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SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Evaluation of Migration and Ethnicity related Projects in the 4th and 5th Framework Programme (MigPro)

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1. Preface and Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

out on the harmonisation process of EU immigration and asylum policy) to socio-psychological studies.

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

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

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

The following report begins with an introduction, in which the scope, methodology and main findings of the analysis are presented. In the next chapter, the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes and their sub-programmes are described and

discussed. In chapter four, the participating projects are described and analysed in a comparative manner. Following this, the state of the art in the framework programmes will be presented. Chapter six gives a quantitative analysis of the framework programmes in the areas concerning migration, cultural diversity and ethnicity. The current situation of research on migration, cultural diversity and ethnicity will be analysed in chapter seven. Finally, the report is concluded in chapter eight, and critical remarks are formulated.

The report was prepared in collaboration with Steffen Amling, Çiçek Bacik, Carl Bergquist, Carolin Bretl, Amy Clarke, Dirk Gebhardt, Fabian Georgi, Lucia González, Mária Gulicová-Grethe, William Hiscott, Arne Kaschel, Irina Meyer, Alex Miething, Teresa Palomar, Shannon Pfohman, Ella Pugliese, Silvia Rehbein, Guillermo Ruiz Torres, Nathalie Schlenzka, Thomas Schwarz and Jochen Zieba.

2. Introduction

The following analysis examines the research on migration and ethnicity funded through the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. The level of European cooperation in these research projects are evaluated, as well as their relevance in the national, European and international migration and ethnicity research communities. Their approaches are compared to both national research traditions and the striving development of a European research area.

Based on communication with project coordinators and representatives of the European Commission, relevant projects were identified and analysed according to a thematic scheme. The results of these projects were then analysed in a comparative manner. The main focus in this analysis is whether one can already speak of a developed European research area concerning migration and ethnicity phenomena. The analysis was carried out in close cooperation with representatives of DG Research, since the overall objective of the project was to evaluate the migration and ethnicity research funded by the former DG XII (now DG Research) of the European Commission in its 4th and 5th Framework Programmes.

Through a perspective encompassing the breadth of the projects funded in the programmes, the more specific goals of this analysis are:

- to evaluate the European added-value found in the projects;

- to analyse the relevance of these projects within the paradigms of European and international migration and ethnicity research;

- to identify the individual projects in their various programme areas; and

- to analyse and evaluate their orientation within the areas of the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes, as well as their impact on social science research on the European and international levels.

In order to achieve these goals, a three-tiered model was developed. In the first tier, the projects that took place in cooperation with the DG Research were identified and described. The second tier involved the development of an analytical framework, which provided valuable information and made comparison possible. In doing so, four questions were asked in order to correctly evaluate these projects:

- Do the designs, goals and results reflect international and European discourses, policy debates and the theoretical development of migration research?

- Were the results integrated into the international and European framework of migration research and policy?

- Can successor effects be identified upon conclusion of the individual projects on the European, national, regional and local political levels, or did these projects express consequences for future policy and research?

- What role do such projects play in the framework of other migration and ethnicity- related activities, especially on the national level (in addition to the aforementioned European and international levels)?

A final tier involved a comparative analysis of the findings, concentrating on synergy effects achieved by various projects on the European level. The main steps undertaken in this tier were the following:

- an extensive data search. The project began with a collection of data, for which the main source was the 'Community Research and Development Information Service' (CORDIS). This step was repeated during the course of the evaluation. Final reports were downloaded and, if the data was not available, the project coordinators and representatives of DG Research were contacted and asked for further information or, if possible, interviewed;

- a cluster for a contextual analysis. This was done in order to evaluate the projects' results in their contextual frameworks. Each of the projects that could be analysed by means of final reports or other available materials was assigned to one or more of the categories in the cluster and analysed in the context presented in its findings. Each of the main topics was introduced with a short overview of the international state of scientific debate on the matter. The political and societal framework in which scientific research is embedded was also described;

- a programme-oriented analysis, concentrating on project evaluation in the framework of programmes funded by DG Research. Most important for migration and ethnicity research here were the TSER/Key Action programmes (Targeted Socio-Economic Research and the Key Action 'Improving the Socio-economic Knowledge Base'), the Human Potential Programme, the INTAS programme (International Association for the Promotion of Cooperation with Scientists from the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union), the TMR programme (Training and Mobility of Researchers), the Marie-Curie-Fellowships and the High Level Scientific Conferences (HLSC). This level of analysis reflects the fact that migration and ethnicity research – which is interdisciplinary by definition – was successfully applied for in several DG Research programmes with different programmatic contexts.

The main intention of this evaluation is not so much to present a systematic overview of European research cooperation, nor is it to develop a representative evaluation of experiences, but rather to examine the benefits and deficits in the cooperative aspects of European migration and ethnicity research.

The Information Gathering Process

This evaluation began in autumn 2001 with an extensive collection of data. Information was gathered through a cooperative process with the various departments of the DG Research. The main source for the first steps was the CORDIS server. This database contains details of individual research, technological devel-

opment and demonstration (RTD) projects financed wholly or partly by the European Commission, and mainly through DG Research budgets. The project descriptions – depending on the conditions of the funded programmes – contain basic information including an abstract of the objectives, contact information for project coordinators and partners and the like. The database was searched by keywords important for the fields of migration and ethnicity (such as asylu*, ethni*, immigra*, minori*, migra*, racis*, refuge*, etc.). Each project found through such keywords was identified as relevant for this evaluation.

The second main source was the DG Research's TSER/Key Action database. The same search mechanisms were used to identify the migration and ethnicity-related projects in both TSER and its follow-up programme. Additionally, projects with topics closely related to migration and ethnicity (for example, the 'Gender and Citizenship' project) were searched during a second round in order to identify further research undertakings that contain no direct references to migration and ethnicity in their published abstracts. Some also contained final reports (to a lesser extent in this database than in the CORDIS database). In some cases, the TSER/Key Action database offers interim reports and papers, as well as access to the individual websites of the project coordinators.

These database searches were repeated in December 2002. At this point, some important projects were identified, and newly available final reports were downloaded. Information regarding ongoing projects (some of them beginning at the end of 2002) was integrated into the evaluation scheme in order to demonstrate the variety of research topics and the wide participation of research organisations in Europe.

This procedure made a broad debate on the definition of 'migration and ethnicity-related research' unnecessary. For the most part, the main indicator for the identification became the self-description of the project coordinators in their project abstracts. In this process, 259 projects that were funded by (what is today) the DG Research since 1994 were identified to be relevant. The main research, technological development and demonstration (RTD) programmes included the:

- TSER/Key Action;

- Human Potential (overlapping with Marie-Curie-Fellowships);

- INTAS;

- TMR (overlapping with Marie-Curie-Fellowships;

- Marie-Curie-Fellowship; and

- High-Level Scientific Conferences.

Altogether, from these relevant projects, 102 final reports and 19 sources of additional information (websites, papers, conference reports, etc.) could be collected.[1] Of these, TSER/Key Action projects produced 31 final reports and ten additional sources of information; Human Potential projects produced nine final reports and

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[1] Needless to say, a central problem for the analysis of the whole scope of projects was the insufficient documentation of the projects that were funded.

two additional sources of information; INTAS projects produced 12 final reports with no additional sources of information; Marie-Curie-Fellowships (overlapping with TMR and Human Potential) produced 27 final reports and no further sources of additional information; and High-Level Scientific Conferences produced 15 final reports and seven additional sources of information. In other contexts, nine final reports were produced.

Additionally, several migration and ethnicity-related projects were identified in other programmes, such as in the BIOMED programme. Although presented on the CORDIS website, projects funded by other DGs, such as the Leonardo da Vinci Programme (DG for Education and Culture), were excluded.

The second step in the evaluation process involved the collection of all available materials regarding the projects, especially the final reports. These publications were generally not available on the CORDIS website. The representatives of the DG Research and other administrations – such as the INTAS office and the Marie-Curie-Fellowships coordination in Brussels – were contacted, and the necessary documents were copied. It was also essential to contact the coordinators of European research projects directly, albeit with limited success. It was difficult to identify the persons at DG Research responsible for the administration of the projects in the mid-1990s. This was the case for the TMR and Human Potential programmes. All coordinators and some institutions who administered projects without broader information available via DG Research or other institutions were contacted and asked for project-related publications. Unfortunately, there was only a limited response, especially regarding the projects funded under the 4th Framework Programme.

On the other hand, this deficit in our data collection also demonstrates the development of a more experienced and extensive information policy on part of the DG Research during the last years concerning direct access to project publications via its website and a broader distribution of such information via the European Commission. This is especially true for TSER/Key Action. Apart from online publications, the issues presented in the framework of the programme, such as the Five Year Assessment Report (1997), the List of Publications on EU Socio-Economic Research (April 2001) and the Project Synopsis Series, facilitated the identification of migration and ethnicity-related projects and, therefore, the access to accompanying publications.

A last, but also important source of data collection was the library and documentation centre of the Berlin Institute for Comparative Social Research (BIVS). BIVS has been collecting such project results for many years. Very helpful were the institute's contacts to European researchers and academic institutions in the fields of migration and ethnicity through the EUROFOR network (European Research Forum on Migration and Ethnic Relations). Many of our colleagues, not to mention the BIVS staff itself, have participated in such projects and programmes over the years or have collected related material from other research undertakings on the European level.

Due to the aforementioned problems during the data collection phase, the evaluation itself started later than expected. It was not possible – as anticipated in the

application – to identify all DG Research projects, particularly for the 4th Framework Programme. Therefore, the evaluation was not finalised on time, and BIVS was given an extension.

The Evaluation Method

The evaluation began with the development of an analytical grid for the cluster analysis before the collection of data was completed. The grid was based on an analysis of the short project descriptions found in the CORDIS database. The cluster system reflected the fact that one-third of the collected information consists of TSER/Key Action projects and also that problems of social exclusion and integration were over-represented in migration and ethnicity-related research in the various sub-fields. Thus, the following cluster was developed and applied to further research:

- the analysis of international migration flows, traditionally an area of geographic, demographic and economic research. Various disciplines have been active in the area for decades. Flow problems in lesser-developed countries were included here;

- immigration policies and migration management. Political scientists, lawyers and sociologists have been focussing on these areas since the mid-1980s due to political interests in general and the rising interests of policy researchers in particular;

- problems of refuge and asylum. This has been a central interest in the juridical and philosophical academia for a long time, and other disciplines have become involved in this research area since the late 1970s. Beginning in this time period, refugee flows from the less-developed world and later even European refugees arrived in the transatlantic industrialised world;

- citizenship, nationality and legality. There topics have been discussed since the mid-1980s. In the beginning, there were two issues under review, namely the problem of dual or post-colonial citizenship and the differentiation of political and social status in the migration context with regard to the situation of national border crossers in the labour markets. Later, two other fields were added, namely the various steps of integration into national welfare societies and the post-national idea of possible transstate citizenship, a political status dedicated to cosmopolitan existences or debated in the framework of the freedom of movement inside the EU;

- racism and xenophobia were handled before the 1980s more or less as a reaction to pre-war and apartheid experiences. The Anglo-American world debated it as part of the post-colonial heritage, and in most continental European countries the issue became a central academic interest in the 1980s;

- the problem of settlement. This research topic is rather old. Issues of integration, assimilation or acculturation have been studied for more than a century. The same is true for the study of 'ethnic neighbourhoods', 'ethnic enclaves' or

'immigrant communities'. Since the 1970s, however, such studies have been concentrating more and more on associational life and on belief systems. Since the beginning of the new migration research, the relationship between the country of origin and the country of settlement was a central area of interest. Studies in this research area have become fashionable and widely acknowledged, for example the phenomena of 're-migration', the 'myth of return', 'diaspora formation' as well as 'transnational' or – more accurate – 'transstate' migration and settlement;

- cultural minorities and ethnic movements. These areas are focussed upon mostly by researchers from outside of the migration and ethnicity fields. This is due to the politically induced differentiation between so-called 'national minorities' and 'immigrant minorities' on the one hand and the occasional usage of the term 'ethnic movement' for the political mobilisation of immigrants on the other;

- Islam and new religions in Europe. These research topics have been active when looking at migration and ethnicity since the late 1970s. Thousands of publications have been focussed on Islam – especially most recently – but there are still major deficits regarding empirical studies of this religious phenomenon. Other immigrant religions have been more or less ignored, despite some early research in the area;

- immigrants in the fields of politics and their political participation. This has become a central area of research since the 1980s.

- social exclusion and deviant behaviour. These were always central issues in research. This was the case with the post-Marxist theorem of underclass formations or with the rising interest in dealing with social exclusion in the framework of European politics. Deviant behaviour and crime were the common denominators of confrontation with the other worlds of immigrant populations and with international mobility;

- the labour market and economic integration. These topics have not always been central areas of research when dealing with immigration groups. They are, though, broad fields of academic interests, and are looked upon by economists, business researchers, sociologists, anthropologists and other social scientists;

- education and vocational training. These points have been debated for a long time in traditional immigration countries in Europe. This area had been a special research arena for education specialists, with a large number of publication beginning in the 1970s. Influenced by the debate on multiculturalism in the USA and Canada, schools and teaching institutions were placed under review. Due to neo-nationalist concepts of integration, training and education in national languages were revived.

- housing and urban development. Although these two have always been central areas of research, good and extensive empirical data is not readily available;

- communication, media and issues of national or minority languages. These are central problems that have been dealt with at various conferences and in an increasing number of publications during the last decade or so;

- health care and social security. These are traditional topics in research on migration and ethnicity. Recently, this field has been newly defined through reflection on changes in welfare state politics and through differentiate areas of social care and health provisions;

- family, youth and generational differences. These issues have been debated to great extent in recent years;

- elderly care and migration of the elderly. These are subjects that have never been in the limelight of academic theatres, but have been discussed more extensively starting in the 1980s;

- leisure and food. Both are rather important parts of social life, and immigration has changed traditional patterns in these areas in most European countries, and are thus being increasingly reflected upon by researchers and social scientists; and

- women and gender aspects of migration have been discussed since the beginning of migration research. Modern gender studies have changed the field dramatically, and continue to do so.

The areas of migration and ethnicity research have become a comprehensive activity in which most of the cultural and social science disciplines are involved. In this light, however, research activities are increasingly lacking clear orientation. In order to re-establish this orientation in the field, new general considerations are being made which could channel research and discursive actions into new arenas of academia. The main political channel might be a debate on the 'utopia' that migration movements and migrant settlements can be managed. There is also the idea that migration flows can be influenced by interventions and development aid. Finally, one might concentrate on transstate and diaspora politics, both of which are dynamic phenomena that can be analysed comparatively, instead of research focussed on statist politics and 'problems' of immigration. This would have theoretical consequences and would aid in transferring political debates into academic reflections and vice-versa, not to mention new perspectives on debates that could be opened on integration or on questions of an alternative to methodological nationalism, etc.

The next step of the project was the critical analysis of the material and the publications on hand according to this cluster. Generally, this cluster analysis attempted to determine more clearly the thematic focal points of DG Research programme as it has developed in the last ten years. This analysis referred first and foremost to the most important aspects of the programme, and it additionally addressed the extent to which one can speak of a European research area. Thus, the point was not to subsequently criticise the way the framework programmes were organised, but rather to analyse the consequences thereof. Each of the identified projects that had final reports or other materials available were assigned to one or several categories accordingly in the cluster.

For the evaluation of the projects funded through the framework programmes on migration and ethnicity, the gathered information was analysed in regard to organisation, methodology and dissemination. Furthermore, the topics of the projects were systematised according to a questionnaire grid. As a result, the projects in the sample were analysed according to programmes, research topics, disciplines, participating countries, scale of studies, methodology and outcomes of the research. Additionally, the important literature in the fields of migration and ethnicity published in the last few years was reviewed. Through this, the goal was to identify the relationship between the identified state of research and EU research-funding policies, in order to provide an effective and future-oriented evaluation thereof and to formulate recommendations for the longer-term development of these policies.

3.   The 4th and 5th Framework Programmes and
       their Sub-Programmes

Until the 1980s, European research funding politics were primarily oriented to-
wards the strengthening of the competitive position of the European industry, in
particular in opposition to the USA and Japan. During the same time period,
European research in general was carried out mainly within narrow national bor-
ders, whereas the more generous US-American research funding politics as well
as the more tightly-organised Japanese research system had shown to be more
effective and productive (Berka et al: 1994). From 1983 onwards, the European
Community reacted to this situation through efforts to establish a more common
strategy to promote European research.

