good practice in health care for migrants and minorities in Europe* – (ending in 2009) is funded by the Directorate-General Health and Consumer Protection (DG SANCO) of the European Commission and the Stavros Niarchos Foundation. The project aids professionals, policy-makers including health authorities, researchers, educators and representatives of migrant and minority groups by sharing information on good practice in health care provision for migrants. It also aims to provide easy access to a dynamically evolving body of knowledge and a virtual network of expertise.

<http://mighealth.net/>

**TIES** – *The Integration of the European Second Generation* – (ending in 2009) is a collaborative and comparative research project on the descendants of immigrants from Turkey, ex-Yugoslavia and Morocco in eight European countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland). Its report on the Netherlands has been described as groundbreaking in its illumination of the detail and reality of the lives of the children of Turkish and Moroccan migrants. Part of the TIES project is a Research Training Network, funded by the Marie Curie Programme of the European Commission.

<http://www.tiesproject.eu/content/view/26/41/>

**EUCITAC** – *Access to Citizenship in Europe* – (ending in 2010), a follow up to the NATAC project and the IMISCOE book on *Citizenship Policies in the New Europe*, this project is funded by DG JLS and coordinated by Rainer Bauböck (EUI) and Jo Shaw (University of Edinburgh). EUCITAC will establish a specialised comparative European observatory on citizenship laws and policies in the 27 Member States of the EU and neighbouring countries. It will be nested within the European Democracy Observatory (EUODO) as well as within the EUROPA institute site at Edinburgh University. It will identify major trends and problems in citizenship policies as a basis for informed policies and community action.

Other further relevant Networks of Excellence dealing with migration in a transversal way are:

**CLIOHRES.net** – *Creating Links and Innovative Overviews for a New History Research Agenda for the Citizens of a Growing Europe* – (ending in 2010) is a network of 45 universities. Migration is being addressed as a transversal theme across the whole research programme. The network aims to highlight the importance of migration in European history and disprove the idea that everyone's background is dependent on one single national, religious or 'ethnic' historical narrative.

<http://www.cliohres.net/>

**RAMSES 2** – *Network of Excellence of Research Centres in Human Sciences on the Mediterranean area* – (ending in 2010) is a network consisting of 33 universities and research institutes in the Mediterranean area. Its work is important in relation to migration, because it studies the history and social context of the migration movements in the Mediterranean region.

<http://ramses2.mmsh.univ-aix.fr/>

**EQUALSOC** – *Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion* – (ending in 2010) is a Network of Excellence created to mobilise and develop research expertise across Europe on economic change, quality of life and social cohesion. It includes leading researchers across Europe. The network's research focuses on social cohesions and its dependence on social differentiation, assessing the relationships between the growing importance of knowledge in the economy, the different chances that individuals and groups experience with respect to the quality of life, and social cohesion. Drawing upon the organisational experience acquired in previous successful EU networks, EQUALSOC is using a rich array of data from national research programmes and a European Social Survey module it participated in constructing. This will provide new insights into the processes of social cohesion and social change, including the lives of migrants.

<http://www.equalsoc.org/2>

**CHALLENGE** – *The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security* – (ending in 2009) is a Network of Excellence that covers issues related to Security and Justice and Home Affairs policies, including migration. Its website provides information on academic developments in the study of JHA policies. It also provides links to NGO and academic reports highlighting some of the fundamental rights issues and concerns raised by NGOs and academics about the use of detention camps and the impact of the Return Programme, fingerprinting on the human rights of asylum seekers and irregular migrants. CHALLENGE also produces policy briefs and runs training schools on various aspects of migration policy and practice.

<http://www.libertysecurity.org/>

**TABLE 1. OVERVIEW OF THE MAIN THEMES ADDRESSED  
MIGRATION-RELATED RESEARCH PROJECTS**

	Africa	Eastern Europe	Gender	Borders	Security	Integration	Transnationalism	Environment Climate change
<b>7th Framework Programme</b>								
MAFE	●	■	●	■	■	●	●	●
TRANS-NET	●	■	●	●	■	●	●	
EDUMIGROM		●		●		●		
EUMARGINS	●	●				●	●	
GE.M.IC	●	●	●	●		●		
GEITONIES						●	●	
GEMMA			●			■	■	
<b>6th Framework Programme</b>								
KnowMig		●	■	■		■	●	
SUS.DIV			●			●		
POLITIS		■				●	●	
EMILIE						●		
PROMINSTAT						●		
CLANDESTINO		●	■	■	■	■		
EACH-FOR	●							●
IDEA		●		●				
IMISCOE	●	■	■	■	■	●	■	■
THESIM	■	■	■	■				
NATAC						●		
FeMiPol			●			●		
FEMAGE			●			●		
LOCALMULTIDEM			■			●		
SEFONE	●	●		●				
UWT	■	■	■	■		●	●	
GLOMIG	■	■	■	■	●	●	●	
<b>6th Framework transversally projects addressing migration/integration issues</b>								
CLIOHRES.net			■			●		
Ramses 2	●	●						
SAL						●		
FEMCIT			●			●	●	
WAVE			●			●		
LINEE						●		
INCLUDE-ED			■			●		
EQUALSOC			■			●		
CHALLENGE				●	●			