In the beginning of the 1990s, Europe was increasingly challenged by phenomena
pertaining to the ongoing globalisation processes, a changing international divi-
sion of labour, the introduction of market economies in the former socialist states,
economic competition with the USA and Japan, the north-south divide and the
growing world population. For the European Community, the major decision in-
volved whether the criteria for research funding and promotion should be primar-
ily targeted at aiding the competitive position of European industry, or whether its
research politics should aim towards contributing to the reduction of the world-
wide social and economic gaps. Since the implementation of the Maastricht
Treaty in 1993, the so-called 'Europeanisation' became a topic of research – not
only in legal and economic terms, but also in the social sciences. Moreover, public
funding and the promotion of scientific research became increasingly orientated
towards questions of relevance to all member states, and a notable number of
topic-related networks was funded in the context of the framework programmes.
During the same time period, more and more national sponsoring institutions
started to support multinational research teams in applying for European commu-
nity project funding (Puntscher-Riekmann: 2001). Moreover, an increasing num-
ber of universities introduced European-oriented curricula. At a meeting in Bolo-
gna in 1999, the education ministers of the member states agreed upon the
establishment of a common research area. This 'European research area' includes
common standards of courses, curricula and certification systems throughout
Europe. It also focuses on increasing the mobility of researchers.

Despite these developments, in January 2000 the European Commission described
the situation of research in Europe as 'worrying'. In comparison to the USA and
Japan, the EU's overall research effort was quite low in relation to its gross do-
mestic product (European Commission: 2000). The EU had fewer researchers
than the USA and Japan, and the tendency for students from the EU to study and
then remain in the USA was being increasingly observed. Various reasons for this
situation were identified by the EC, and a better and more productive investment
in knowledge on part of the EU was stressed.

Nonetheless, apart from the framework programmes of the EU, most of the re-
search in Europe is still organised on the national level. According to the EC, "the

non-existence of a European research area is due to the compartmentalisation of public research systems and to the lack of coordination in the manner which national and European research policies are implemented" (European Commission: 2000). A European Union-wide implementation of research programmes was defined as an urgent challenge in the creation of a common research area. The cooperation between university and industry was criticised, and various information and training programmes for researchers were planned on the basis of cooperation on the national and European levels. Regarding the relationship between science and society in their European dimension, the EC states that "the development of new and sustained forms of dialogue between researchers and other social operators should also be encouraged" (European Commission: 2000).

In 2000, "widening skill gaps, especially in information technology" within the EU were diagnosed. The potential and necessary role of the European research area was highlighted once again (Lisbon European Council: 2000). One conclusion made in this process shed light on the fact that a European research area would require the development of a new and open method regarding the coordination of research. Since mobility is an important instrument when dealing with the transfer of knowledge, the promotion of the mobility of researchers within Europe was recommended once again.

The funding of social science projects has increased remarkably since the introduction of the first European Community framework programme in 1984. From the mid-1990s onward, European research policy has been increasingly directed towards aspects related to the EU integration policy, especially in light of the fact that social research in Europe has always been oriented towards national traditions and research paradigms. In doing so, the role of cooperation has been strengthened. To a greater extent than previously, the EU promotes such research projects and institutions that cooperate both on a multidisciplinary level and also on a transstate or international level (Rindler-Schjerve: 2001).

The 4th Framework Programme

The 4th Framework Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration was established on 26 April 1994 after the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty. This programme aimed towards covering all of the Community's activities in the areas of research, technological development and demonstration (RTD). The programme had a duration of five years and a budget of 13.1 billion ECU. It covered several activities, among them socio-economic research. The 4th Framework Programme had a number of main objectives, including the implementation of RTD programmes, the promotion of cooperation with and among enterprises and research institutions, the establishment and furthering of research centres and universities; the promotion of cooperation in the Community and together with third countries and international organisations; the dissemination and optimisation of the results of RTD activities; and finally, the stimulation of training and mobility activities within the Community.

The 4th Framework Programme was established by Art. 130(f) of the Maastricht Treaty, thus establishing general objectives for scientific research in Europe. The objectives were the "strengthening [of] the scientific and technological bases of Community industries and encouraging them to become more competitive on the international level, while promoting all the research activities deemed necessary" in support of other Community policies. The scope of the 4th Framework Programme was determined on the basis of one of the new RTD provisions introduced in the Maastricht Treaty. It incorporated the guidelines set out in the EC's communication 'Research after Maastricht: an Assessment, a Strategy' (European Commission: 1992). Under the Maastricht provision, the programme was intended to encompass all Community RTD activities, regardless of their form and under which common policy they fall. These included basic research, basic industrial research, applied research, technological development and demonstration projects.

In order to pursue the objectives established by the 4th Framework Programme and as described in Article 130(g) of the Maastricht Treaty, the Community undertook four main activities. The first activity consisted of the "implementation of research, technological development and demonstration programmes, by promoting cooperation with and between undertakings, research centres and universities." This activity consisted of 13 specific programmes covering information and communication technologies, industrial technologies, the environment, life sciences and technologies, agriculture and fisheries, non-nuclear energy, transport as well as targeted socio-economic research. The second activity covered the "promotion of cooperation in the field of Community research, technological development and demonstration with third countries and international organisations." Various forms of Community intervention were developed here, including international scientific and technical cooperation activities hitherto undertaken outside of the framework programme. Cooperation was based on the principle of mutual benefit and aimed to reinforce the Community's capacities in the fields of science and technology as well as to support the implementation of Community policies regarding so-called less-developed countries. The third activity contained "dissemination and optimisation of the results of activities in Community research, technological development and demonstration." This covered all RTD topics and aimed towards ensuring the widest possible dissemination of research results, to facilitate their optimal exploitation, to support technology transfer – particularly to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) – and to support initiatives on national or regional levels in order to give them a Community dimension. The fourth activity encompassed the "stimulation of the training and mobility of researchers in the Community." The objective of this activity was to promote the training and mobility of Community researchers in fields not eligible for support under the first activity, including those of fundamental research.

The activities covered by the 4th Framework Programme were required to contribute to the attainment of three fundamental objectives: to support the competitiveness of European industries; to contribute to science and technology according to the needs of society; and to support the Community's common policies. The EC was responsible for the implementation of the 4th Framework Programme by means of specific programmes. Each of these programmes determined its definite

objectives along the lines of the scientific and technological objectives. Also detailed rules for implementation were defined, as was the duration of the programmes and the amount of financial means deemed necessary. It was intended that the implementation of the 4th Framework Programme would give rise to the establishment of supplementary programmes. A specific programme was also established to cover activities carried out by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) in support of Community RTD policies during the period between 1994 and 1998. Under the activities of the 4th Framework Programme, the JRC was able to compete for the available funds.

The following principles guided the research under the 4th Framework Programme. First, the financial resources focused on a limited number of subjects selected for their specific added-value (shared-cost activities). Second, the integration of national, Community and European-wide research activities was encouraged, for example, through thematic networks of excellence and through networks focussed on integrated projects. Building on the traditional networks established under previous framework programmes, these networks intended to bring together interested parties concerning particular technological or industrial objectives. This was done in order to both facilitate the integration and transfer of knowledge and technologies as well as to ensure that the needs of the market were further taken into account. Third, concentrated networks were to be organised with the EC's support along the lines of what has already been carried out in the past.

It was intended that the Community RTD activities would both complement the activities undertaken in the member states and also focus on clearly defined objectives. Priority was given to projects working towards a closer integration of the research being conducted in the member states, at the Community level and within other European and international forums of cooperation. Similarly, high priority was given to projects that would be as effective in the short-term, as a result of the Community's objectives regarding economic and overall industrial competitiveness.

The 4th Framework Programme was subdivided into three areas of activity. The first area (research, technological development and demonstration) included information and communications technologies (telematics communication technologies and information technologies); industrial technologies (industrial and materials technologies, measurements and testing environment, environment and climate, marine sciences and technologies); life sciences and technologies (biotechnology, biomedicine and health, agriculture and fisheries – including agro-industries, food technologies, forestry, aquaculture and rural development); non-nuclear energy; transport; and targeted socio-economic research (TSER). The second area consisted of cooperation with third countries and international organisations (INCO). The third area financed the dissemination and optimisation of results as well as the training and mobility of researchers (TMR).

Under the 4th Framework Programme (1994-1998), socio-economic research was introduced for the first time through the TSER Programme. TSER was implemented through three calls. Under the 5th Framework Programme (1998-2002),

the scope of socio-economic research was extended through the Key Action 'Improving the Socio-Economic Knowledge Base', which again was implemented through three calls. More than 300 research projects and thematic networks were funded during the implementation phase of the TSER/Key Action programmes. In order to create synergy effects and to improve the added-value of these projects, they were allocated to different groups, thus covering a wide range of relevant themes for research and policy. Migration and ethnicity-related projects were identified in the following categories:

- cities, local areas and exclusion/integration;

- data infrastructure;

- economic development and dynamism;

- education to work;

- education and training;

- education, equality, exclusion;

- employment;

- gender or women;

- human resources development and competence development;

- innovation in education and training via technology;

- migrants, ethnic minorities and social exclusion or integration; and

- organisational innovation, work, knowledge and the economy.

Until the end of the 5th Framework Programme, TSER and its follow-up activities were the most important source for funding migration and ethnicity-related research on the European level. Thus, the establishment of the Targeted Socio-Economic Research Programme (TSER) within the 4th Framework Programme (1994-1998) was a major step forward for socio-economic research on the European level – and not only regarding migration and ethnicity-related research.

Transfers were made from the 4th Framework Programme to the 5th Framework Programme, including TMR, INCO and the horizontal programme, 'Improving the Human Research Potential and the Socio-Economic Base' (otherwise known as the 'Human Potential Programme'). Such activities came closest to what might be called a 'European research area'. This is especially the case when looking at the lack of national and bilateral funding of comparative research projects. Although comparative social research is usually funded on a bilateral basis by different national foundations (e.g., the Anglo-German Foundation) and by other funding instruments in the EU member states, the DG Research has taken over the role as the main funding institution for Europe-wide comparative projects in the fields of migration and ethnicity.

The second largest instrument of the 4th Framework Programme was the 'Training and Mobility of Researchers'. Here, 18 migration and ethnicity-related projects were identified in three of the four fields of activities. These fields of activi-

ties were: 'Research Training Networks', 'Marie-Curie-Fellowships' and 'Euro-conferences, Summer Schools and Practical Training Courses'. Especially the Marie-Curie-Fellowship programme should be mentioned here as an important contribution for the exchange of young researchers working in the fields of migration and ethnicity-related research.

In order to coordinate the already-existing activities related to scientific and technical cooperation with third countries as well as to respond to the changes in the central and eastern European states after the fall of the iron curtain, the 'Cooperation with Third Countries and International Organisations' (International Cooperation – INCO) was established and funded with 575 million ECU. INCO was divided into four target groups or areas, reflecting the principles of 'mutual benefit' and of 'subsidiarity', as well as in relation to the specific nature of the objectives of cooperation according to the partners. These include the cooperation with other European networks, with central and eastern European countries, with non-European industrialised countries and with developing countries. INCO was replaced at the end of the 4th Framework Programme (1994-1998) by a new programme under the 5th Framework Programme (1998-2002), namely 'Confirming the International Role of Community Research' (INCO2).

The primary objectives of INCO and INCO2 were to contribute to the research and technological development at the EU level, including the strengthening of scientific and technological capabilities as well as cooperation with third countries. The implementation and continuation of the INCO programme should be seen in relation to political developments on two main levels. On the one hand, it responded to the recent political changes in Europe resulting from the fall of the iron curtain. With regard to the ongoing transformation processes, the importance of promoting the scientific and technological potential of countries seeking accession to the EU was given ample room in the programme. On the other hand, the programme was re-dedicated towards the promotion of research activities targeted towards cooperation with third countries and international organisations, thus taking into consideration the role of the EU as a key player in development policies implemented throughout the world. Nonetheless, the main focus was on RTD.

Other projects that are part of this evaluation on ethnicity and migration issues were implemented under the INCO sub-programme, 'Sustainable Management of Renewable Natural Resources'. These projects were carried out in cooperation with European and non-European research institutions from both industrial and developing countries.

The Training and Mobility of Researchers (TMR) programme was funded under the 4th Framework Programme as well. This programme played an important part in the realisation of the 4th Framework Programme on the whole. TMR draws on the experiences and results of several earlier EU programmes in the fields of training and mobility for researchers, for example 'Stimulation' (1983-1988), 'Science' (1988-1992), the 'Large Installation Plan' (1989-1992) and a direct predecessor, the 'Human Capital and Mobility' programme (1990-1994). The general aim of TMR was to increase human potential in the scientific and academic world in Europe by promoting the training, mobility and cooperation of researchers. The

programme had five general objectives: to encourage training through common research and a better exploitation of the work of high-level researchers; to improve the mobility of researchers between the academic and the industrial worlds; to promote the transnational cooperation in research activities, especially relevant for scientific areas or activities not covered by other thematic RTD programmes under the 4th Framework Programme; to support access to large-scale technological facilities; and to advance the scientific and technological cohesion within the European scientific area and to achieve high-quality research throughout the Community. The opportunities opened by TMR were explicitly offered to researchers and scientists from all regions of the Community.

As it was the conscious aim of the TMR programme to support fields not covered by other thematic programmes, there were no pre-established priorities for project applications under the TMR. Researchers from various disciplines (mathematics, natural sciences, economics, business management, humanities and social sciences) were equally encouraged to propose projects. There were also four main activities through which the aims of the TMR programme were realised: research training networks; access to large-scale facilities; Marie Curie research training grants; and several accompanying measures, such as Euroconferences, summer schools and practical training courses.

TMR is predecessor to the so-called 'Human Potential' programme ('Improving Human Research Potential and the Socio-Economic Knowledge Base') of the 5th Framework Programme. Researchers who received fellowships under TMR were able to apply for membership in the 'Marie-Curie-Fellowship Association'.

Additionally, the Targeted Socio-Economic Research (TSER) programme was financed under the 4th Framework Programme. The 5th Framework Programme (1998-2002) broadened and deepened this field with the Key Action 'Improving the Socio-economic Knowledge Base'. TSER' aim of was to develop integrated data and indicator systems in order to create a common European research infrastructure. TSER intended to establish a scientific system for monitoring social processes and problems within Europe, thus creating a European research area. In this manner, social and economic developments can be understood on the European level, and a common knowledge base can be created on current challenges to Europe. To reach this goal, the projects funded under TSER were intended to find ways to publish and disseminate their results via databases and the publication of handbooks, bibliographies or glossaries. Through this dissemination process, TSER/Key Action ultimately contributed to the knowledge of policymakers and political participants not only in the EU, but also in Europe as a whole. The emphasis of both programmes under the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes ensured the strengthening of the European dimension in the existing socio-economic knowledge base and also enabled its public access.

The projects and thematic networks funded under TSER/Key Action were divided into 23 subcategories, according to important topics in the areas of socio-economic research and EU policies. The subcategories were:

- systems of innovation;

- employment technology and innovation policy;

- technology and society;

- organisational innovation, work, knowledge and the economy;

- cities, local areas and exclusion/integration;

- human resources development and competence development;

- innovation in education and training via technology;

- gender or women;

- welfare and exclusion/integration;

- education, equality and exclusion;

- migrants, ethnic minorities and social exclusion/integration;

- data infrastructure;

- education to work;

- social trends and structural changes;

- new development models;

- employment and work;

- social cohesion and welfare systems;

- quality of life;

- economic development and dynamism;

- governance and citizenship;

- technology and society;

- education and training; and

- EU enlargement.

It is clear that migration and ethnic-related topics cannot be found only under the subcategory 'migrants, ethnic minorities and social exclusion/inclusion'. These issues are also closely connected to work, employment, welfare, education, gender and others. Consequently, this evaluation identifies migrant-relevant projects in twelve out of 23 fields.

The Telematics Applications programme was also part of the 4th Framework Programme. It aimed towards developing and validating telematic systems and services interoperable throughout the Community, thus satisfying user requirements and maximising the use of generic infrastructure and equipment. The programme had five areas of activity: service in the public interest, transport, knowledge, improving employment and the quality of life as well as the horizontal RTD activities. Support actions were also carried out covering issues common to several ar-

eas of the programme, such as: 'Telematics Watch' and consensus development; the dissemination of results and the promotion of telematics; international cooperation; and training and the exchange of knowledge.

The specific programme in the field of telematics was one of the three elements of the Community's RTD effort in Information and Communications Technologies (ICT) under the 4th Framework Programme. The specific programme on telematics aimed towards contributing to the development of a European information infrastructure serving as a basis for progress in the information society. It also promoted research activities in support of the Community's other common policies established in the Maastricht Treaty. Additionally, the emphasis changed from multimedia data to 'multimedia telematics', thus covering all distributed and interactive multimedia applications. In addition, research focussed on user-orientation and market needs. Finally, particular attention was placed on finding cost-effective and affordable solutions.

INTAS (The International Association for the Promotion of Cooperation with Scientists from the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union) is an association that was formed by the European Community, the member states of the EU and like-minded countries. It was created to preserve the scientific potential of these countries. Its goal is to promote scientific research activities in the New Independent States (NIS) and the scientific cooperation between scientists in these countries and those in the rest of the international scientific community. These goals intended to contribute to the economic and social progress as well as the consolidation of the democratic system in these states. INTAS has promoted the building of researchers' networks whose framework research projects were enabled to apply for funding. Individual researchers were free to determine their own research agenda. Corresponding to the specific economic and social conditions and particular needs of the NIS and their regions, INTAS developed various instruments to promote research and partnership between researchers, among them calls for proposals, fellowships for early stage researchers, summer schools, conference grants, complementary actions and innovation grants). Nine percent of the projects in 1993 and 12 percent in 1994 involved projects on the economy and on the social and human sciences. Among these, a few projects dealt with the issues of migration, ethnic relations and the integration of cultural minorities. These were considered to be key elements in the establishment of durable links among the countries involved in the programme and the NIS. Concerning the 5th Framework Programme, projects supported by INTAS dealing with migration and cultural minorities were placed in the framework of the horizontal programme related to reasserting the international role of Community research.

The Specific Programme of Research and Technological Development in the Field of Environment and Climate (ENV2C) is the largest European research programme dealing with the human dimension of the global environmental change. ENV2C was established within the scope of the 4th Framework Programme. Its objectives were to observe and understand the basic processes of the climate and natural systems, e.g. continental, oceanic and atmospheric systems; to recognise and assess the adverse effects of human activity upon these systems; and to identify ways of preventing such effects or remedying them where this proved neces-

sary. ENV2C explicitly addressed the human dimension by supporting research regarding socio-economic aspects of such environmental systems. Activities in collaboration with TSER were financed in reference to the European Technology Assessment Network (ETAN).

The long-term programme COST (Coopération européenne dans le domaine de la recherche scientifique et technique) was also continued under the 4th Framework Programme. It was established in 1971 by a ministerial conference attended by the science and technology ministers of the 19 original COST countries, namely the then twelve EC member states plus Norway, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia and Turkey. Between 1991 and 1993, this cooperation was widened to include Czechoslovakia (1993: the Czech and Slovak republics), Hungary, Iceland, Poland, Slovenia and Croatia). COST was then implemented under the 4th Framework Programme of the European Union (1994-1998). The COST framework has been used in most cases to coordinate existing or proposed research programmes of international interest on the European level. As an inter-governmental framework, COST allows for the coordination of nationally-funded projects on a European level. This is accomplished through actions consisting of pre-competitive or basic research as well as public utility activities. These COST actions correspond to clear need areas, such as environmental and cross-border problems. They are conducted through cooperation between industry, scientific institutes and national research centres.

COST has developed into one of the largest frameworks for research cooperation in Europe. Today, it has almost 200 actions involving nearly 30,000 scientists from 32 COST member states and more than 46 participating institutions from 11 non-member states and NGOs. A large number of COST projects – especially in the fields of computer science, telecommunications and materials science – have contributed to the gradual development of the Community's major industry-oriented programmes. Also, the Community's environmental protection and food technology programmes are COST projects. European institutions have played an important role in the programme, as COST has been used to maximise synergy effects and added-value in research cooperation in Europe. The perspective here is to promote further integration in Europe – in particular concerning central and eastern European states. Thus, by emphasising that the initiative for achieving these goals must come from scientists and technical experts themselves, the founders of COST opted for a flexible and pragmatic approach towards providing the means to achieve added-value and the integration of the European scientific community. Four basic principles underlay the COST mechanism: all COST member states and the EC can propose actions and research projects; participation is voluntary and 'à la carte'; and the research is funded nationally. Community funding is kept to a minimum and covers mainly administrative costs. The cooperation takes the form of 'concerted actions' involving the coordination of national research projects, and is administered by management committees (one per action). Under the 4th Framework Programme, COST added 15 domains of action: informatics, telecommunications, transport, oceanography, materials, environment, meteorology, agriculture and biotechnology, food technology, social sciences, medical research, civil engineering, chemical research, forest and for-

estry products as well as fluid dynamics. Projects were also financed in the areas of migration and ethnicity.

In generally, input into the 4th Framework Programme has revealed not only the necessity to continue such framework programmes, but also to further consolidate research efforts as well as to incorporate new topics and new methods of organising research. In general, it was observed that the size of projects tended to increase as well as the number of participants from member states. In addition, an issue of concern is that the number of proposals that were denied funding have increased. On average, only one in six proposals received funding (European Commission: 1996). The outcomes of the 4th Framework Programme indicated a need for a better targeting of calls for proposals and for more concentrated efforts towards reducing the dispersal of resources and the administrative burden.

In the context of a genuine European research area, the objectives of the programme were to maintain and enhance the research potential of European laboratories, universities and research institutions in their abilities to produce knowledge and technology of the highest quality.

The 5th Framework Programme

According to the DG Research's description 5th Framework Programme, this programme focussed more on socio-economic developments in Europe than the 4th Framework Programme did. The 5th Framework Programme "differs considerably from its predecessors. It has been conceived to help solve problems and to respond to the major socio-economic challenges facing Europe. To maximise its impact, it focuses on a limited number of research areas combining technological, industrial, economic, social and cultural aspects". Projects related to the issues of migration and ethnicity involved research regarding the economic and social needs of all citizens of the European Union.

The 5th Framework Programme had two parts: the 5th European Community Framework Programme on Research, Technological Development and Demonstration and the 5th Euratom Framework Programme covering research and training activities in the nuclear sector. A budget of 14.9 billion EUR was agreed upon for the period up through the year 2002, of which 13.7 billion EUR was allocated for the implementation of the EC section of 5th Framework Programme, and a little more than 1.2 billion EUR was allocated to the Euratom programme.

The 5th Framework Programme had a structure consisting of seven specific programmes. Four of these were thematic programmes: Quality of Life and Management of Living Resources (Quality of Life), User-friendly Information Society (IST), Competitive and Sustainable Growth (GROWTH), and Energy, Environment and Sustainable Development (EESD). Three of these programmes were horizontal programmes, supplementing the thematic programmes by responding to common needs across all research areas. These were: INCO2, Promoting Innovation and Encouraging Participation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (Innovation/SMEs) and the Human Potential Programme (HP).

The 5th Framework Programme was established in order to help solve problems and respond to major socio-economic challenges that the EU was facing. Therefore, it focused on objectives and areas combining technological, industrial, economic, social and cultural aspects. This approach was reinforced by the Key Action concept. Key Action dealt with concrete problems through multi-disciplinary approaches involving all interested parties. Regarding migration and ethnicity research, the horizontal programmes INCO2 and HP were of main interest, along with two other programmes.

'Confirming the International Role of Community Research' (INCO2) was pursued under the 5th Framework Programme through two complementary routes: "[a] dedicated cooperation programme 'Confirming the international role of Community research', which focused on specific RTD activities relevant to certain third countries or regions and not addressed by other programmes of the 5th Framework Programme", and "[a]n international cooperation dimension integral to each of the other specific programmes, which intended to allow the European research community to benefit from the knowledge and expertise of third countries and institutions, through their participation in projects from the 5th Framework Programme." INCO2's objectives were to promote international scientific and technological cooperation, to reinforce Community capacities in the fields of science and technology, to support the achievement of scientific excellence within the wider international framework, and to contribute to the implementation of the Community's external policy, keeping the accession of new EU members in mind. The programme was based around the following specific activities: cooperation with third countries, training of researchers, coordination within the 5th Framework Programme and other Community programmes as well as coordination with COST, other programmes, international organisations and individual member states.

'Improving Human Research Potential and the Socio-Economic Knowledge Base' – or the 'Human Potential Programme' (HP) as it came to be known under the 5th Framework Programme of the European Union (1998-2002) – drew on the experiences and results of two former programmes under the 4th Framework Programme, namely TSER and TMR. Migration and ethnicity-related research was one of the focal points of this programme. Migration was explicitly mentioned in one of its action lines, namely in the Key Action 'Improving the Socio-Economic Knowledge Base'. The general objectives of this programme focused on two main areas of activity, namely improving the human research potential and strengthening the socio-economic knowledge base. HP contained five actions:

- support for the training and mobility of researchers, implemented through two lines: Research Training Networks and Marie-Curie-Fellowships;

- enhancement of access to research infrastructures, implemented through transnational access to major research infrastructures, infrastructure cooperation networks and research infrastructure projects;

- promotion of scientific and technological excellence, implemented through High-Level Scientific Conferences (HLSC) and distinctions for high-level research work and raising public awareness activities;

- the Key Action 'Improving the Socio-Economic Knowledge Base'; and

- support for the development of scientific and technology policies in Europe implemented through the strategic analysis of specific political issues and the establishment of a common basis of science, technology and innovation indicators.

HP had an important role within the 5th Framework Programme for migration research in terms of its relation to Marie-Curie-Fellowships, research infrastructure and socio-economic research. With its goals towards supporting training and mobility of researchers and towards increasing EU expertise in research on migration and ethnicity, HP has helped understand important aspects of migration. Through the programme, awareness has been raised concerning migration and migration research in Europe's changing structure, namely the growing relevance of the then associated states and their scientists (including junior and senior researchers), research teams, universities, companies and other organisations. It has also offered the established research institutes in the member states genuine opportunities for extensive networking.

Under the 5th Framework Programme, HP placed a new emphasis on the equality of access according to region and among men and women. As a horizontal programme, HP was not restricted to thematic priorities. Instead, it was open to project proposals from all fields of scientific research that supported the EU's objectives in RTD. However, the number of programme activities was restricted to: research training networks, Marie Curie Fellowships, access to research infrastructure, socio-economic research, public awareness raising and science and technological policy support. Further actions included High-Level Scientific Conferences (HLSC); prizes, e.g. René Descartes, Archimedes, Young Scientist Contest, and a programme for women in science aimed towards reducing inequalities between men and women in science and research.

Two of these programme activities are of special interest regarding migration and ethnic studies, namely the Marie-Curie-Fellowships and the HLSC. The Marie-Curie-Fellowship programme is the central instrument for supporting the training and mobility of researchers in the EU. It is a sub-programme of the horizontal programme 'Improving the Human Research Potential and the Socio-Economic Knowledge Base'. Because Marie Curie was included in a horizontal programme, no thematic restrictions were applied as long as the applications met the general objectives of the 5th Framework Programme. There were six different Marie-Curie programmes under the 5th Framework Programme. These were divided between fellowships for individual applicants and fellowships for host institutions. In order to foster the transstate and European dimensions of the programme, all types of fellowships required the holders to work in members states in which they were not residents. The six programmes were Marie Curie Individual Fellowships, research and research training at high-level host institutions, Marie-Curie Return Fellowships for researchers who had already finished Marie-Curie Individual Fellowships, research at a host institution in the country of origin or in a less-favoured region, Marie Curie Experienced Researchers Fellowship for senior researchers and the transfer of knowledge, experience and technology to industry of

less-favoured regions. Besides these individual fellowship schemes, programmes for host institutions were also implemented, namely Marie Curie Industry Host Fellowships for the training of young post-graduate or post-doctoral researchers in a commercial or industrial environment, the development Host Fellowships for the support of host institutions in academia or industry in less-favoured regions as well as for the advancement of a special field of research and Marie Curie Training Sites for the support of young post-graduate researchers for doctoral studies and for research in a country other than that of residence. Finally, a special element of the Marie Curie programme is the Marie Curie Fellowship Association. This association works in the field of international research cooperation and training. It supports its members and contributes to the general quality level of Europe as a research area.

High-Level Scientific Conferences (HLSC) were implemented to promote scientific and technological excellence. The activity provided organisers with funds to support the participation of early stage researchers and organisational costs. The HLSC programme, already the largest sponsor of scientific events in Europe, was previously part of the HP and TSER in the 4th Framework Programme. The programme promoted scientific and technological excellence by creating opportunities for the advancement of science through exchange, the conditions for senior researchers to impart knowledge and experience to the younger generation and a framework for the networking of EU researchers with scientists and colleagues active outside of the member and associated states. Seven types of conferences were supported: Euroconferences, Euro Summer Schools, EuroLab Courses, Euroworkshops, Large Conferences, PhD Euroconferences, and Eurotron Conferences. At the end of the 5th Framework Programme, 729 projects providing support to 1158 scientific events were selected for funding. The number of participants involved amounts to around 143,500 of which 37 percent received financial support and 26 were young European researchers. HLSC exceeded its target, namely the support of approximately 1,000 events involving 100,000 researchers of all fields of research. The steadily increasing number of proposals received since the beginning of the 5th Framework Programme indicated a large increase in popularity and visibility of the activity. The total indicative budget over the 5th Framework Programme was 35.5 million EUR (European Commission: 2003).

Another programme was found in the field of medical and health, namely Medical and Public Health Research (MHR4C). In this field, a new objective was research on cancer and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Coordination was established with other Community programmes regarding medical technologies and health service research. The objectives of the programme were to contribute to the treatment of cancer, AIDS and health problems involving age, lifestyle and the environment. Other objectives of the programme included contributing to the development of medical technology and health services through coordination of national projects at the Community level, harmonisation of methodologies, improved dissemination of information and more efficient application of research results. The programme was subdivided into two sub-programmes: major health problems (cancer, AIDS, age-related health problems, environment and lifestyle-

related health problems) and health resources (medical technology development and health service research).

The HCM (Human Capital and Mobility) programme was part of the 3rd Framework Programme (1990-1994). The objectives of the programme were to help increase the quantity and quality of human resources available for RTD. This would be needed by the member states in the coming years in order to make optimum use of their scientific and technical infrastructure, thus assisting the creation of a genuinely European scientific and technical community. The successor of this programme was the TMR programme in the 4th Framework Programme. This programme builds on and extends the work carried out in previous programmes. Its training activities complemented those carried out under other specific Community programmes. The programme has two primary goals: the training and mobility of staff and the formation of networks. By virtue of its horizontal nature, all scientific and technological sectors were covered, including the economic and management sciences.

The creation of research networks under the programme was of great importance in achieving of the objectives of the Community's RTD policy in consolidating and complementing the structuring effects of thematic programmes. As a general rule, it was planned that these would consist of five public or private research teams, established in at least three Community countries and working jointly on one or more projects. The association of recognised high-quality and promising research teams situated in the less-favoured regions of the Community was emphasised. The JRC contributed through its own 'Human Capital and Mobility' programme to the implementation of the activities of the present programme.

4. The Participating Projects in Overview

The following presentation of projects is based on various methods of data gathering. First of all, all written documents dealing with projects in the areas of migration and ethnicity research funded under the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes were selected. Here, difficulties were encountered. For example, it was rather difficult to collect papers and publications. It was also difficult to received information from project coordinators. Yet, contacts was made with most of them, and they were asked to help the evaluators in their work. The material received through these contacts was not uniform. Most of the documents and files have information gaps concerning data and even names of persons involved. The identification of some organisations involved in projects was difficult or impossible. The evaluators are fairly sure that there were other projects in the areas of migration and ethnicity which were not documented, due to poor documentation practices. Information that could not be documented was excluded here.

The overview of the projects concerning migration, cultural diversity and ethnicity resulted in a collection of 109 short project descriptions. For two of these projects (financed through the HLSC programme), the data gathered was only sufficient for the quantitative analysis. Out of the documented projects, 32 were carried out under the TSER programme, 30 under the TMR/Marie-Curie-Fellowships, 17 under HLSC, 12 under INTAS and nine under HP. The rest were spread over the remaining programmes described in the previous chapter.

Research methodologies utilised in the projects were limited only in exceptional cases to one instrument. Dissemination was mentioned in various cases, but can not be systematically reviewed. Chapter seven will deal with a quantitative analysis of various aspects of project topics, project management and project methodologies and the dissemination of project results. The next chapter analyses the projects outlined below.

Targeted Socio-Economic Research (TSER) and
the Key Action 'Improving the Socio-economic Knowledge Base'

The project 'Les Nouvelles Formes de Gestion Publique de la Deviance en Europe' (tser-cle2) was coordinated by R. Lenoir (Fondation Maison des Sciences de l´Homme, France). Partners were P. Bourdieu (Collège de France, France), P. Mary of the Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium, F. Schultheis (Zentrum für Europäische Gesellschaftsforschung, e.V., Germany), N. Panayiotopoulos (Academy of Athens, Greece) and J. Duyvendak (Erasmus University Rotterdam, Netherlands).

This comparative study presented the difficulties in cooperation among various state institutions. A comparative ethnographic and sociographic analysis of the various state policies and two monographs characteristic for the development of new forms of social control were written. The comparative method involved the

analysis of administrative, statistical and media-related data from interviews providing knowledge on the current social changes in policy institutions. In addition, the project looked at the condition of the instruments used during such analyses and the available information. Outputs of this project were the creation of network and the development of a comparative method of research, through which difficulties in cooperation among various state institutions was presented.