*This table provides an analytical overview of some of the main themes addressed in the 6thFP and 7thFP projects. It is designed as a guide for the reader, rather than an exhaustive analysis.*

*A ● indicates that a theme is a central concern of a project, whilst a ■ indicates that theme is addressed in some respect.*

## 2.2 Research projects

The projects are also listed and briefly described in a small publication entitled 'EU supported research on Migration and Integration' that can be found at: [http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/migration\\_projects\\_1995-2008\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/pdf/migration_projects_1995-2008_en.pdf)

Most cases studied are good research projects that perform a useful role in reviewing current literature<sup>(8)</sup>. In addition, the final reports, country specific and thematic reports, the databases and policy briefings produced include a rich and diverse collection of scholarly analysis and new empirical evidence on migration and integration. New databases have been or are being created and previously unexploited datasets have been analysed (eg. the FEMAGE use of the Population Policy Acceptance Study).

### 2.2.1 Projects on statistics

The first question asked about migration is almost always – 'what are the numbers?'. How many migrants are there in the European Union, who are they/we and what are their/our characteristics?

The European Commission has long acknowledged the need for better quality and coverage of migration statistics and for more than a decade funded a series of projects through Eurostat to improve the quality and comparability of migration data.

Most recently, it has funded three projects under the 6th Framework Programme (THESIM, PROMINSTAT and CLANDESTINO) which focused on ways to better understand national data sources, statistics and ways in which data quality and coverage and methods of estimation might be improved at EU level. These aims directly support the EU's Action Plans on Statistics and the Community Regulation on statistics on migration and international protection<sup>(9)</sup>.

The **THESIM** – *Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration* – (ended in 2006) project findings were produced in a book aimed at meeting the needs of statisticians and policy-makers. The book is used daily in Ministries of the Interior and Statistical Offices across the EU, as they prepare their submissions to the Eurostat database on migration. THESIM researchers also directly briefed officials of the Council, Commission and European Parliament, as well as journalists and academics in a wide range of fora. <http://www.uclouvain.be/7823.html>

8 Stephen Castles, ,Oxford University, telephone interview 20.08.08.

9 Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 July 2007 on Community statistics on migration and international protection and repealing Council Directive (EEC) No 311/76 on the compilation of statistics on foreign workers.

**PROMINSTAT** – *Promoting comparative quantitative research in the field of migration and integration in Europe* – (ending in 2009) has created a publicly accessible online database which describes all the key sources of data on migration, integration and discrimination in each EU Member State. This will be invaluable to researchers, journalists and policy-makers at Member State and EU level.

<http://www.prominostat.eu/>

**CLANDESTINO** – *Undocumented Migration: Counting the Uncountable Data and Trends across Europe* – (ending in 2009) provides data and estimates on undocumented migration (stocks and flows) in selected EU countries and also looks at transit migration in countries/regions used as key ‘stepping stones’ by undocumented migrants en route to the EU. The products of the project will include a renewable database on undocumented migration that proposes a new method for evaluating and classifying undocumented migration data/estimates. The ethical issues involved in researching irregular migration have also been explored, with a particular, but not exclusive focus on quantitative research. This work complements that of the UWT project, as well as PROMINSTAT and THESIM.

<http://research.icmpd.org/1244.html>

## 2.2.2 Projects on citizenship issues

Some projects produced evidence that challenges common perceptions about migrants. One thematic area is the highly contested policy field of citizenship in which it is essential to have reliable evidence. Citizenship was the central theme of three projects funded by the 6th Framework Programme: POLITIS, EMILIE and NATAC. The findings of these projects provided detailed information on legislation relating to the rights of migrants and acquisition of citizenship and on the political integration of migrants in the EU.

**POLITIS** – *Building Europe with New Citizens? An Inquiry into the Civic Participation of Naturalized Citizens and Foreign Residents in 25 Countries* – (ended in 2007) found that politically active migrants tended to have more in common with ‘active native citizens’ than with other immigrants. The project was also important because it employed innovative interview processes involving 75 students and PhD researchers (both immigrants and temporary residents), from 40 different countries in Africa, Asia, America and Europe, to conduct interviews in their own mother tongue. This was the first time that a research



project attempted to recruit such a diverse group of interviewers from a variety of host EU countries. More information is available at:

<http://www.uni-oldenburg.de/politis-europe/>

**EMILIE** – *A European approach to Multicultural citizenship. Legal, Political, and Educational challenges* – (ending in 2009) researched issues concerning multi-culturalism. The project addressed:

- educational challenges posed by migration related diversity, including multicultural education and faith schools;
- legal challenges with special reference to discrimination protection in the workplace;
- political challenges with special reference to voting rights and civic participation.

Project reports on different topics for 9 Member States are available at:

<http://www.eliamep.gr/en/tag/emilie/>

**NATAC** – *The Acquisition of Nationality in EU Members States: Rules, Practices, and Quantitative Development* – (ended in 2006). Nationality laws in the individual Member States decide who might become an EU citizen. This is a complex and unharmonised area of law and policy. The NATAC project addressed many key questions and problems faced by policy-makers, lawyers and migrants. It produced a detailed analysis of the situation in 15 Member States. A full description of the NATAC project is available on the IMISCOE website where the main objectives and findings of the project are set out with key extracts from some of the books' chapters. As described in the section on IMISCOE, this project has led to the forthcoming establishment of the EUCITAC (*Access to Citizenship in Europe*).