Another project looked at 'Spatial Dimensions of Urban Social Exclusion and Integration: A European Comparison' (tser-cle4). The coordinator was S. Musterd (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands). Partners were R. van Kempen (Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Netherlands), C. Kesteloot (Catholic University Leuven, Belgium), J. Vranken (University Antwerpen, Belgium), C. Hamnett (King's College London, UK), A. Murie (University of Birmingham, UK), H. Häußermann (Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany), M. Kronauer (Georg August University Göttingen, Germany), Y. Kazepov (Elaborando S.c.r.l. Milano, Italy), P. Simon (National Institute of Demographic Studies Paris, France) and E. Morlicchio (Università degli Studi di Napoli, Italy).

Regional patterns of social exclusion and the impact of deprivation on difficulties created by policy institutions were studied. The study covered two cities each in the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Italy, France and the UK. Profiles and demographic data were included in order to make comparison possible and to understand key factors within the different patterns. A kind of transformation was carried out from empirical to analytical data, which contained household surveys as well as employment structures. The output of this project was a European network composed of one project leader and ten national coordinators. Two reports were completed concerning economic restructuring, social exclusion and neighbourhood comparisons. Furthermore, an international policy conference was attended, and several articles and books were published.

A next project evaluated 'Social Policies against Social Exclusion at the Local Urban Level' (tser-cle5). It was coordinated by C. Saraceno (Università di Torino, Italy). Partners were M. Oberti (University of Rennes, France), W. Voges (University of Bremen, Germany), E. Mingione, (Fondazione Bignasch, Italy), J. Pereirina, (University of Lisboa, Portugal), S. Garcia (University of Barcelona, Spain) and B. Gustafsson (University of Gothenburg, Sweden).

Integrated income support and job insertion programmes for disadvantaged youth and were studied, as was their effect on social exclusion. The output of this project included a research network for each city involved. The network was coordinated by the project leader through transnational and national meetings concerning the design of evaluation models, the assessment of research outcomes and the final report. The deliverables included a national report for the first year, including secondary data, a transnational report, a final national report and a final transnational report. Additionally, the project developed a model for collecting data and constructing indicators for evaluating social policies. It also trained a transnational group of evaluators. According to the methodology selected by the project organisers, the project focused on four areas: the contextualisation of social exclusion, the input of institutional goals regarding policies and resources, the concepts

and indicators that affected the implementation of policies against social exclusion as well as a product evaluation regarding the outcome of such policies.

Research in the next project covered 'Social Exclusion in European Neighbourhoods – Processes, Experiences and Responses' (tser-cle6). The coordinator was G. Cars (Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan, Sweden). Partners were M. Vestergaard (Statens Byggeforskningsinstitut-Horsholm, Denmark), A. Lipietz (Centre d'Etudes Prospectives d'Economie Mathématique Appliquées à la Planification, France), U. Sierau (Institut für Landes- und Stadtentwicklungsforschung des Landes Nordrhein Westfalen, Dortmund), A. Vrychea (Department of Architecture, National Technical University of Athens, Greece), B. Bartley (Department of Geography, National University of Ireland, Maynooth, Ireland), L. Padovani (Instituto Universitario die Architettura die Venezia, Dipartimento die Analisi Economica e Sociale del Territorio, Italy), H. Freitas (Gruppe de Ecologia Social, Laboratorio Nacional de Engenharia Civil-Lisboa, Portugal), A. Madanipour (Centre for Research on European Urban Environments, University of Newcastle Upon Tyne, UK) and M. Allen (School of Construction, Housing and Surveying, University of Westminster, UK).

The aim of this project was to analyse the process of social exclusion in its spatial, cultural and policy dimensions, focusing on daily life in disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Europe. The project included a collaborative process involving a team of researches in nine countries. The project's methodology was two-fold: the first phase consisted of case studies identifying key components in examining the relationship between neighbourhoods and social exclusion; the second phase developed comparable case studies on eight countries. The dissemination of the results from this project were carried out in a number of manners, namely in workshops and seminars with local officials and professional organisations, in the presentation of its results at conferences and congresses as well as through books, papers and articles.

The next project concerned 'Migrants and Minorities in European Cities: the Interaction of Economic, Spatial and Social Factors in Generating Pathways to Social Exclusion' (tser-cle7). It was coordinated by M. Cross (European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations, Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Netherlands). Partners were M. Martinello (University of Liège, Belgium), S. Body-Gendrot (University of Paris IV, France), J. Friedrichs (University of Cologne, Germany), G. Martinotti (Università degli Studi di Milano, Italy), M. Rocha-Trindade (Universidade Aberta, Portugal), C. Sole (Universitad Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain) and R. Moore (University of Liverpool, UK).

Here, migrants and ethnic minorities were studied regarding their social exclusion. Various qualitative methods were used, including a socio-biography or life-history of several categories of persons (the early retired, single parents, ethnic minorities, migrants, unqualified youth and traditional workers). This was later adapted to an analysis of the so-called 'flagship agencies'. A second field of interest was the importance of ethnicity in society. The research concentrated on the available data and on the connection between research and policy. It emphasised the distinction between individual and collective social developments. It concluded that there is

demand for greater support from the European level and for the consideration of gender, social capital and the difference between the public and private spheres. The output of the project was a dynamic network formed by a project leader and seven national coordinators from the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain and the UK. They planned a wide dissemination of the working papers of the project, including reports and abstracts of the methodological developments. Furthermore, four meetings and conferences on the subject were planned as well as the publication of three books.

The project 'Local Socio-Economic Strategies in Disadvantaged Urban Areas' (tser-cle8) was coordinated by R. Zimmer-Hegmann (Institut für Landes- und Stadtentwicklungsforschung des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany). Partners were E. Idik and A. Gorres (Büro für Wirtschaftentwicklung, Germany), I: Turok (University of Glasgow, UK), G. Cars (Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan Stockholm, Sweden), S. Andersson (MKB Fastighets AB Malmö, Sweden), V. Fascione (Instituto per la Diffusione e la Valorizzazione della Cultura Scientifica Fondazione Idis Napoli, Italy), M. Blanc (Laboratoire de Sociologie du Travail et de l'Environnement Social Nancy, France), J. Dumas (Association de Prévention Spécialisée 'Jeunes et Cité' Laxou, France) and E. ter Borg (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands).

This project dealt with local policy strategies in disadvantaged urban areas. It aimed to investigage ways in which their social and economic conditions in the European context can be improved. Research was carried out in six EU member states: the Netherlands, Sweden, France, Italy, Germany and the UK. The output of the project included a network formed by the project leader, six European institutions and 19 national coordinators. Methodologically, it was based on quantitative surveys of local initiatives, interviews with stakeholders, case studies on specific institutions or groups and statistical analyses. The outcome of the study showed that localised policy solutions are efficient in situations in which there is cooperation among city-wide, regional and national policies. It was proposed to work closely with higher authorities, to evaluate their policies on a regular basis and to be open for criticism from other local initiatives. The project's organisers published a final report. They also developed a good practice guide addressing policymakers and practitioners as well as a website for downloading relevant documents and reports. Two conferences were held, and one final conference aimed at the dissemination of research results.

J. Gershuny (Institute for Social and Economic Research, UK) coordinated a 'European Panel Analysis' dealing with the dynamics of social change and including migration issues (tser-dig2). Partners were G. Wagner (German Institute for Economic Research, Germany), B. Nolan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland) and R. Muffels (Tilburg Institute for Social Security Research, Netherlands).

The project's final report was structured around three main fields: the development of the four-partner groups responsible for the programme, the production of the new panel database and the revision of research findings. Fifteen working papers were additionally integrated into the project in order to present the data on

the panel analyses of the member states. The project made comparative data available on many countries. This data was intended to serve institutions within the EU, policymakers on the national levels, social scientists and analysts of social policy. In the context of this project, the partners created a network of research centres in four EU member states (Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK). This network was reinforced in 1999 by the creation of the European Panel Analysis Group (EPAG).

The research on 'Enhancing the Participation of Young Adults in Economic and Social Processes: Balancing Instrumental, Biographical and Social Competencies in Post-School Education and Training' (tser-eee1) was coordinated by D. Wildemeersch (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium). Partners were T. Jansen (Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen, Netherlands), W. Gieseke (Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany), M. Marinho (Instituto Superior de Serviço Social de Lisboa, Portugal), K. Illeris (Roskilde Universitets Center, Denmark) and S. Weil (University College Northhampton, UK).

The project concerned the difficulty of balancing the vocational training interests of unemployed young adults and the real structures of the labour market. It concerned six EU member states: Belgium, the Netherlands, Germany, Portugal, Denmark and the UK. The target group changed constantly throughout the project because it involved small groups of young adults who were 'difficult to place' into the labour market. Some of them had orientation problems regarding their future. Some of the methods used were consultations through individual and group interviews, participatory observation, conversational inquiry and other various forms of qualitative and quantitative research approaches. All of these empirical techniques improved the relationship between professionals and the target group. The output of this project was a dynamic network consisting of one project leader and five other national coordinators. Twelve in-depth case studies – two for each country – were written for the study. The first study investigated policy structures according to employment and training possibilities. The second study focussed on alternative programmes. Additionally, the partners participated in national and international workshops and wrote a final report.

The next project concerned the topic 'Immigration as a Challenge for Settlement Policies and Education: Evaluation Studies for Cross-Cultural Teacher Training' (tser-eee2/mes1). The coordinator was P. Pitkänen (University of Joensuu, Finland). Partners were K. Matinheikki-Kokko (University of Jyväskylä, Finland), R. Räsänen (University of Oulu, Finland), A. Kadri (Université de Paris VIII Vincennes à Saint-Denis, France), R. Jäger (Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany), N. Gousgounis (Scientific and Educative Association of Municipality of Philotei-Athens, Greece), D. Kalekin-Fishman (University of Haifa, Israel) and G. Verma (University of Manchester, UK).

The partners conducted methodologically-identical empirical studies to examine the settlement policies and outcomes of higher education institutions. These studies made use of both quantitative and qualitative methods. Inventories of policy documents were developed for every state involved. Data was gathered through

closed questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. The results of the project were published in two volumes and an international conference was held.

Another project was entitled 'Social Exclusion as a Multidimensional Process: Subcultural and Formally Assisted Strategies of Coping with and Avoiding Social Exclusion' (tser-eee3). The project was coordinated by A. Pilgram (Institut für Rechts- und Kriminalsoziologie, Vienna, Austria). Partners were H. Cremer-Schäfer, (Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt, Germany), G. Vobruba (Universität Leipzig, Germany), I. Taylor (University of Durham, UK), D. Melossi (Fondazione di Ricerca Istituto Carlo Cattaneo, Italy), H. Tham (Stockholms Universitet, Sweden), L. De Haan (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Netherlands) and E. Larrauri (Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain).

Several seminars, meetings, presentations and workshops in the cities involved resulted from this project. Articles for local magazines, academic publications, papers and interviews in local media, lectures, the publication of a monograph on social exclusion, an internet publication and the design and maintenance of the CASE Project homepage (http://www.soz.uni-frankfurt.de/devi/case/party.html) also came about. The method used consisted of a qualitative comparative analysis of policies and strategies on the local and national levels. The specific cities that were chosen for this research project were: Barcelona, Bologna, Durham, Frankfurt, Groningen, Leipzig, Stockholm and Vienna. Community studies were carried out in disadvantaged areas, and interviews, narrative stories and statistical data were compiled. The aim of the project was to both disseminate the learning processes and strategies of actors in contexts of social exclusion and to identify the problems of the resource structures that were available.

Another project financed through the TSER framework covered the problem 'Early Literacy Teaching and Learning: Innovative Practice in Four Different National Contexts, a Thematic Network' (tser-eee5). The coordinator was H. Dombey (The Literacy Centre, School of Education, University of Brighton, UK). Partners were G. Colmenares (Escuola Universitaria de Educaccion de Palencia, Universidad de Valladolid, Spain), A. Teresa Formisano (Dipartimento di Psicologia dei Processi di Sviluppo e Socializzazione, Università degli Studi di Roma 'La Sapienza', Italy) and G. Varnava-Skouras (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece).

The project aimed towards establishing a network among four existing programmes on early literacy teaching and learning. The projects involved were based in the UK, Spain, Italy and Greece. The research was carried out in a qualitative manner, and the partners were encouraged to establish a continuous exchange of perceptions, understandings and qualitative data on related issues. Conferences were organised to establish a more detailed analysis and to exchange ideas. Several public conferences were also held in which the final results were discussed. A video, a monograph and journal publications were published.

'Labour Demand, Education and the Dynamics of Social Exclusion' was the topic of the next project (tser- eee9). The project was coordinated by K. Zimmerman (Centre for Economic Policy Research, UK). His partners ware P. Pedersen (Aarhus Universitet, Denmark), F. Kramarz (Centre National de la Recherche Scienti-

fique, France), R. Rotte (Ludwig-Maximilans-Universität München, Germany), A. Barrett (Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland), S. Neuman (Bar-Ilan University, Israel), A. Ichino (Istituto Universitario Europeo, Italy), P. Pereira (Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal), S. Bentolila (Centro de Estudios Monetarios y Financieros, Spain), T. Bengtsson (Lund University, Sweden) and A. Booth (University of Essex, UK).

Studies were carried out in western Europe and Israel, using a methodological approach that took the process of social exclusion and inclusion into consideration, instead of merely pointing out the characteristics thereof. The analysis was carried out through explanatory variables, such as work skills, the number of years of labour market experience, education, language skills, age, gender, cultural factors, urban experience, and social background. On the demand side, analysis was also carried out through explanatory variables representing factors, such as economic structure, degree of market integration and business cycles.

E. Bourgeois (Département de Psychologie de l'Education, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium) coordinated a project entitled 'University Adult Access Policies and Practices Across the European Union and their Consequences for the Participation of Non-Traditional Adults' (tser-eee13). Partners were S. Hill, (Department of Continuing Education, University of Warwick-Coventry, UK), A. Bron, Pedagogiska Institutionen, Stockholms Universitet, Sweden), P. Alheit (Centre for Development and Evaluation of European Studies, Universität Bremen, Germany), R. Flecha (Centre de Recerca en Education de Paersones Adultes, Universidad de Barcelona, Spain) and T. Collins (Centre for Adult and Community Education, National University of Ireland, Ireland).

Through quantitative and qualitative approaches, the research data identified, analysed and compared adult student participation rates as well as patterns and experiences. It also surveyed and assesses the variety of access policies and practices by looking at the impact of admissions processes, curriculum, teaching approaches, student facilities and support as well as other institutional factors. The results of the project were presented to and discussed with university colleagues and national and European educational researchers. Six country workshops were organised, and the results of these were debated at other European conferences.

The project 'Education and Training, New Job Skill Needs and the Low Skilled' (tser-ewp5) was coordinated by H. Steedman (London School of Economics and Political Science, London). Partners were B. Borjesson (Stockholm Institute of Education, Sweden), E. Ottersteu (Industrial Institute for Economic and Social Research, Sweden), P. Mehaut (Centre d'Etude et de Recherche sur les Qualifications, France), R. Carneiro (Centro de Estudos dos Povos e Culturas de Expressao Portugesa, Portugal) and E. Leuven Hessel Oosterbeek (Universiteit van Amsterdam, Netherlands).

Several seminars and conferences were held on the results of the project. Furthermore, online information, journals and other forms of publication can be found based on the project's research. Studies were carried out in France, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, the UK, Canada, the USA, Switzerland and Germany. The project's methodology included a quantitative approach based on na-

tional surveys concerning qualification, from which the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) was chosen. There was also a consultation process with policymakers, employers and employees representatives, as well as case studies of firms employing low-skilled labour.

J. Cullen (Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, UK) coordinated a project on 'Designing and Evaluating Learning Innovations and Learning Applications' (tser-ewp8). Partners were G. Burrows (Manchester Metropolitan University, UK), D. Wijgaerts (European Centre for Work and Society, Netherlands), H. Sligte (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands), A. Schroeder (Sozialforschungsstelle Dortmund, Germany), L. Battezzati (Isvor Fiat SpA Instructional Design Unit, Italy), P. Francesc (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Spain) and K. Kikis (Foundation for Research and Technology, Greece).

The research method was based on case studies and action-oriented research focussing on three levels of analysis, namely on the macro-level concerning socio-cultural and policy issues, the meso-level consisting of institutional and pedagogic arrangements and the micro-level based on pedagogic practices. Transnational and cross-sectoral case studies were carried out in Spain, the Netherlands, the UK, Germany, Italy and Greece. The outcomes of the project included general dissemination activities, such as articles, seminars and conferences, and specific dissemination of the guidelines drawn for each of the four sectors that were investigated.

'Education Governance and Social Integration and Exclusion in Europe' (tser-ewp9) was the topic of a project coordinated by S. Lindblad (Department of Education, Uppsala University, Sweden). Partners were H. Simola, (Department of Teacher Education, University of Helsinki, Finland), S. Myrdal (College of Education, Icelandic University, Iceland), J. Ozga (Department of Education, University of Keele, UK), E. Keiner (Institut für Allgemeine Erziehunswissenschaft und Schulpädagogik, Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt, Germany), M. Pereyra-Garcia Castro (Facultad de Ciencias de la Educación, Universidad de Granada, Spain), A. Novoa (Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal), A. Kazamias (Department of Elementary Education, National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, Greece) and M. Lawn (Westhill College of Higher Education, Birmingham, UK).

The study educational practices in relation to social exclusion and inclusion was carried out in eight different European states: Finland, Iceland, Sweden, the UK, Germany, Greece, Portugal and Spain. The research methodology consisted of gathering and analysing both quantitative and qualitative data. Existing documents and statistics on the related subject were analysed, and in-depth interviews were conducted. The preliminary results were discussed with system actors, i.e. education policymakers, administrators and experts. Other researchers were informed of the project and invited to provide comments and information. Three symposiums were organised, and several articles on the subject were published.

'A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe (CATEWE)' is a project (tser-ewp13) that was coordinated by D. Hannan (Economic and Social Research Institute, Ireland). Partners were W. Müller (Mann-

heimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung, Germany), H. Rutjes (DESAN, Marktonderzoek B.V., Netherlands), R. van der Velden (Limburg Institute for Business and Economic Research, Netherlands), D. Raffe (Centre for Educational Sociology, University of Edinburgh, UK), and M. Mansuy (Centre d´Etude et de Recherche sur les Qualifications, France).

The analysis included two complementary data sources of European and national backgrounds, namely the European Community Labour Force Survey and the National School Leaver's surveys in France, Ireland, the Netherlands, the UK and Sweden. Methodologically, the research was carried out through extensive comparison, mainly descriptive or multi-level analyses which used country-level variables along with individual variables. The participation in the European Network on Transitions in Youth (established in 1992) built a fertile area of research and brought together a wide scale of considerable experience in conducting and analysing national transition surveys. Results were disseminated through publications, participation in workshops and numerous cooperations with various research groups across Europe.

B. Siim (Ålborg Universitet, Denmark) coordinated a project on 'Gender and Citizenship: Social Exclusion and Social Integration in European Welfare States' (tser-gwg3). Partners were J. Lewis (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK), I. Ostner and M. Daly (Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany), T. Knijn (Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Netherlands), C. Saraceno (Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy), B. Hobson (Stockholms Universitet, Sweden), J. Heinen (Université de Paris VII, France), L. Rantalatho (Tampere University of Technology, Finland), A. Leira (Institut for Sosialforsking, Norway), and B. Marques-Pereira (Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium).

The overall aim of this project was to combine the expertise, knowledge and results from national investigations and research on social exclusion in different gender and welfare regimes, using citizenship as a key concept. New knowledge was produced about gender as both a concept in and also a variable for analysis in comparative work on social citizenship that delineate the sources of women's social exclusion, and the multiple forms of social integration in different policy contexts. New conceptual and methodological framework was developed on the basis of citizenship for the comparative study of the social rights in European welfare regimes by gendering the notion of rights, obligations, participation and identities. National case studies was compiled that illustrate the multidimensional features of women's social exclusion and the multiple forms of participation in work and politics A state-of-the-art summary was produced of existing approaches to integrate gender in the framework for comparative work on social citizenship and welfare regimes synthesizing main stream litterature and feminist analyses. The series of seminars included: 'Citizenship and New Forms of Social Exclusion and Social Integration – Women's Double Roles as Working Mothers'; 'The Causes of Women's Exclusion and Integration – the Problems in Engendering Citizenship'; 'Public Policies towards Social and Political Equality – what Difference do Politics make?'; 'Women's Political Identity, Practice and Power – Gendering Agency and Political Institutions'; and 'The Transition of Gender, Welfare State and Democracy – Women as Agents or Objects of Social Change?' Apart from the five

seminar reports and a overview synthesis report, the individual participants of the project also published articles in international journals and a monograph on the topic of gender and citizenship.

'Comparative Social Inclusion Policies and Citizenship in Europe: Towards a New European Social Model' (tser-gwg4) was the topic of a project coordinated by M. Roche (Sheffield University, UK). Partners were I. Moller (Handelshrjskolen i Krbenhavn, Denmark), R. van Berkel (Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Netherlands), P. Hespanha (Centro de Estudos Sociais, Portugal), L. Giorgi (Interdisciplinary Centre for Comparative Research in the Social Sciences, Austria), S. Garcia (Universidad de Barcelona, Spain), J. Vilrokx (Vrije Universiteit Brussels, Belgium), E. Wistrich (Middlesex University, UK), T. Faist (Universität Bremen, Germany), E. Mingione (Fondatione Felicita ed Enrico Bignaschi e Figli, Italy) and J. Laville (Centre de Recherche et d'Information sur la Democratie et L'Autonomie, France).

Studies were carried out in twelve EU member states (Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, the UK and Germany) with a special focus on young people and unemployment. Methodologically, the participants used reviews and analysis of secondary research and data in order to generate contextual explanations, macro-comparative analysis, case studies and general conclusions on the European social model. The results and recommendations of the project were presented at a conference called 'Developing the European Social Model' in Brussels in 2000 and at the annual conference of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1999. They were also presented at the conference of the Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics in 2000 in London. Moreover, papers were written for academic journals and a monograph was published providing information on the results of the project.

J. Peffers (University of Warwick, UK) was the coordinator of the next project, 'Enterprise and Its Transfer to Combat Social Exclusion (ENTRANCE)' (tser-hrd3). Partners were S. Weiss (Association for Industry-Community Relations, Israel), J. Aparisi Romero (University of Valencia, Spain), C. Banfalvy (Barczi Gustav College, Hungary) and P. Huddleston (University of Warwick, UK).

The project brought together various countries – the UK, Spain, Hungary and Israel. Several quantitative and qualitative data from baseline and exit questionnaires as well as semi-structured interviews were used. The output of the research resulted in establishing an active network consisting of the project leader and the three national coordinators. Numerous conferences and seminars were organised on the a national and European levels. Furthermore, case studies, national reports, comparative analyses, the results of the research and other papers have been published since June 2001.

The coordinator R. Sarcina (Fondazione Insituto Guglielmo Tagliacarne per la Pormozione della Cultura, Italy) was responsible for a project on 'Developing Learning Organisation Models in SME Clusters' (tser-hrd6). Partners were L. Alessandro Remotti (Fondazione per la Ricerca sulla Migrazione e l'Integrazione delle Technologie, Italy), J. Cullen (Tavistock Institute of Human Relations,

Evaluation Development and Review Unit, UK), D. Wijgaerts (European Centre for Work and Society, Netherlands), M. Angeles Diez (Información y Desarrollo, Spain), M. Steiner (Institut für Technologie- und Regionalpolitik, Austria) and C. Chretien (Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris, France).

The project analysed SME clusters in three steps. First, it began with a mapping exercise in order to identify the clusters to be further investigated. Second, on the basis of a survey, it provided common profile of corporations (representatives from over 300 corporations were interviewed). Third, 12 real clusters were analysed. From these, case studies were written. The project ended with the identification of a reference model and suggestions. These suggestions provided a bridge between the case study work and the final report. Ideas for further research on the dynamics of inter-organisational collaboration resulted from this research as well as a set of practical tools and guidelines to assist policy and practice-oriented actions to support training and employment within the SME sector. The results were discussed and presented to the regional and local authorities. Dissemination also took place through networks of research centres and publications.

J. Rath (Universiteit van Amsterdam, Institute for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Netherlands) coordinated the project 'Working on the Fringes: Immigrant Businesses, Economic Integration and Informal Practices' (tser-mes2). Partners were R. Haberfellner (Zentrum für soziale Innovation, Austria), E. Ma Mung (Centre national de la Recherche Scientifique, France), C. Kulke (Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany), E. Razin (Department of Geography, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel), M. Magatti (Fondazione Felicita ed Enrico Bignaschi e Figli, Milan, Italy), G. Barrett (School of Social Sciences, Liverpool John Moores University, UK) and R. Kloosterman (Technische Universiteit Delft, Netherlands).

The project aimed to establish a network to compare the economic activities of immigrants in the EU and its affiliated states. It included an evaluation of rules and regulations as well as an analysis of existing policy approaches related to informal and criminal economic activities. The general underlying dynamics and national specifics were studied through cross-country comparisons. The results of the project included an overview of best practices and policy recommendations, as well as the continuation of the international research network established within the project.

M. Peraldi (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique/CNRS, France) coordinated a project on 'L´économie de Bazar dans les Metropoles Euroméditerranéennes' (tser-mes3). Partners were S. Bredeloup (IRD, France), A. Tarrius (Association Ville et Mouvement, France), O. Romani (Universitat Rovira i Virgili Tarragone, Spain), A. Molinari (Università degli Studi di Genova, Italy), P. Hebberecht (Fakulteit Rechten, Universiteit Gent, Belgium) and V. Ruggiero (School of Social Sciences, Middlesex University, UK).

This European research project focused on Mediterranean urban centres, such as Barcelona, which had multiple commercial possibilities from the local to the global levels. Research results were presented at a conference in 2002 in Aix-en-Provence, France.

The coordinator E. Reyneri (Istituto di Scienze Economiche, Università degli Studi di Parma, Italy) carried out the project 'Research into Social Integration and Social Exclusion in Europe' (tser-mes4). Partners were A. Papantoniou (Reintegration Centre for Returning Migrants, Studies and Research Department, Greece), M. Baganha (Centro de Estudos Sociais, Coimbra, Portugal), R. Mackensen (Institut für Soziologie, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany), A. Sayad (Centre de Sociologie de l'Education et de la Culture, Fondatin Maison des Sciences de l´Homme, France), A. dal Lago (Dipartimento dei Processi Conoscitivi del Comportamento e della Communicazione, Università degli Studi di Geneva, Italy) and C. Solé (Departamento de Sociología, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain).

A user-friendly handbook for 'practitioners' was published and policy recommendations were made concerning the reduction of marginalisation and of maladjustment of reunified families.

The 'Effectiveness of National Integration Strategies Towards Second Generation Migrant Youth in a Comparative European Perspective (EFFNATIS)' (tser-mes5) was the topic of a project coordinated by F. Heckmann (Otto Friedrich University of Bamberg, Germany). Partners were C. Westin (University of Stockholm, Sweden), R. Penninx (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands), R. Aparicio Gómez (Universidad Pontificia Comillas Madrid, Spain), R. Dinkel (University of Rostock, Germany), S. Cattacin (University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland), D. Schnapper (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales Paris, France), R. Penn (Lancaster University, UK) and E. Kyntäjä (Institute of Migration Turku, Finland).

For this project, three countries were chosen for case studies, namely France, Germany and the UK. Five other countries were chosen for secondary analyses: Finland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The evaluation of the data, descriptions of integration policies and an EU-wide comparison were the main methods used in the project. A number of activities were carried out to inform the public about the project, such as a homepage (http://www.uni-bamberg.de/projekte/effnatis/). Furthermore, various conference presentations were held. Scientific articles and a monograph were published.

'Migrant Insertion in the Informal Economy, Deviant Behaviour and the Impact on Receiving Societies' (tser-mes6) was coordinated by E. Reyneri (Istituto di Scienze Economiche, Università degli Studi di Parma, Italy). Partners were A. Papantoniou (Reintegration Centre for Returning Migrants, Studies and Research Department, Greece), M. Baganha (Centro de Estudos Sociais, Coimbra, Portugal), R. Mackensen (Institut für Soziologie, Technische Universität Berlin, Germany), A. Sayad (Centre de Sociologie de l'Education et de la Culture, Fondatin Maison des Sciences de l´Homme, France), A. dal Lago (Dipartimento dei Processi Conoscitivi del Comportamento e della Communicazione, Università degli Studi di Geneva, Italy) and C. Solé (Departamento de Sociología, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain).

On the basis of Eurostat labour force survey data, a comparative analysis of the unemployment patterns in six European countries was presented. The results were published in a book.

'Self-Employment Activities Concerning Women and Minorities' (tser-mes7), was coordinated by U. Apitzsch (Fachbereich Wirtschaftswissenschaften, Johann-Wolfang-Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt, Germany). Partners were F. Kupferber (Department of Development and Planning, Ålaborg Universitet, Denmark), Maria Liapi (Centre for Research on Women Issues DIOTIMA, Greece), S. Papioannou (Department of Sociology/History, University of Crete, Greece,), W. Privitera (Dipartimento di Sociologia e di Scienza Politica, Università degli Studi di Reggio Calabria, Italy), A. Aalund (Department of Sociology, Umeå Universitet, Sweden), F. Anthias (University of Greenwich, UK), and G. Lazar (Department of Political Science and Social Policy, University of Dundee, UK).

The project consisted of comparative case studies from six European countries in northern and southern Europe. The methodology was based on biographical interviews. On the basis of the empirical material, transnational clusters of case studies were constructed, for example a cluster of successful businesses founded by migrants not adhering to collateral policies. A European-wide research infrastructure was developed regarding a common database and software training in qualitative data analysis.

'Muslim Voices in the European Union: the Stranger within Community, Identity and Employment' (tser-mes9) was the topic of a project coordinated by P. Glavanis (Centre for the Study of Globalisation, Eurocentrism and Marginality, Victoria University of Manchester, UK). Partners were L. Van Campenhout (Centre d'Etudes Sociologiques-Bruxelles, Facultés Universitaires Saint-Louis, Belgium), A. Jaballah (Institut Européen des Sciences Humaines, France), F. Sen (Zentrum für Türkeistudien an der Universität Essen, Germany), P. Abell (Department of Work and Organisational Psychology, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands), and F. Al Ashmawi (Unit of Arabic Studies and Islamic Civilisation, Université de Genève, Switzerland).

The project included three stages: first, an analytical, descriptive and comparative account in eight European countries (Belgium, France, Germany, the UK, Greece, Italy, Switzerland and the Netherlands). In order to substitute for the absence of statistical data on religious affiliation, proxy variables based on country of birth, nationality and ethnicity were developed. A major aim of the work is to highlight current limitations of existing data sets, and to conjecture on possible ways forward. The output of this study were the formulation of recommendations for policies. The findings were presented in a final report.

C. Collicelli (Fondazione Centro Studi Investimenti Social, Italy) coordinated the 'Child Immigration Project' (tser-mes10). Partners were P. Braham (Department of Sociology, Open University, UK), O. Douard (Institut National de la Jeunesse et de l'Education Populaire, Pole Etude Recherche-Marly le Roi, France), C. Westin (Centre for Research in International Migration and Ethnic Relations, Stockholms Universitet, Sweden), B. Ducoli (Centre Bruxellois d'Action Interculturelle, A.S.B.L.-Bruxelles, Belgium), M. Dikaiou (European Children's Television Centre, Thessaloniki, Greece), G. Ratzoni (Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Shalvata Mental Health Center, Tel Aviv University, Israel) and R. Braccalenti (Psychoanalytic Institute for Social Research, Italy).

The objective of this project was a comparative analysis of the models and strategies adopted in six European countries (Belgium, France, the UK, Greece, Italy and Switzerland). The output of this project included the identification of a number of indicators for monitoring and supporting the well-being of children of immigrant origin. The dissemination of results took place through publication in scientific publications and in popular media, through the project website and a final conference.

The project 'Misleading Trajectories? Evaluation of Employment Policies for Young Adults in Europe Regarding Non-intended Effects of Social Exclusion' (tser-oiw11) was coordinated by B. Strauber (Institute for Regional Innovation and Social Research, Germany). Partners were L. Guerra (Università degli Studi di Bologna, Italy), J. Machado Pais (Instituto de Ciências Socias, Portugal), S. Moerch (University of Copenhagen, Denmark), A. Lopez Blanco (Asociacion Regional y Europea de Analisis, Spain), M. du Bois-Reymond (Faculteit der Sociale Wetenschapen, Leiden, Netherlands), L. Böhnisch (Technische Universität Dresden, Germany), W. Lorenz (University College Cork, Ireland), and A. Furlong (Department of Sociology, University of Glasgow, UK).

Research was carried out in nine European countries, consisting of a phase to identify 'misleading trajectories' and a phase to develop recommendations for youth policy and employment policy, namely on how to avoid the risk of social exclusion of young persons. Three dimensions are taken into consideration: a structural dimension providing the institutional description of school-to-work-transitions; the dimension of political ideology and employment policies; and a subjective dimension regarding juvenile biographies. Another part of the methodology used for the network was based on national reports and comparative analysis in three cross-country working groups. The members of the network disseminated the results of the project through conferences, publications, a website, policy consulting and new project activities.