<http://www.imiscoe.org/natac>

[http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp6/ssp/natac\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/research/fp6/ssp/natac_en.htm)

**FEMCIT** – *Gendered Citizenship in Multicultural Europe: The Impact of the Contemporary Women's Movements* – (ending in 2011) addresses six dimensions of citizenship: political, social, economic, ethnic/religious, sexual and intimate. The project aims to critically assess how the women's movements in Europe have influenced European society and politics and how notions of citizenship are being reinvented as a political concept adjusted to different political needs<sup>(10)</sup>. Its relevance to migration studies lies in the application of new methodologies to understand the nature of gendered citizenship.

<http://www.femcit.org/>

**EDUMIGROM** – *Ethnic differences in Education and Diverging Prospects for Urban Youth in an Enlarged Europe* – (ending in 2011). From the 7th Framework Programme, it will include an examination of the experiences of Roma, young people of migrant backgrounds and ethnic minorities who have effectively suffered a loss in citizenship status with the enlargement of the EU.

<http://www.edumigrom.eu/>

<sup>10</sup> Beatrice Halsaa, *Femcit Working Paper no.1, October 2008*.

### 2.2.3 The labour market and migration

There are important links between labour market needs and migration flows. Different aspects of these links (eg feminisation of the labour market and ageing of the population) are addressed by several projects including FeMiPol, UWT and EQUALSOC (NoE).

**FeMiPol** – *Integration of Female Immigrants in Labour Market and Society. Policy Assessment and Policy Recommendations* – (ended in 2008) aimed to address Lisbon Strategy objectives of social cohesion and sustainable economic growth. It examined the impact that integration policies have had on the lives and situations of women migrants in EU Member States. The project has identified a general lack of data on the topic and policy gaps at national level, including the absence of policy in relation to migrant workers in domestic and care work in Cyprus and the ineffective nature of aspects of the work permit system in Poland. These findings are applicable to several other Member States. This work is clearly policy-relevant, indicating the need for policy development at national and EU level. It also touches on significant research issues which may merit future funding. In academic journals, the internationalisation of the care industry is now recognized as a poorly researched area. In the future, for policy needs, the EU will need to develop good empirical research data on the nature and composition of flows of care workers and their remittances.

<http://www.femipol.uni-frankfurt.de/>

**UWT** – *Undocumented Worker Transitions* – (ending in 2009) directly explores the dilemmas and choices made by some of the most vulnerable migrant workers in the EU, as they negotiate the choices and constraints of the formal and informal labour market. The project findings will provide a unique insight into the realities of life for migrants in the new form of the globalised labour market. The project has produced a glossary of terms highlighting the importance of the ways in which concepts and definitions are produced in national, political, social and historical contexts. The language used to describe issues related to ‘illegal migration’ is also part of the construction of our knowledge about it. UWT, together with CLANDESTINO, THESIM and PROMINSTAT, will provide academics and policy-makers with conceptual tools and empirical evidence on which to base decisions and future research regarding the new dynamics of migration and the informal economy in Europe.

<http://www.undocumentedmigrants.eu/>



**IDEA** – *Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries as New Immigration Destinations in the European Union* – (ending in 2009) focuses on new immigrant destinations in the European Union, those located on its southern and eastern border – the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal and Spain. One of major aims of the project has been a comparative analysis involving three groups of countries that at various periods started to systematically attract international migrants: the pioneers of Western Europe and the latecomers representing two distinctly different regions of the continent – the Mediterranean region and the new accession countries of the EU. It is expected that such analysis might enable researchers to deepen the understanding and interpretations of past and current migration trends, and design a projection model capable of predicting future migration in the European Union and will provide policy-makers (both in new destination countries and at the community level) with a sound knowledge that would facilitate their efforts to improve the management of migration flows and immigrant integration.

<http://www.idea6fp.uw.edu.pl/>

**MAFE** – *Migration between Africa and Europe* – (ending in 2011) funded under the 7th Framework Programme. The MAFE project aims to overcome the lack of understanding of African migrations by pursuing three general objectives: (1) to collect comparative and representative data on the characteristics and behaviour of Sub-Saharan migrants, both documented and undocumented; (2) to analyse these data in various domains of interest for both policy-makers and academics; and (3) to disseminate the data and results through key channels that will impact both policy and future research. The overall idea underpinning the project is that migration should not be seen only as a one-way flow from Africa to Europe. The project argues that return migration, circulation, transnational practices are significant and must also be understood in order to correctly design migration policies. Hence the project denomination 'Migration between Africa and Europe'.

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

**KNOWMIG** – *Expanding the Knowledge Base of European Labour Migration Policies* – (ended in 2008) was funded by a EU Marie Curie Excellence Grant (2004-2008). This important project was carried out by an interdisciplinary team and directly addressed the uses of research in migration policy-making in Germany, the UK and in the European Commission. It developed a typology of political uses of expert knowledge and applied econometric methods to examine temporary migration and social networks of selected East European labour migrants, focusing on three main questions:

- How do policy changes, such as EU enlargement or new labour migration programmes, affect decisions on migration and settlement?
- How far can such dynamics be observed in the case of recent East-West European migration?
- How do administrative agencies at national and EU level make use of research on these patterns in policy-making?