'Research into Social Exclusion in Europe' (tser-oiw12) was coordinated by P. Desmarez (Centre de Sociologie du Travail et de la Formation, Universitè libre de Bruxelles, Belgium). Partners were S. Celerier (Centre Pierre Naville, Université d'Evry, France), S. Jefferys (Department of Human Resource Manangement and Industrial Relations, University of Keele, UK), H. Rainbird (Centre for Research into Employment, Work and Training, Nene College of Higher Education, UK), M. de Lima (Inst. de Ciencias Socias, Universitè de Lisboa, Portugal), B. Simonson (International Studies of Working Life, University of Göteborg, Sweden) and Antimo Farro (Dep. di Sociologia, Univ. degli Studi di Roma 'La Sapienza', Italy).

In this network project, research was carried on social exclusion tendencies in the six member states. The results of the project were disseminated through two papers presented at international conferences, the publication of one article and the preparation of a book.

P. Chamberlayne (Dep. of Sociology, University of East London, UK) dealt with 'Social Strategies in Risk Societies – From Biography to Social Policy' (tser-oiw29). Partners were E. Mesthenos (Social and Economic Research and Consul-

tancy, Attica, Greece), T. Olk (Institut für Pädagogik, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle, Germany), N. Murard (Sciences Sociales, Lab. Changement Social, Université Paris VII, France), P. Caniglia, (Centre Ricerche e Servici, Napoli, Italy), M. Peterson (Europaprogrammet, University of Göteborg, Sweden), and L. Lemkov (Dep. de Sociologicá, Universitat Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain).

In this project, biographical and social policy strategies were analysed regarding seven countries, namely the UK, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain and Sweden. The results of the study concluded that more 'space' is necessary for biography, but also that activating policies are necessary.

Migration and Ethnicity Projects in the
TMR/Marie-Curie-Fellowships Frameworks

In the Training and Mobility of Researchers (TMR) framework, the project 'Impact of Euro-Racism on Human Mobility: as Reflected in and Resisted through Sport and Leisure' (tmr-rtn2) was financed. The coordinator was W. Tokarski (Deutsche Sporthochschule Köln, Germany). Partners included researchers from the Institute for Cultural Studies in Vienna, Austria, the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium, the University of Brighton, UK, the University of Leicester, UK, the University of the Provence, France and the Hungarian University of Physical Education, Hungary.

The results of this project were documented in a monograph on racism and popular sport events, 'Racism and Xenophobia in European Football' (1996), and in another monograph, 'Fair Play: Violence in Sport and Society' (2001) by the Cosell Center for Physical Education, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel and sponsored by the EU's European Fair Play Movement (EFPM).

Projects financed through Marie-Curie-Fellowships included a project on 'Redrawing Territorial Boundaries in Europe? Peripheral Nationalism in a Comparative Perspective' (mcf-4.5). Supervisor was L. Hagendoorn (Utrecht University, Netherlands). The grant holder was M. Gomez-Reino (Spain).

The research investigated the continuity and change in the strategies of parties that advance claims of nationhood for territorial minorities in Europe post-war period. The project studied how ideas of belonging evolved around three main elements, namely migration waves, national models of integration and pluralism as well as the relaunching of European integration. The project seeks to explain different styles of political mobilisation, strategies and goals attached to claims of nationhood and focuses on regional political organisations in three European countries: Belgium, France, Spain and Italy. Both expert interviews and interviews with stakeholders were carried out. In addition to interviews the case studies, reports and grey literature were evaluated. Statistical data was analyed. Reports were published on the project.

A project on 'Lay and Scientific Theories of Racism: Comparing the Social Representations of Racism articulated by Greek People with Socio-Psychological Ac-

counts' (mcf-4.10) was supervised by S. Condor (Psychological Department, Lancaster University, UK). Grant holder was E. Figgou (Greece).

Three different case studies on the national level were compiled. The first case study centred on interviews with Greeks living in areas with large numbers of refugees. The second study focused on expert interviews with professionals involved in projects respecting social integration. The third case study included an analysis of socio-psychological accounts from papers published in the European Journal of Social Psychology. A number of interviews was collected by the researcher. This interview data contained a potential practical significance in light of recent social problems connected with the reception of refugees and asylum seekers throughout the EU. The researcher attended two European conferences. A few articles were submitted to be published and a detailed report was written describing the project's research objectives, methods and results.

R. Wodak (Institute of Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities, University of Vienna, Austria) supervised the project on 'Right-wing Extremism and Contemporary Racism. A Comparative Analysis of the Discourses of the Allenza Nazionale and the Freiheitliche Partei Oesterreich' (mcf-4.15). Grant holder was J. ter Wal (Netherlands).

The aim of the research was to investigate and uncover the mechanisms influencing the manifestation of different forms and degrees of racism and to explain these by taking account of the role of processes of communication and opinion formation in different political, social and historical contexts. This project approached the problem of racism from a qualitative cross-national perspective, to supplement the predominantly quantitative studies about ethnic prejudice and racism that have thus far taken place. Over a time period of two years, case studies were analysed and an evaluation of literature was carried out. A scientific report was also prepared.

Under the coordinator, E. Amaturo (Universitá degli Studi Napoli 'Federico II', Italy), the grant holder M. Cross (UK) conducted the project 'Research and Training on Migration and Ethnic Minorities in the Mediterranean: Supporting the Development of an Enhanced Social Science Capability' (mcf-4.28).

The countries that were investigated were Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal. A final report was prepared describing the new migration in southern Europe. The researchers attended three conferences on migration topics in Stresa (Italy), Lisbon (Portugal) and Washington D.C. (USA).

'Refugee Diasporas building a Transnational Europe linked to the World: Vietnamese and Sri Lankans in the UK and France' (mcf-4.22) was a project coordinated by D. T. (University of Oxford, UK). The grant holder was D. Bertrand (France).

This project is linked to a previous project supported by a TMR grant on the effects of community and individualist integration on psycho-social identity and well-being The theoretical objective of the project was both to reconsider the concept of immigration and communities in the light of diaspora networks and also to see the immigrants as active entities promoting international relations. The dy-

namic of the movement of people both on the individual, family, group or community level was assessed concerning the socio-economic effects and the human development implications of such movement and exchange of people, skills, money, information and cultural elements. Case studies, semi-structured interviews and socio/spaciogrammes were used as well as comparative macrodata and socioeconomic characteristics.

R. Grillo (Center for the Comparative Study of Culture, Development and the Environment, Sussex, UK) supervised a project on 'Ethnic Identity, Institutional Policies and Social Exclusion. A Study of Women of Arab-Muslim Origin in Italy and Great Britain' (mcf-4.40). The grant holder was R. Salih (Italy).

During the fieldwork in Italy, the UK and Morocco, the lives of migrant women were observed and their historical biographies were collected. Expert interviews were carried out as well as open interviews with Moroccan women. In addition to this fieldwork, literature was evaluated. The researcher took part in projects addressed to migrant women to map out the different locations of Moroccan women's cultural and social experiences. Next to a doctoral thesis, several articles were prepared for publication. Research papers were presented at conferences and workshops in the UK and Italy. A final report concerned the research objectives, the progress of fellowship, the outcome of the research and the principal topics discussed in the research.

The project 'Children, Citizenship and Internal Migration in the European Union' (mcf-4.42) was coordinated by CESIS (Centro de Estudos para a Interveçao Social, Portugal). The grant holder was L. Ackers (UK).

The main objective of the research was to assist the Portuguese partners in conducting this project. This was done by making them familiar with the methodology of comparative research, such as the use of computer-assisted analysis of qualitative data and other empirical work, training in European Community law and the development of new research methodologies involving children. The fellowship was also used to complete a joint publication on women, migration and employment trajectories.

J. Delgado Moreira (Spain) was the grant holder for the project 'An Analysis of Multiculturalism and Transnationalism as Social Theories on European Identity and Citizenship' (mcf 4.19). The coordinator was I. Craib (Department of Sociology, University of Essex, UK).

This project included an analysis of multiculturalism and transnationalism as social theories with political implications in regard to European citizenship and identity. It combined two perspectives. The first perspective involved a classical analysis of social theory in its context, implications and relevance. The second involved a content analysis of policies enacted by the EU. Three objectives were determined in the project: to achieve a comparative analysis of multiculturalism and different models of transnationalism as social theories about citizenship and identity; to explore such models in their programmatic content for European citizenship; and to contrast them with the historical experience of the EU in designing European citizenship and identity. A book with interest to social theorists and

policymakers was prepared. The scientists took part in conferences in Amsterdam, Leeds and Moscow.

'Culture and Citizenship: Nationalism and the Emergence of Political and Social Rights in Germany and Britain' (mcf-4.3) was coordinated by K. Eder (Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany). Grant holder was D. Tambini (UK).

This historical study investigated the role of nationalism in the emergence of social and political citizenship rights in Germany and the UK. Previous histories of citizenship generally underestimated the role of nationalist sentiment. Whereas such accounts of the emergence of citizenship, have stressed the importance of class movements in the emergence of citizenship rights, most have downplayed the interplay between class and national identity over the same period. The same holds for analyses regarding gender and citizenship. It was clear that nationalism was a key aspect of the context in which women and the unpropertied made claims to citizenship rights, but the empirical work to examine exactly how this occurred remained to be done. This study took key moments in the emergence of rights and traced the degree to which goups' claims to rights were dependent on the sense of belonging to a nation. Methodologically, this was accomplished through a content analysis of the debates surrounding the topics. The results of the project were printed in several publications, such as articles in leading journals, a book chapter and various monographs. The researcher attended a number of conferences in the UK and Germany.

The supervisor of the project 'Domestic Service: The Italian and the French Case' (mcf-4.23) was A. Fauve-Chamoux (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, France). The grant holder was R. Sarti (Italy).

Various data was collected in archives and libraries. An analysis of domestic service was compiled through the Italian and French population censuses from the 19th and 20th century. Additionally, all available statistical data on the number, origin, gender and family status and other features of domestic servants was collected. Interviews were also carried out. Seminars regarding this topic were held in Bologna, Campagnola, Florence, Lyon and Paris. Furthermore, international conferences (e.g. in Buenos Aires) were organized. Research papers were introduced at academic conferences in Amsterdam, Ghent, Florence, Salzburg and Torino. Several articles in scientific journals and a book were published.

M. Martini (Italy) was the grant holder of the project 'Entrepreneurship, Labour Markets and Migration in the Paris Suburbs. The Small Italo-French Building Enterprise and Labour recruitment in the 20th Century' (mcf-4.43). The project was supervised by A. Blum (Institut National d'Etudes Démographiques, France).

Research was carried out in the Paris region and in northern Italy. The methodology consisted of quantification techniques and mathematical statistical models that were applied to population studies. In addition to the nominative collection of data from private and public archives, qualitative interviews were carried out to get more detailed information on individual and professional career paths, and to find out more about the criteria that was used for labour recruitment. Numerous articles in journals and edited volumes resulted out of this research. The grant holder also participated in a large number of conferences.

The project 'Youth Action Against Racism and Social Inequality: Youth Association in the Inner Cities: Comparison of Great Britain, France and Italy' (mcf-4.34) was supervised by D. Joly (Centre of Research in Ethnic Relations, University of Warwick, UK). The grant holder was P. Rebughini (Italy).

In the inner cities of European towns young people live in conditions of inequality and exclusion. If they are ethnic minorities they are often victims of racism unemployment, the erosion of welfare, and the development of social control. Young people are the prime victims of this situation. Nevertheless, young people are able to react, organising social activities and self-help associations. This project focused on the study of the activities, social impact, functions and leadership of such associations in three cities, namely Milan, Lyon and Birmingham. Research was carried out in a qualitative manner, through which the revision of existing material, interviews and participation observation was carried out. A scientific report and two articles were published by the researcher. The researcher also attended five conferences and meetings concerning immigration, racism and exclusion, held in various cities in the UK and in Italy.

A. Bagnoli (Italy) researched as a grant holder 'Growing up in England and Italy: Young People's Narratives of Identity and Migration' (mcf-4.12). The supervisor was G. Duveen (University of Cambridge, UK).

Research was conducted by means of ethnological investigation, in which 41 young participants reflected upon their lives and narrated their experiences in a multi-method approach: open interviews, design of a visual self portrait, a one-week diary and the participants' selection of preferred photographs. The data of this longitudinal study, analysed with the help of both qualitative narrative analysis and computer software, was arranged in three parts: identities and time, identities and the other, and identities and space. The study led to the publication of a scientific report, participation in five conferences and workshops involving identity, family research and various research methods held in the UK and in Belgium.

R. King (Sussex Centre for Migration Research, University of Sussex, UK) coordinated research on 'Integration and the Role of Social Networks: a Comparative Study on Migrants in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom' (mcf-4.21). The grant holder was J. Klaver (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands).

This project focused on the socio-economic integration process of migrants at the places of destination, especially regarding the role of social networks in this process. It was carried out through a comparative perspective concerning the integration process of Caribbean migrants in the UK and the Netherlands.

The grant holder C. Mendoza (Spain) did research on the 'Integration of African Immigrants into Iberian Labour Markets' (mcf-4.32). The supervisor was K. Hoggart (Department of Geography, King's College London, UK).

The project looked at the integration of 'third world' migrants into Iberian labour markets from the perspective of the workers themselves. The project was designed to examine the reasons why employers hire and retain specific workers, with particular regard to expectations about the relative merits of immigrants and EU nationals, as well as differences in gender, formal qualifications and nationality

amongst immigrants. Focusing on Girona in Spain and Algarve in Portugal, the study examined differences within and across economic sectors. It considered how employers obtain their immigrant workers, as well as the work practices of immigrants. The research results were disseminated through the participation in geography department seminars at King's College and through the publication of a number of academic articles and occasional papers.

The project 'Intergenerational Solidarity, Social Institutions and Self-help Strategies. Comparison between German and British Natives and Migrants from Turkey and Cyprus' (mcf-4.18) was supervised by G. Wilson (Gender Institute, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK). Grant holder was D. Lorenz-Meyer (Germany).

The project compared two European majority and minority communities, Germans and Britains and Greek Cypriots and Turks, in terms of their respective networks and family support relations in order to disentangle underlying effects of ageing, gender and ethnicity. In this context an analysis of family and community networks and self-help strategies of older people was carried out as an input to social policies. The methodological approach included a literature evaluation, case studies and open interviews with stakeholders. Research results were presented through participation in conferences and workshops as well as a number of publications.

H. Watson (Department of Social Anthropology, University of Cambridge, UK) coordinated a project on 'Migration and Ethnic Identity. The Interaction of Turkish and Greek Immigrants in Brussels' (mcf-4.7). Grant holder was C. Moutsou (Greece).

This project concerned the interaction of Turkish and Greek immigrants in Brussels. The project was based on the hypothesis that there are cultural resemblances between Turks and Greeks resulting from their historical coexistence. It was argued that these common aspects are distorted after the construction of nationalism in Turkey and in Greece in the 19th century, and that they are disguised by the hostile political relations between the two countries. The aim of the project was to show how the interaction between Turks and Greeks change when they coexist outside of their national territories. The project attempted to help the better understanding of inter-ethnic relations as they are expressed in a multicultural setting. The research was carried out through fieldwork in Brussels, and included observations in ethnic restaurants and activities within the communities. In addition, a literature review was undertaken as well as an archival research. Research results were disseminated through publications and participation in various conferences throughout Europe.

'Models of Immigrant Incorporation in Europe Harmonising National Ideas of Citizenship and Immigration Policy Within the European Union' (mcf-4.2) were investigated by the grant holder A. Favell (UK). The supervisor was M. Cross (European Research Centre on Migration and Ethnic Relations, Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Netherlands).

The aim of the research was to investigate and uncover the mechanisms driving cooperation on these matters within European fora, or those hampering their de-

velopment at the national level. It aimed to be of direct relevance to current policy discussions and proposals within different arms of the EU concerning immigration and asylum policy, racism and xenophobia as well as European citizenship. The outputs of the project were a workshop on 'Migrants, Minorities and New Forms of Citizenship in the EU', a policy report, a special edition of the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, a text-book collection of essays on EU policies, several papers given at conferences and seminars, a special panel at the Europeanists conference in Baltimore (USA) and a presentation at the Council of Europe on EU immigration policies.

L. Benigni (Istituto di Psicologia, Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, Italy) supervised A. Triandafyllidou's (Greece) research on 'National Identity and Immigrants in Southern Europe: the Role of Public Discourse' (mcf-4.29).

This research on new migratory trends to southern Europe examined the role that public discourse plays in fostering attitudes and behavior towards immigrants. The analysis concentrated on the role that discourse plays in emphasizing the distinction between 'us' (nationals) and 'them' (immigrants). The implications of discriminatory public discourse for immigrant acceptance and integration were also discussed. Methodologically, the research was based on the analysis of non-verbal behaviour in discourse, particularly involving recorded audio-visual material and interview techniques. Interviews were conducted with public officers, representatives of NGOs and trade unionists. Further methods used during the project included the analysis of press material and the organisation of a focus group concerning Greece. A wide variety of publications resulted from this project, as did conference and seminar papers.