The project findings showed that migrant networks facilitated the adaption of trans-migrant communities to changes in policy. These findings suggested possible methods of modeling the dynamics of these networks, so as to inform policy-makers about the possible impact of policy changes.

<http://www.migration-networks.org/>

It is important to recognize that there is a difference between state policies and market realities. Sometimes policy objectives do not translate into effective action. In particular, this has applied to immigration control and low-skilled labour migration. Governments are reluctant to develop policy on low skilled-immigration, even though they and the employers know that these workers are needed<sup>(11)</sup>.

#### 2.2.4 Gender and migration

The feminisation of migration has seen effect in both the realities of migration and the experiences of migrants and in the shifting focus of migration research and policy. The need to address the needs of women as well as gender issues is now well recognised. Gender mainstreaming is a priority in EU policy and whilst there remains a long way to go, some projects have been funded to address issues of women and migration. The relevant projects and networks are: **FEMAGE**, **FEMICIT**, **FEMIPOL** and **QUING** (6th FP), as well as **GEMMA** and **GEMIC** (7th Framework Programme).

**FEMAGE** – *Needs for Female Immigrants and their Integration in Ageing Societies* – (ended in 2008). This project directly addressed the experiences of third-country women nationals residing in 8 EU countries. It recorded their experiences, needs, attitudes and expectations concerning immigration and integration policies and practices and viewpoints regarding their own old age. The project found that successful integration policies in EU Member States have not yet been achieved. More should be learnt from the positive achievements of countries such as Canada regarding the inclusion of migrants in society. Policy recommendations stressed the importance of the complexity of the inclusion process. There is a need for policy-makers to focus on evaluating the full impact of their integration policies, in addition to pursuing socio-economic inclusion and human rights issues. Most challengingly, the researchers concluded ‘Without a shift in the value orientations and an understanding of the ‘core’ of the nation, the respective EU States will not be able to secure full accommodation of migrants on their territories<sup>(12)</sup>.’

<http://www.bib-demographie.de/femage/>

**FEMICIT** See p.22.

<sup>11</sup> Stephen Castles, Oxford University, interview 20.08.08.

<sup>12</sup> Kateřina Dvořáková, Ladislav Rabušic, Michal Vašečka, (2008; 2) *Female Migrants in Ageing European Societies: Policy relevant implications of the FEMAGE project*, BIB.

**GEMMA** – *Enhancing Evidence Based Policy-Making in Gender and Migration* – (ending in 2010) Gemma is a project which concentrates on increasing the visibility of research on gender and migration and which encourages networking activities between researchers and policy-makers. It disseminates information on EC and national funded projects, dealing with Gender and Migration, to policy-makers and Civil Society Organisations.  
<http://www.gemmaproject.eu/>

**QUING** – *Quality in Gender and Equality Policies* – (ending in 2011) is addressing the policy debate on child-care benefits for non-EU nationals and trafficking of women. In Germany the project is examining the proposals for the new Immigration Act. The QUING database on civil society texts on gender will be open (under conditions) to the public and to journalists, while researchers will have full access.  
<http://www.quing.eu/>

**GE.M.IC** – *Gender, Migration and Intercultural Interactions in the Mediterranean and South East Europe: an Interdisciplinary Perspective* – (ending in 2011) will identify and review state-of-the-art research studies, and relevant research methodologies, on gender, migration and intercultural interactions in the different partner countries.  
<http://www.gemic.eu/>

### 2.2.5 Environmental change and sustainable development

These issues are addressed directly and/or indirectly by the following projects:

**EACH-FOR** – *Environmental Change and Forced Migration Scenarios* – (ending in 2009) describes the causes of forced migration in relation to environmental degradation/change and their association with other social, political and economic phenomena in Europe and in the main countries of migration origin. The project will produce detailed sub-region or country level forced migration scenarios, including environmental refugees; a presentation of causes leading to forced migration, with focus on environmental concerns; and an online running 'environment degradation caused forced migration' simulation model for demonstration and policy purposes.  
<http://www.each-for.eu/>



**SUS.DIV** – *Sustainable Development in a Diverse World* – (ending in 2010) focuses on the relationship between cultural diversity and sustainable development. It integrates European research capabilities across disciplines and countries to provide our society and polity with the instruments and tools for managing cultural diversity as a key element of a new strategy for sustainable development.

<http://www.susdiv.org/>

### 2.2.6 Youth

The successful integration of young migrants is a key topic, which is addressed by the following projects funded by the 7th Framework Programme:

**EDUMIGROM** – *Ethnic Differences in Education and Diverging Prospects for Urban Youth in an Enlarged Europe* – (ending in 2011) This project aims to conduct a comparative investigation in ethnically diverse communities with second-generation migrants and Roma in nine countries of the European Union. It is a comparative research involving nine countries from old and new Member States of the European Union. EDUMIGROM will explore how far existing educational policies, practices and experiences in markedly different welfare regimes protect ethnic youth against marginalization and eventual social exclusion.

<http://www.edumigrom.eu/>

**EUMARGINS** – *On the Margins of the European Community. Young Adult Immigrants in seven European Countries* – (ending in 2011).

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

**GEITONIES** – *Generating Interethnic Tolerance and Neighbourhood Integration in European Urban Spaces* – (ending in 2011) examines social interactions at interethnic and local levels in urban areas. These projects complement each other and are expected to produce a new knowledge base for policy-makers working on youth and integration policies.

<http://geitonies.fl.ul.pt/>



### 3. The relevance of research results to policies

Migration research has emerged as a major topic of academic interest. Given the complexity of the phenomena addressed by migration policies and the urgency of the need for accurate information on their impact and effectiveness, the importance of research should not be underestimated. The search for relevant empirical knowledge on the reality of migration today requires an appropriate theoretical approach, the development of appropriate methodologies and the use of more precise conceptual tools. This is happening in several of the projects funded by the 6th and 7th Framework Programmes. Where studies don't already exist there is a need for empirical evidence at local level, to fill an evidence gap between deductive predictions and the reality of what is actually likely to happen (for example with respect to climate change)<sup>(13)</sup>.

The development of academic study which addresses migration has resulted in a general awareness that the old models and conceptual tools are no longer sufficient to enable rigorous analysis of new and emerging patterns of human mobility. The changing significance of national borders within an increasingly globalised world means that migration can no longer be understood merely by the application of analytical terms such as 'push-pull' factors. New typologies of migrant types are needed, as are theoretical approaches and methodologies which enable researchers to 'capture' the complex social realities of migration. In this respect, the projects funded by the Framework Programmes have increasingly addressed the need to develop new analytical tools.

This section outlines the contribution of the different projects.

#### 3.1 Methodologies, terms and concepts

Good quality research in migration studies must often include a multidisciplinary approach and the appropriate use of a range of methodological approaches to generate datasets. The projects funded by the 6th Framework Programme also represent in many ways the broadening scope of migration studies from the previous emphasis. Quantitative and qualitative research methods have been used and within those broad categories, a wide range of scientific techniques have been employed, reflecting the latest developments in social science. Interviewing of 'hard to reach' groups such as undocumented migrants in seven countries (see the Undocumented Workers in Transition – **UWT** project) feminist methodologies, and autobiographical narrative methods appear in some of the projects. The gender perspective is important, not just as a result of the need to understand the 'feminisation' of migration, but also in order to inform and educate the general population and policy-makers about the reality of migrants' experiences, the demographic and labour market needs of the EU and the true scale of migration in Europe. This approach was taken and its value was borne out in the findings of the **FEMAGE** project, in which qualitative data from interview narratives were analysed from a cross-cultural perspective.

<sup>13</sup> *ibid.*

**KNOWMIG** used a qualitative analysis of networks, policy change and mobility as well as econometric methods to analyse the dynamics of labour migration from Eastern European countries.

Whichever methodology has been chosen in the projects, the starting point is to identify the most appropriate definitions and concepts to use.

The term '**migration**', itself, presents the first challenge. Within the European Commission, the term migration is defined and used in different ways: DG JLS generally refers only to non-EU migrants, reflecting its policy priorities to develop common EU immigration and asylum policies. Other DGs (DG Research, DG Employment and Eurostat, for example) use the term migrant in the broader sense, to refer to migration of all citizenships, including the nationals of a Member State.

Academic research has recognized the need for new typologies of migrants and this is being tackled in several of the projects funded by the 6th Framework Programme. The 'threat' of mass migration is often referred to in public and policy discourse, but the reality of general human mobility is still poorly understood.

The **SEFONE** project – *Searching for Neighbours: Dynamics of Physical and Mental Borders in the new Europe* – (ending 2010) referred to the 'terminological minefield' they encountered in discussions around migration and the highly contested term 'integration' (Year 1. report, p.6 and p.10). This project addresses the need for new typologies of migrants, as did the **NATAC** project.

<http://www.sefone.soton.ac.uk/>



### 3.2 Transnationalisation and globalisation

The changing significance of the nation state and its relation to regional governance at EU level is a major factor influencing the effectiveness of migration policies. The concept of transnationalisation has evolved to help explain and analyse new patterns of economic, social and political relations which cut across national borders. The importance of understanding transnationalisation is recognised in the Commission's funding of the **TRANS-NET** project (FP7, 2008-2011). This project examines the multi-level processes of transnationalism, specifically, how migrants' activities across national borders emerge, function, and change, and how they are related to the processes of governance in an increasingly complex and interconnected world. The research is being carried out in four transnational social spaces: Estonia/Finland, India/U.K., Morocco/France and Turkey/Germany. Processes of transnationalisation in these four spaces are to be analysed in the political, economic, socio-cultural and educational domain and with respect to the macro, meso and micro level. Translocal neighbourhoods are also a focus of the **SEFONE** project. **KNOWMIG** focussed on the importance of understanding migrant networks and the importance of their dynamics in migrant responses to policy initiatives.

Migration is now taking place within a rapidly changing global labour market. Globalisation has impacted on the economic and social lives of migrants and potential migrants, creating a global labour market and demand for labour, whilst causing the loss of employment in many of the world's poorest economies. This has contributed to the 'feminisation' of the labour market and of migration. Often the first jobs to be lost as national economies restructure, are those of women workers, who then become more vulnerable to exploitation and the need to migrate to seek work in the global economy. At the same time, an increasing proportion of the world's households are headed by women. Their absence from the household has effects on the lives of children and the elderly. **MAFE** will address this and many other influences on migration between Africa and Europe. There is still a need for more research into the future needs of the transnational care industry and the needs of families of migrants.