D. Bertrand (France) was the grant holder the project 'Policy for the Reception and Integration of Refugees' (mcf-4.9), coordinated by D. Turton (University of Oxford, UK).

Comparing British and French resettled refugees, this project focused on psycho-social issues affecting refugees. The hypothesis sustaining this research was that different policies and social systems might induce behaviour that differs according to acculturation and identity restructuration as well as to how difficulties and developing solutions are handled. The research compared the acculturation level and integration process both in the UK and France. A variety of methods were utilised, such as non-structured and structured interviews, stress indicators and a quantitative analysis of data. The project led to a stronger collaboration with refugee organisations in Europe and academic institutions in southeastern Asia. Deliverables were a final report, a monograph, several articles in journals and in academic reviews as well as a working paper.

D. Joly (Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations, University of Warwick, UK) coordinated a project on 'School Experience in two European Multicultural Societies: a Comparative Study between Belgium and Britain' (mcf-4.20). Grant holder was M. Verhoeven (GIRSEF, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium).

The first step of the research work was to review the existing Anglo-Saxon and Francophone literature in the field of schooling and ethnicity. Second, fieldwork in two similar multi-ethnic boroughs in Brussels. Belgium and Birmingham, UK

was carried out through individual interviews combined with the method of 'sociological intervention'. Concrete results of the project were the active participation in conferences and a wide range of publications in different journals and articles in books. Further objectives included the development of working groups with teachers and social agents from the immigration sector in order to write a practical report.

D. Joly also supervised research on the 'Social Integration of Foreign Workforce in the Southern European Union: The Role of Social Agents and Public Administrations' (mcf-4.31). Grant holder was R. Moren Alegret.

The fieldwork of the study concentrated on Lisbon and Barcelona, as many workers from 'third world' countries have recently arrived in these metropolitan areas. Interviews were conducted and existing documents were analysed. At the international workshop on 'Multicultural Policies and Modes of Citizenship in European Cities', held in Amsterdam in 1997, a 'Barcelona City Template' and a 'Lisbon City Template' were presented and published shortly thereafter. The results of the project were also introduced and discussed at several other conferences in Spain and Portugal.

A. Smith (European Institute, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK) supervised research on 'Symbols and Rituals of National Integration in Europe' (mcf-4.17). The grant holder was G. Elgenius (Sweden).

This research included an overview of all Europen countries and their national symbols. An empirical analysis focussed on the symbolic patterns of national flags, anthems and holidays – their meanings, usage, symbolism and celebrations. In addition, these case studies dealt with the relative importance of other collective manifestations and ceremonies, such as religious rituals, political ceremonies and sporting events. The aim of the research was to relate the symbols and rites as expressions of nationality to Europe as a whole. Research was carried out in all European countries with a population of 100,000 or greater. Starting with a review of existing literature on national flags, anthems and holidays, a wide range of data was collected (e.g. from museums, embassies, tourist bureaus and through direct observations). Expert interviews were conducted with public relations officers at national embassies in London. Results were disseminated through participation in many conferences.

'The Challenge of Local Political Cultures to the National Identities. A Comparative Research on the British and Italian Subcultures' (mcf-4.1) was the topic of a research project coordinated by P. Allum (University of Reading, UK). The grant holder was P. Messina (Italy).

The study looked at the existing literature on political subcultures. It used contextual comparisons that emphasised the qualitative aspect of research in order to look at the subcultures in the UK and Italy. The political culture approach and the new-institutionalism approach were selected for use. The results were disseminated in several collected volumes and a journal as well as through several seminars and a conference on political opposition.

Under the supervision of Z. Layton-Henry (Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations, University of Warwick, UK), P. Lekas (Greece) received a grant to study 'The Making of Nationalist Ideology. An Investigation into the Production of Nationalist Doctrines' (mcf-4.16).

The research results were disseminated through the participation in conferences such as the Association for the Study of Ethnicity and Nationalism's annual conference on 'Nationalism and Religion' in 1996 and the Centre for Research in Ethnic Relations' 'Academic Conference on Nationalism' in 1996. Further results of the project included a scholarly article and a monograph.

Z. Layton-Henry supervised another project dealing with 'Youth and Ethnic Minorities in Portugal and Spain: The Social Integration of the Second Generation' (mcf-4.33). Grant holder was R. Moren Alegret (Spain).

After a wide evaluation of literature and reports, the involvement of the second generation in independent youth associations was used as a starting point. Barcelona and Lisbon were chosen as key metropolitan areas for the collection of materials and open interviews with stakeholders for case studies. In addition to these qualitative methods, observations were combined with fieldwork to provide for a more detailed knowledge on associations related to young people of ethnic minority backgrounds. The dissemination of the results took place in form of reports, articles and participation in conferences, such as the EUROFOR conference on 'Immigration Policies in the EU' in 1998 and others.

'The Multi-ethnic City: Minorities, Equal Opportunities and Citizenship. Potential, Role and Perspectives of Planning in the Field of Urban Policy' (mcf-4.45) was the research area of a project coordinated by A. Thomas (Department of City and Regional Planning, University of Wales, UK). The grant holder was F. Lo Piccolo (Italy).

Regarding urban policy and multi-ethnic citizenship models, the method used in Piccolo's research consisted of a literature review, a questionnaire for local planning authorities in the UK, case studies and a survey of the responses of Race Equality Councils regarding best value in local governments. Methodologically, a quantitative analysis and a statistical interpretation were combined with expert interviews and case studies. The results of the research were brought to the public and policymakers on the local, national and European levels through various publications and seminars.

The host of the project 'Socio-cultural Integration and Exclusion of Senegalese in Europe: Institutional Practices and Immigrants' Transnational Networks in Emilia-Romagna' (mcf-4.41) was R. Grillo (Centre for the Comparative Study of Culture, Development and the Enviroment, Brighton, UK). The grant holder was B. Riccio (Italy).

This project analyses the situation of Senegalese immigrants in Europe. It focusses on the Emiglia Romagna region in Italy. The common lives of immigrants in relation to the receiving country and their assurance on transnational networks based on kinship religious belonging and rooted in the sending context was researched, as was the representation of immigrants in the local receiving context.

The research studied the efficiency of local policies toward immigrants and evaluated the function of immigrants self-organisations regarding integration. During the first year of the project, the researcher obtained a training in research methods and methodologies and prepared a detailed research outline and prelimary field-work. In the second year, interviews with members of the target group were carried out as well as with Italian nationals living in the neighbourhood of Senegalese immigrants. Both groups were observed in their everyday life and life histories were collected. Host country institutions, such as trade unions, reception centers and training organisations and the transnational networking of immigrants were observed and expert interviews were held with Italian social practioners. Several articles and reports were published and a doctoral thesis was prepared. Research papers were introduced on several conferences in Bologna, Rome and Sussex. The researcher attended a workshop hosted in Manchester and held a workshop at the University of Sussex.

'A Model for Approaches to Anti-discrimination in European Community Law in Relation to Race and Ethnicity' (mcf-4.4) was the name of the project supervised by S. Fredman (Faculty of Law, University of Oxford, UK. A. McInerney (Ireland) was the grant holder.

The objective of the research proposal was to elaborate on the legal model which offers effective approaches to the problems of discrimination based on race and ethnicity in the EC. It focused on several topics, including free movement. The training content consisted primarily of intensive research and involved participation in seminars.

High-Level Scientific Conferences (HLSC)

P. de Bruycker (Belgium) coordinated a conference on the issue of 'Immigration at asile en Europe – Bilan de Maastricht et perspectives d'Amsterdam' (hlsc-asylum00).

The conference was addressed in particular to junior researchers and was joined by researchers from all of the EU member states. The network of researchers 'Réseau académique d´études juridiques sur l´immigration et l´asile en Europe' was consolidated to contribute to the emergence of a community of researchers specialising in immigration and asylum on the European level. Additionally, a summer school was organised in 2001 for students and junior researchers in Belgium. The results were disseminated through the publication of four general reports prepared by members of the network with help from junior researchers.

'The European City in Transition' (hlsc-euroconf01-03) was the title of a series of three conferences financed under the HLSC programme together with the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG). The coordinator was D. Hassenpflug (University of Weimar, Germany).

The main purpose of the conferences was to ensure the mutual exchange of research projects in the field of urban subjects. The first conference was entitled 'Consumption and the Post-Industrial City' (2001). The second conference was

entitled 'Urbanism and Globalization' (2002). The third conference was entitled 'Cities in the Regions' (2003). The conferences gave participants the opportunity to discuss future research topics. The series aimed to establish a forum of urban research projects for early-stage researchers.

The EUROFOR conferences 'European Research Forum on Migration and Ethnic Relations' (hlsc-eurofor 95/96) were coordinated by J. Blaschke (Berliner Institut für Vergleichende Sozialforschung, Berlin, Germany). Partners were the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Germany, the Fritz Thyssen Foundation, Germany, the Koerber Foundation, Germany, the Werkstatt der Kulturen, Germany, the Danish Center for Migration and Ethnic Studies, Denmark, the Goethe Institute, Germany and the University of Political Science, Athens, Greece.

The series of conferences aimed to explore recent areas of research on migration and ethnic relations. The eight different conferences took place in various countries such as Germany, Greece, Denmark and Belgium. These were: 'State of Research on Transstate Networks and Diasporas' (1995), 'Migration and Social Security. Elderly Migrants in Europe' (1995), 'Discourses on the Legitimacy and Morality of European Asylum and Immigration Legislation' (1995), 'Displacement, Migration and Ethnic Relations in the Countries of the Former Soviet Union' (1995), 'Islam in Europe – New Dimensions (1996), 'Racism and Anti-Racism in Europe' (1997), 'Theories of Migration – New Dimensions' (1996) and 'Globalism, Culture and Migration' (1996). Results of the conferences were published in special issues of the EUROFOR journal 'Migration'.

Another round of EUROFOR conferences, 'Fourth Series of Euroconferences of the European Research Forum on Migration and Ethnic Relations' (hlsc-eurofor 01/02) was also coordinated by J. Blaschke and the EUROFOR network.

The conferences were meant to provide a debating space on the socio-economic development in the EU and its change in policy regarding migration. The topics discussed were developed in discussions during previous EUROFOR conferences. Key topics were international migration research and research projects of young European researchers.

The conference 'European Societies or European Society? Migrations and Inter-Ethnic Relations in Europe' (hlsc-europsoc98-2) was coordinated by A. Schizzerotto (University of Milano Bicocca, Italy). Partner was H. Esser (University of Mannheim, Germany).

The main purpose of the conference was to bring together scientists working in the field of migration and inter-ethnic relations in order to discuss recent developments and results of theoretical and empirical research on the topic. The conference was held in France in 1999. The topics of the contributions were as follows: migration and return migration; transnational migration systems and social capital; migration, ethnic segmentation and cultural assimilation; migrants and educational success; migrants and social inequality; and ethnic conflicts, ethnic exclusions and participation.

Under the title 'Gender, Development and Social Change' (hlsc-genderdev 99-00), three linked EuroConferences on gender equality were coordinated by C.

Lloyd (Centre for Cross-Cultural Research on Woman, University of Oxford, UK).

The first conference took place in 1999. Eleven speakers from all over the world talked about women in higher education, their needs and problems and prospective development for the 21st century. The second conference in 1999 looked at 'Migrant Families and Human Capital Formation in Europe: Home Areas and Economic Vistas'. This conference studied transnational families and migrant networks as well as the relationship of migrants to their states with respect to immigration policies and social services. The third conference, 'Woman, Violence and Reconciliation', was organised in 2000. 39 speakers from Europe, North America and Australia discussed violence against women, distinguishing public and private violence and the role of women in reconciliation.

C. Perry (University of Vaasa, Finland) organised a 'Conference on Literature and Identity. International Literary Contacts and their Influence on National and Regional Identity' (hlsc-litiden99).

The main purpose of the conference was to approach the question of literature and identity from a large number of angles and to bring together researchers dealing with different aspects of the topic. One particular aim was to bring two different strands of research together, namely research on the interaction between literature and national or regional communities on the one hand, and the research on the interaction of literary text within the community of texts on the other. The conference was held in 1999. Keynote speakers spoke on certain central aspects, which were then elaborated in further papers, and workshop discussions. The discussions were useful to the younger researchers engaged in doctoral theses. The event brought together people from various research projects, helping to consolidate the cooperation within existing networks. The papers were published together with a summary of the main results of the discussion.

Conferences on 'Migration and Development' (hlsc-miggandev94-00) were coordinated by J. Hendekovic (European Science Foundation). Partners were the Aarhus School of Business, Denmark, the Universität Heidelberg, Germany and the Department of Economic History, Lund University, Sweden.

This project included a set of conferences supported by the ESF Euroconferences programme. All conferences were held between 1998 and 2000 and dealt with different subjects in the field of 'Migration and Development' in order to provide a detailed analysis of both the causes and the effects of migration when looking at Europe. The focus of the conferences was placed on migration and economy from a historical perspective, on the difference among national immigration policies as well as on the integration of the migrants in the society and its social system. Each topic was looked at regarding both first generation immigrants and second generations immigrants. During these meetings, many European researches from various fields and countries came together to ensure a interdisciplinary and comparative approach. Different theories, empirical data and results from field work were analysed and discussed. Especially early stage researchers were invited. The outcomes of the conferences published on the web in a numerous articles.

J. Blaschke (Berliner Institut for Vergleichende Sozialforschung, Germany) coordinated the Euroconferences 'Migration and Ethnic Relations' (hlsc-migethre 99-01).

Six follow-up conferences to three previous series of EUROFOR conferences were carried out. Various topics of migration and ethnicity research in Europe were discussed at the conferences. The titles of the conferences were: 'The Formation of Minorites, Diasporas, and Multicultural Societies – New Integration Strategies in Europe', 'International and Local Migration Policies', 'Fragmented Labour Markets and the Role of Migrants', 'Ethnic Radicalisation', 'Immigrant Communities, Diasporas and Politcs' and 'European Metropolises and Cultural Boundaries'. The conferences took place in five different countries between 1999 and 2001. Many European researchers from various fields and countries as well as representatives from public authorities met in order to ensure a interdisciplinary and comparative approach. Different theories, empirical data and results from fieldwork were analysed and discussed. Results of each conference are available as reports, and some selected contributions were published in 'Migration – A European Journal of International Migration and Ethnic Relations'.

U. Apitzsch (Wolfgang-Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt, Germany) coordinated a conference entitled 'Self-Employment, Gender and Migration' (hlsc-selfemp) with F. Kupferberg (Aalborg University, Danmark).

The conference took place in 2000 in Spain. The purpose of the conference was to provide a forum of exchange for American and European researchers working on migrant entrepreneurs and gender issues. Case studies in ethnic business in Europe and America with special regard to gender dynamic were presented, as were three TSER projects, 'Migrant Insertion in the Informal Economy, Deviant Behaviour Impact on Receiving Societies', 'Working on the Fringes: Immigrant Businesses, Economy and Informal Practices' and 'Self-employment Activities concerning Women and Minorities: their Success or Failure in relation to Social Citizenship Policies'. Training was also offered. Early stage researchers had the opportunity to discuss the topics with senior researchers.

'Migration and New European Identities between Social Integration and Social Exclusion' (hlsc-summerschool 2000) was the title of a summer school coordinated by Giovanna Campani (Department of Education, University of Florence, Italy). Partners were J. Blaschke (Berliner Institut für Vergleichende Sozialforschung, Germany) and ARCI, Toscana, Italy.

The summer school, held in Italy in 2000, dealt with the importance of the revision of interpretative patterns in a comparative perspective concerning the north-south and east-west migration axes. Areas of analysis included the transition to market economy and democracy in eastern Europe after 1989 and its consequences regarding migration to western Europe as well as new typologies of migrants, new forms of racism, the growing importance of refugees and the phenomenon of 'diasporas'. 41 participants from all over the world attended the conference. The summer school allowed for intensive networking among senior and early stage researchers. The results of the discussion were published in a reader.

M. Tykkyläinen (University of Joensuu, Finland) was the coordinator of the summer school 'Key Issues in Migration Research: New Methodologies and Approaches for Young Researchers' (hlsc-summerschool 99).

The 'Borders as Opportunities for Regional Development in Europe' (BORDER) summer schools aimed to both facilitate young researchers and to establish academic networking in Europe. This BORDER summer school concerned the fields of institutional geography, institutional business economics, border research and social sciences. Altogether there were 200 participants from the EU member states, Norway, Iceland and others. The courses were given by leading European experts in the form of plenary sessions centred on development issues in the European border areas, such as primary production, mining, small and medium-sized enterprises, multinationals, tourism, transport, education, humanitarian aid and cross-border mobility. Outputs include reports and publications from individual researchers. Further results included the planning of a Border Research Network and the creation of a new TMR course called 'Regional Forest Strategies in Different Forest Cultures of Europe", organised in 1999.