Another initiative addressed policy issues relating to globalization:

**GLOMIG** (*Global Migration from the Eastern Mediterranean and Eurasia: Security and Human Rights Challenges to Europe* – <http://www.kora.metu.edu.tr/glomig/>). This was a supporting measure designed to foster the European Research Area in Social Sciences and Humanities. The aim was to encourage and develop international cooperation between the EU and the INCO<sup>(14)</sup> countries by organising workshops, experts groups and producing policy recommendations on migration, and related issues.

14 *Specific International Scientific Cooperation Activities (INCO)*.

### 3.3 Circular migration

The Immigration and Asylum Pact includes a policy aim to support **circular migration** flows, as a tool to prevent brain drain. The idea behind this is that migrants are less likely to emigrate permanently if they are able to return to their country of origin without jeopardising their chances of return to the EU. This concept has informed a great deal of debate in international policy circles (as described by Vertovec, 2007). It is useful in the analysis of cross border social networks and their link to migration flows. It has been addressed in several of the projects, including **FEMAGE, MAFE, PROMIN-STAT, UWT** and **IDEA**.

### 3.4 Well-managed immigration

The physical control of borders, whilst a primary policy aim, can only be one plank of a migration policy. It is addressed, along with security issues in the **CHALLENGE** (*The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security project* <http://www.libertysecurity.org/>). In fact, well managed and comprehensive migration policies need to recognise that market forces are far stronger determining factors of the patterns of human mobility. Hence managed migration policies need to include a clear understanding of the labour market. Labour market needs, the blue card scheme and regularisations are addressed in the **UWT** and **CLANDESTINO** projects.

### 3.5 Illegal migration

The most glaring example of the failure of research to inform policy and public debate, and in which reliable information is sorely needed, is illegal migration. Researchers have generally understood that the term 'illegal' is of little analytical use in attempting to understand transitions between different stages of migrant status. It has been recognized that more useful terms and concepts include under-documented and semi-documented<sup>(15)</sup>.

**CLANDESTINO** is a project which may go some way towards addressing this with respect to quantitative data and estimates because it will produce the most realistic estimates of 'illegal' migration, together with an annotated methodology outlining the most useful and ethical conceptual terms for policy-makers and academic researchers to use.

<sup>15</sup> See Anderson and Ruhs (2006, 2007), COMPAS.

### 3.6 Under-documented/semi-documented migrants

The **UWT** project has compiled a glossary of terms for use in relation to undocumented migrants. This should prove useful in refining the analysis of the reality of migrants' lives in the European Union. **UWT** will produce up-to-date empirical qualitative data on undocumented workers in transition. Its glossary on undocumented migration is an important contribution in providing conceptual tools for the understanding and analysis of migration and the informal economy.

### 3.7 Dissemination of research results

Successful strategies for disseminating results include all the usual academic fora: conferences, workshops, publications. In addition, planning targeted briefings for journalists and policy-makers can play an important role.

This report is an additional example to support the dissemination activities of all the migration projects and networks funded under the 6th and 7th Framework Programmes.

A good example of dissemination to the public can be found in the **SEFONE** project (*Searching for Neighbours: Dynamics of Physical and Mental Borders in the New Europe*).

#### **SEFONE Plan for using and disseminating knowledge:**

Dissemination initially focused on emails, letters and face-to-face encounters with the aim of presenting the project to all the relevant authorities, institutions, associations, groups and individuals, and the making public of the project website. This led to considerable media interest in some of local communities (mainly via local newspapers), proposals for collaboration (with educational institutions and other projects), and the setting up of meetings and seminars. The second stage of the dissemination plan has started in those communities where the first consortium meetings have already taken place, namely in Sicily, Hungary and Cyprus, where sequences of information sessions and seminars were arranged with a range of local groups. Major dissemination effort has been pursued when cultural events bring together all users and stakeholders in the communities (concerts, exhibitions, academic and civil society workshops and seminars).



## 4. The relationship between research, media and policy

Most good research projects perform a useful role in reviewing current literature. Where studies don't already exist there is a need for empirical evidence at local level, to fill an evidence gap between deductive predictions and the reality of what is actually likely to happen (for example with respect to climate change).

In the eyes of some policy-makers, in addition to meeting current policy needs, there is a need for research which will provide foresight and help to anticipate future policy challenges. The foresight needs to take into account the economic and demographic effects of mass migration.

The importance of migration research has taken a long time to emerge in academic fields. This is because there is no single conceptual framework for migration studies. The scientific disciplines involved are mostly in the social sciences: economics, sociology, geography, demography, psychology, policy studies. The most productive approaches are multi-disciplinary.

The speed of economic and social change at a global level poses a challenge to all these disciplines. International migration now occurs in a globalised world, in which migration has been 'feminised' in many respects. At national level, in policy terms most governments characterise migration as a security issue, linking it to crime, threats to public security.

This process has been accelerated by the ever-increasing importance of migration policy in the European Union policy agenda.

Policy-makers need reliable research findings to inform their decisions and the public needs information to enable them to debate and monitor the effectiveness of policies. In the field of EU migration policy and research, as in many other areas, there is an uneasy relationship between research and policy which confuses debates, obscuring the information and evidence which is needed to make responsible policy and to encourage informed public debate. Often the confusion confounds the interested layperson, policy-maker and expert alike. It is extremely difficult for anyone to understand the processes involved in this field of policy development and the situation is further complicated by a lack of transparency.

The other essential element in a liberal democracy is the **role of the media** in informing public debate and enabling civil society to monitor the effects of policy on society. Without this public involvement, what actually happens is 'policy-based evidence-making'. What we know about migration, the data and knowledge we use, is often the result, not the determinant of policy aims. Policy-makers are often thought to pick and choose research findings which support the decisions they have already made, ignoring those which contradict their policy aims. The value of scientific research is diminished and researchers who produce policy-relevant research can be seen as consciously producing the research that policy-makers want. What is needed is the reverse.

These two stereotypes may contain some truth, but they are an over-simplification and do not apply to all situations. There is a complex relationship between research and policy and much activity takes place at the 'boundaries' of the two fields. In addition, in many cases the truth of the situation is obscured because of a lack of transparency, in the processes of policy formation, research management and the interaction between the two fields.

The ability of the media to report accurately and responsibly on migration issues depends in part on their access to official policy documents and research reports and in part to their commitment to adopting an ethical approach to reporting without sensationalising the issues. Much of the reporting on migration in Europe is done in a reactive way, responding to negative 'scare' stories which link migration to perceived security threats, health dangers, economic problems and so on. The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) and the European Federation of Journalists (EFJ) are active in promoting an ethical approach to reporting social issues, including migration. As partners in the Study on Media and Diversity Project (Media4Diversity – <http://www.media4diversity.eu/>) they also receive European Commission funding (from DG Employment and Social Affairs). This project is a good example of how the Commission, the media and civil society can interact in a research project which has direct relevance to migration issues. It is collecting evidence of good practice in reporting diversity and discrimination, from journalists across the European Union.







## 5. Recommendations

The strength of the Framework Programmes' funding of migration research lies in its relevance to current policy and the research agenda, but also in its responsiveness to emerging conceptual and analytical needs. The new realities of migration in the globalised economy are moving faster than most policy responses. In the future, policy-makers will need a solid and up-to-date research base which is in tune with these new realities. There are indications that the projects funded by the 7th Framework Programme are already anticipating some of the future challenges. In order to make the most of the recently completed, ongoing and future research, the following recommendations are made:

- all project findings and, where appropriate, the datasets produced in the projects should be made publicly available on the Cordis website;
- all project reports should indicate, if appropriate, the direct current and potential future policy relevance of their findings, as well as the contribution they have made to knowledge, theory and/or methodology in the field;
- wherever possible and appropriate, the perspectives and insights of migrants should be included in framing research questions and methodologies. Migrants should be included in research teams, in advisory groups, in framing the research questions, the methodology, analysis or development of policy recommendations;
- all project reports and dissemination meetings should be publicized, where appropriate. In order to be policy-relevant, research project findings must be disseminated as quickly as possible, using websites, newsletters, networks, policy-oriented briefings (eg IMISCOE policy briefs) and thematic reports. The target audiences need to be identified and mailshots directed to specific policy, academic and media audiences;
- the European Commission should include migration experts in the early stages of policy discussions;
- journalists should implement best practice in reporting migration issues and follow the ethical guidelines of the International Federation of Journalists.

The interviews carried out in the course of preparing this short report revealed a great deal of interest in the research projects described. The importance of the research findings of these projects and networks is likely to increase in the coming years amongst people who are engaged in migration-related research, policy development and in the media. It is hoped that this publication will help to reach this wider audience.

It is also clear that many emerging themes and policy issues have not yet been addressed in the research programmes. In particular, more research is needed into:

- the intended and unintended consequences of migration policies;
- potential large scale migration in Europe;
- the economics of migration (migration and growth, division of labour, production costs, growing demand);
- the impact of all the EU's policies on the social and economic environment in which migration choices are made outside the EU (for example the impact of fisheries policies on the local economy of Senegal);
- the experiences and needs of vulnerable groups and individuals such as unaccompanied minors or victims of trafficking;
- the role of absolute and relative poverty and social injustice in forming the context in which migration takes place;
- migration in the social and economic environments of post-conflict societies and those suffering continued conflict;
- the collapse of nation states (for example, Somalia, Zimbabwe, the Democratic Republic of Congo) and the consequences for migration patterns and policies;
- the impact of environmental and climate change and global aspects of social injustice as determinants of migration;
- the multi-dimensional aspects of migrant diasporas, their dynamics and influences on migration decisions, including research on remittances, ethnic elites, radicalisation, and religious diversity;
- the role of globalisation in constructing a global concept of the 'other' of marginalised and racialised ethnic minorities, often migrants, and the implications this has for the development of fair migration policies in the EU;



- the multi-governance of migration and integration, including the practice of the policy-research nexus and involvement of non-governmental actors in it;
- an often ignored area in which research is needed is into the reasons why people do not migrate and into the human rights implications of migration policies. The research is urgently needed to address policy needs arising from all these aspects and phenomena;
- finally, human mobility within the EU is influenced by the global labour market, just as is the case for international migration into and from the EU. In line with the Lisbon Agenda objectives, the development of better understanding of the new dynamics of migration within the European Union and its impact on society and the labour market, should be a priority for future research.



## Annex: list of project titles and websites

### 7th Framework Programme

**EDUMIGROM** – Ethnic Differences in Education and Diverging Prospects for Urban Youth in an Enlarged Europe – <http://www.edumigrom.eu/>

**EUMARGINS** – On the Margins of the European Community. Young Adult Migrants in seven European Countries – <http://www.iss.uio.no/forskning/eumargins/>

**GE.M.IC** – Gender, Migration and Intercultural Interactions in the Mediterranean and South East Europe: an interdisciplinary perspective – <http://www.gemic.eu/>

**GEITONIES** – Generating Interethnic Tolerance and Neighbourhood Integration in European Urban space – <http://geitonies.fl.ul.pt/>

**GEMMA** – Enhancing Evidence Based Policy-Making in Gender and Migration – <http://www.gemmaproject.eu/>

**MAFE** – Migration between Africa and Europe – <http://mafe.site.ined.fr>

**TRANS-NET** – Transnationalisation, Migration and Transformation: Multi-level analysis of Migrant Transnationalism – <http://www.uta.fi/laitokset/kasvlait/projektit/transnet/index.php>

### 6th Framework Programme

**CLANDESTINO** – Undocumented Migration: Counting the Uncountable. Data and Trends across Europe – <http://research.icmpd.org/1244.html>

**EACH-FOR** – Environmental Change and Forced Migration Scenarios – <http://www.each-for.eu/>

**EMILIE** – A European Approach to Multicultural Citizenship: Legal, Political and Educational Challenges – <http://www.eliamep.gr/en/tag/emilie/>

**FEMAGE** – Needs for Female Immigrants and their Integration in Aging Societies – <http://www.bib-demographie.de/femage/>

**FeMiPol** – Integration of Female Immigrants in Labour Market and Society. Policy Assessment and Policy Recommendations – <http://www.femipol.uni-frankfurt.de/>

**GLOMIG** – Global Migration from the Eastern Mediterranean and Eurasia: Security and Human Rights Challenges to Europe – <http://www.kora.metu.edu.tr/glomig/>

**IDEA** – Mediterranean and Eastern European Countries as New Immigration Destinations in the European Union – <http://www.idea6fp.uw.edu.pl/>

**IMISCOE** – International migration, Integration and Social Cohesion in Europe – <http://www.imiscoe.org/>

**KnowMig** – Expanding the Knowledge Base of European Labour Migration Policies – <http://www.migration-networks.org/>

**LOCALMULTIDEM** – Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants Social capital in Europe: Participation, Organisational Networks and Public Policies at Local Level – <http://www.um.es/localmultidem/>

**NATAC** – The Acquisition of Nationality in EU Member States: Rules, Practices and Quantitative Development – summary findings – [http://www.eif.oeaw.ac.at/downloads/projekte/NATAC\\_summary.pdf](http://www.eif.oeaw.ac.at/downloads/projekte/NATAC_summary.pdf)

**POLITIS** – Building Europe with New Citizens? An Inquiry into the Civic Participation of Naturalized Citizens and Foreign Residents in 25 Countries – <http://www.uni-oldenburg.de/politis-europe/>

**PROMINSTAT** – Promoting comparative quantitative research in the field of migration and integration in Europe – <http://www.prominstat.eu/>

**SEFONE** – Searching for Neighbours: Dynamics of Physical and Mental Borders in the new Europe – <http://www.sefone.soton.ac.uk/>

**SUS.DIV** – Sustainable Development in a Diverse World – <http://www.susdiv.org/>

**THESIM** – Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration – <http://www.uclouvain.be/7823.html>

**UWT** – Undocumented Worker Transitions – <http://www.undocumentedmigrants.eu/>

### **6th Framework projects addressing transversally migration/integration issues**

**CHALLENGE** – The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security – <http://www.libertysecurity.org/>

**CLIOHRES.net** – Creating Links and Overviews for a New History Research Agenda for the Citizens of a Growing Europe – <http://www.cliohres.net/>

**EQUALSOC** – Economic Change, Quality of Life and Social Cohesion – <http://www.equalsoc.org/2>

**FEMCIT** – Gendered Citizenship in Multicultural Europe: The Impact of the Contemporary Women’s Movements – <http://www.femcit.org/>

**INCLUDE-ED** – Strategies for inclusion and social cohesion in Europe from education – <http://www.ub.es/includ-ed/>

**LINEE** – Languages in a European network of excellence – <http://www.linee.info/>

**QUING** – Quality in Gender Equality Policies – <http://www.quing.eu/>

**Ramses 2** – Network of Excellence of Research Centres in Human Sciences on the Mediterranean Area – <http://ramses2.mmsch.univ-aix.fr/>

**SAL** – Society and Lifestyles: towards enhancing social harmonization through knowledge of subcultural communities – <http://sal.vdu.lt/>

**WAVE** – Welfare and values in Europe: transitions related to religion, minorities and gender – <http://waveproject.org/>



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Demography, migration, integration and social cohesion are key topics for the present and future of the European Union. Research in relation to these issues is a core part of the European Seventh Research Framework Programme, theme Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities (SSH). This report presents a brief description of the projects focusing in the area of migration and integration of migrants funded in the last five years, their main findings and relevance for European policy making.