Another conference involved 'Territory, Identity and Politics: Territorial Politics in the New European Order' (hlsc-terriden 99). The coordinator was J. Mitchell (University of Sheffield, UK).

This conference, held in France in 1999, focussed on the three following questions: what is the genesis of minority nationalism? What do nationalists want, and how are their aspirations shaped by changes in the state and international order? How should minority nationalisms be responded to? Further information on the conference is unavailable.

The workshop 'Asian Immigrants and Entrepreneurs in the European Union' (hlsc-ESF/SCSS Exploratory Workshop) was coordinated by T. van Naerssen (Centre of Border Studies, Nijmegen University, Netherlands), E. Span (Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographis Institute, Netherlands) and F. Hillman (WSI, Hans Böckler Stiftung, Germany).

The overall aim of this workshop was to bring together the existing knowledge on recent southern, southeastern and eastearn Asian migrant communities in the EU. More concretely, it aimed towards investigating access of Asian immigrants to local labour markets, and how and to what extent they adapt to their host countries and achieve socio-economic status. Immigrant entrepeneurship and economic strategies were key topics. A further objective was to establish a European research network on Asian immigration and entrepeneurship in the EU. Products of the workshop were a video of the proceedings and publications.

'Racism and Xenophobia: Key Issues, Mechanisms and Policy Opportunities' (hlsc-rass workshop) was the focus of a workshop organised by the Euorpean Commission in context of its Key Action programme.

This workshop aimed at promoting dialogue between social science researchers and NGO representatives. Activities were set up in four parts: 1) concepts and models explaining racism and xenophobia; 2) identity processes of immigrants and host populations as well as the potential ambivalence and conflicts between

them, particularly in border regions; 3) racism and xenophobia as a challenge for the European integration process, including the enlargement process; 4) and the construction of pluralist, tolerant and democratic societies. The workshop lasted for two days and was attended by 30 European researchers, mostly sociologists. During this time, they discussed their experiences and also gave specific examples of their research on identity, difference, multiculturalism and issues concerning the perception of 'the other' across Europe. Furthermore, theoretical models were linked to concrete policies in an analysis of strategies on certain issues. The output of this workshop includes the publication of several papers.

Migration and Ethnicity Projects in the INTAS Framework

M. Barrett (University of Surrey, Giuldford, UK) ran an INTAS project on 'The Development of National, Ethnolinguistic and Religious Identity in Children and Adolescents living in the NIS' (intas-migrat 360). Partners were M. Bennett (University of Dundee, UK), I. Vila (University of Girona, Spain), J. Valencia (University of the Basque Country, Spain), A. Giménez de la Pena (University of Málaga, Spain), T. Riazanovaa (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia), V. Pavlenko (Kharkov State University, Ukraine), G. Kipiani (Depatment of Social Psychology, Tbilisi, Georgia), and R. Karakozov (Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute for Russian Language and Literature, Azerbaijan).

Nine different research teams, located in six European countries, investigated the development of national, ethnolinguistic and religious identity in children and adolescents. The goal therein was to discover potential similarities and differences. On the one hand, the situation in Russia, Georgia, the Ukraine and Azerbaijan was examined. On the other hand, the situation in five different regions in the UK and Spain was examined. The results were then compared, and similarities and differences were presented. Data was collected from a sample size of 2,285 children. Qualitative methods were used, including open-ended interviewing, written narratives and play biographies. In the follow-up of this project, as well as during the time it was conducted, several papers, book chapters, articles and one book on this issue were published.

'The Socio-economic Transformation of Rural Areas with Particular Reference to Migration of Population and a Comparison between Different Regions in Russia and Moldova' (intas-migrat 359) was the title of an INTAS project coordinated by W. Heller (Department of Anthropogeography, University of Potsdam, Germany). Partners were M. Blacksell (Department of Geographical Sciences, University of Plymouth, UK), A. Alexeev (Department of Economic and Social Geography of Russia, Moscow State University, Russia), Y. Porosenkov (Department of Economical Geography, State University of Voronezh, Russia), V. Rudsky (Department of Economic Geography and Cartography, Altai State University of Barnaul, Russia) and C. Matei (Institute of Geography, Academy of Science of the Republic of Moldova, Moldova).

The study was based on the analysis of literature and statistics, expert interviews and standardised household surveys.

Another INTAS project on 'Ethnicity, Nationalism and Citizenship in the NIS: the Social Bases for Political Conflict over Nationalist and Ethnic Issues in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia and Moldova' (intas-migrat336) was coordinated by S. Whitefield (University of Oxford, UK). Partners were N. de Graaf (Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen, Netherlands), G. Evans (Nuffield College, UK), V. Andreenkov (Institute for Comporative Social Research, Moscow, Russia) and N. Churilov (National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine).

Based on investigations of mass and elite attitudes – via surveys (questionnaires) conducted in each of the countries – social responses of citizens to problems of ethnicity and nationalism were analysed and compared to elite politics in order to assess the relationship between political strategies and mass responses. One aim of the study was to enhance the scientific cooperation between West European scholars and researchers in the NIS. As one outcome of the project, various articles were published on the subject of ethnicity and nationalism in relation to questions of democratic transitions. Furthermore, the publication of a comparative book was planned and several meetings and conferences were held.

Research on 'Post-Soviet Migration and Ethno-political Tension: Conceptualising the Interaction' (intas-migrat358) was coordinated by H. Pilkington (Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham, UK). Partners were A. Phizacklea, (University of Leicester, UK), J. Blaschke (Berlin Institut für Vergleichende Sozialforschung, Germany), A. Vyatkin (Institute of Oriental Studies and Egyptology, Russia), V. Dyatlov (Irkutsk State University, Russia), V. Trubin (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia), E. Filippova (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia), I. Yerofeyeva (Institute of History and Ethnology, Almaty, Kazakhstan), N. Kosmarskaya (Institute of Socio-Economic Problems of Population, Moscow, Russia) and N. Massanov (Kazakh State University Al-Farabi, Kazakhstan).

Emphasis was placed on the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan. Qualitative methods were used, such as monitoring migrational processes in the region, several case studies, questionnaires, in-depth interviews, expert interviews and ethnographic observations. This was the first project to ever use qualitative case studies in order to find out the roots of tensions that lead to emigration in this area. Cooperation between researchers in the East and in the West – and between Russia and Kazakhstan – was reinforced. The project also resulted into several workshops, conferences and seminars as well as a wide range of publications.

J. During (National Centre of Scientific Research, France) studied with his partners T. Khajievna (State University of Tashkent, Uzbekistan), V. Germanov (Institute of History, Academy of Science, Tashkent, Uzbekistan), S. Pirimkulov (State University of Samarcand, Uzbekistan), and I. Baldauf (Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany) 'Inter-Ethnicity in the Region of Samarkand' (intas-migrat826).

The research was based on the analysis of ethnographical literature and statistics as well as non-directive interviews. Each of the five researcher groups wrote a summary of 20 to 40 pages including the report of their fieldwork and an exhaustive bibliography.

'The Analysis and Resolution of Ethnic Conflict in the NIS' (intas-eth40) was the topic of the INTAS project coordinated by M. Light (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK). Partners were N. Ropers (Berghof Forschungszentrum für Konstruktive Konfliktbearbeitung, Germany), V. Naumkin (Russian Centre of Strategic Research and International Studies, Russia), V. Manzhola (National Kiev Taras Shevchenko University, Ukraine), G. Nodia (Caucasian Institute for Peace, Democracy and Development, Georgia) and M. Kourktchian (Yerevan State University, Armenia).

Six studies were developed in states where large-scale conflicts had already occurred (Georgia-Abkahzia, Armenia-Azerbaijan, Moldova-Transdniestria and Tajikistan), and in some regions where violent conflicts had not yet erupted (Ukraine-Crimea and Kazakhstan). The methodology employed consisted of empirical research and interpretative analysis of empirical data.

The aim of the project was 'Establishing Ethnic Research in Russia' (intas-eth43). H. Krag (Copenhagen University, Denmark) was the coordinator. Partners were P. Vitebsky (University of Cambridge, UK) and N- Vakhtin (European University of St. Petersburg, Russia).

The project included a set of three independent research projects. A team of researchers from Russia, the UK and Denmark was responsible for the realisation of this project. Due to the close cooperation among the partners, seminars and conferences were held and several articles were published. Moreover, a reference book and a database on Russian people were made available.

The project on 'The Post-Eurasian Space: the Russians, Russian Culture, and the Revival of Islam, Central Asia, the Caucasus, the Volga Region, Central Russia' (intas-eth44). Coordinator was A. Jörgensen (University Centre of South Jutland, Denmark). Partners were J. Nielsen (Centre for the Study of Islam and Christian-Muslim Relations, Birmingham, UK) and I. Sledzevski (Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia).

An empirical model of transformation in the area was developed, based on identification of psychological perception. Also, a particular kind of methodology measuring the mental disposition of individuals. In Kirghizia and Georgia pilot studies were conducted, a course for students was compiled, a standing seminar on the issue was institutionalised and a round-table conference was held. This project also established a basis for future research, and several articles and other publications resulted from the work. The results will be used in future analyses of different aspects of integration and disintegration in the former Soviet Union.

L. Hagendoorn (Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Netherlands) coordinated the project on 'Russians as Minorities. Post-Communist Ethnic Relations in the Former Soviet States' (intas-eth45). Partners were D. Rotman (State University of Belarus, Belarus), F. Heckmann (University of Bamberg, Germany) and S. Tumanov (Centre of Sociological Studies, Russia).

The study was based on the analysis of already existing data (census, archival, etc.) and on the measurement of attitudes through national surveys. The outcomes could serve as a guide-line for potential inter-ethnic tension reduction.

'Brain Drain – The Emigration of Scientists from Relevant Parts of the NIS' (intas-eth52) was the topic of a project coordinated by R. Pohoryles (Interdisciplinary Centre for Comparative Research in the Social Sciences, Austria). Partners were L. Korel (Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Science, Russia), L. Giorgi (ICCR London), O. Shamshur (National Academy of Science, Ukraine), O. Kasenov (Kazakhstan Institute of Management, Kazakhstan), G. Nesvetailov (Academy of Science of Belorussia, Belorussia), I. Dezhina (Ministry of Science and Technical Policy, Russia) and V. Voronkov (Centre of Independent Social Research, Russia).

The study contained four country reports on Belorussia, Russia, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Methods inluded were document analysis, secondary analysis of statistical data, expert interviews, mail surveys and case studies on the phenomenon of brain drain.

F. Willekens (Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, Netherlands) coordinated a project on 'Demographic Prospects of the Former Soviet Union by State and Nationality' (intas-eth53). Partners were D. Coleman (University of Oxford, UK) and A. Volkov (Department of Demography, Moscow, Russia).

Research was carried out by preparing demographic scenarios in the various regions of Russia and by taking detailed background studies into account. The data used for this project included census data, civil registration data and results from demographic surveys or micro-census. The outcomes of this study were published in a report in 1997, along with another book on background reports. Moreover, the study resulted in the establishment of a database containing various demographic information and the development of some software to easily access the data. A continuing cooperation among the research institutions involved was also initiated.

V. Slonim-Nevo (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel) coordinated a project on 'Family Functioning and the Psychological, Social, and Educational Behaviour of Russian and Israeli Adolescents (intas-em28). Partners were H. Tamar (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel), A. Abdelgani (Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel), V. Petrovsky (Russian Academy of Education, Russia), B. Nauck (University of Chemnitz, Germany) and M. Borodenko (Centre for Childhood and the Family, Russia).

In the first part of the project, information was gathered on the effects of family functioning from 400 adolescents, the second phase consisted of in-depth interviews with 40 families.

Migration and Ethnicity Projects in the HP Framework

The 'Border Discourse: Changing Identities, Changing Nations, Changing Stories in European Border Communities' (hp-eth18) was a research project coordinated by U. Meinhof (University of Southampton, UK). Partners were D. Galasinski (University of Wolverhamppton, UK), E. Sussi (Dipartimento di Scienze dell' Uomo, Universita degli studi di Trieste, Italy), B. Hipfl (Universität Klagenfurt,

Austria). H. Werner (Technische Universitaet Chemnitz, Germany), and D. Wastl-Walter (University of Bern, Switzerland).

The project decided upon an analytical and ethnological research method, using photographs from each territory in order to trigger oral narratives. The aim was to minimise the role of the researcher, whose labelling, ideological preferences and structured conversation often influences the interviewees' discourses. The results were published on a state of the art report in 2000. Two books were completed and several articles were published on journals, books or the internet by individual members of the consortium.

B. Strath, A. Triandafillydou and V. Mariangela (European University Institute, Florence, Italy) coordinated the project 'Does Implementation Matter? Informal Administration Practices and Shifting Immigrant Strategies in Four Member States' (hp-migrat271). Partners were P. Iordanis, K. Kassimatis and G. Stratos (Panteion University of Social and Political Sciences, Greece), D. Vogel and N. Cyrus (Carl von Ossietzky Universitaet Oldenburg, Germany) and B. Jordan (University of Exeter, UK).

Immigration was studied in Germany, Greece, Italy and the UK and discussed in a comparative analysis. The research project's methodology was based on an analysis of both primary (policy documents, legal texts, interviews, administrative circulars) and secondary (bibliographical sources, literature, newspapers) data. The project published in a final report in 1999.

'Orientations of Young Men and Women to Citizenship and European Identity' (hp-eth26) was coordinated by L. Jamieson (University of Edinburgh, Scotland). Partners were M. Ros (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain), C. Wallace (Institute for Advanced Studies, Austria), S. Condor (University of Lancaster, UK), K. Boehnke (Technische Universität Chemnitz, Germany), H. Grad (Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain) and G. Bianchi and L. Machácek (Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia).

The selected sites for research were: Vienna and the Bregenz area of Vorarlberg in Austria, Madrid and Bilbao in Spain, Chemnitz and Bielefeld in Germany, Bratislava and Prague in the Slovak and Czech Republics, Edinburgh in Scotland and Manchester in the UK. In each city two groups of young people between the ages of 18-24 were compared concerning their background and career paths. This was done by means of structured questionnaires and in-depth interviews. The outcome of this project was a wide-ranged network. Work packages were completed for the different countries concerning the socio-economic background of and the youth policy in each country.

The late J. Widgren (International Center for Migration Policy Development, Austria) coordinated the project 'COMPSTAT-Manual: Guidelines for the collection of metadata on datasets relevant for studies on the integration of immigrant minorities' (hp-eth33). Partners were E. Gardos (Institute of Geographical Research, Hungary), R. Penninx (University of Amsterdam, Netherlands), F. Heckmann (University of Bamberg, Germany), the Bundesanstalt Statistik Oesterreich, Austria, G. Petrovic (Universite Catholique de Louvain, Belgium), J. Toender (Central Bureau of Statistics, Norway), E. Todisco (University of Rome, Italy), E.

Piguet (European Forum for Migration Studies, Germany), B. Marin (European Centre for Social Welfare Policy, Austria) and C. Demain (Universite de Neuchatel, Switzerland).

The project included a pilot study in eight European countries that concerned the comparability of European national statistics, or the lack thereof. Results included a database of meta-information on relevant data sets ordered by policy area and an inventory of problems concerning the monitoring of the integration of immigrants. This study also created a research network and an agenda for further research in order to design indicators of integration and to point out the data needs and problems when calculating such indicators. The eight countries studied in this project included five EU member states at the time (Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Germany and Italy) as well as Switzerland, Norway and Hungary. The research process was initiated by a workshop to define the information required. It was followed by the collection of current information data. Eurostat participated as an observer. At the second workshop, an analysis discussed the comparative aspects of the project and established the grounds for a joint full research project. The final report and other results, especially the database itself, was disseminated to various user groups of migration statistics, such as public administrative bodies, NGOs, experts in the field of education and the media, and the researchers. The database was linked to the homepages of the participating and other relevant institutions in the field.

D. Joly (Centre of Research in Ethnic Relations, University of Warwick, UK) coordinated a project on 'Living on the Edge: Irregular Migrants in Europe' (hp-item14). Partner was P. Ruspini (Milan State University, Italy).

Outputs of the project included contributions to various conferences, seminars and lectures in Italy and the UK as well as publications.

The project on the 'Role of Language Mobilisation Processes of Ethnic and Immigrant Minorities' (hp-lanmob) was coordinated by G. Campani (Universiti degli Studi di Firenze, Italy) and J. Blaschke (Berliner Institut für Vergleichende Sozialforschung, Germany). Partners were J. Ferran Ferrer (Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain), J. Gundara (Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, Spain) and Henri del Pup (Institut Universitaire de Formation de Maitres de Toulouse, France).

The project described the situation in five European states. The research method was based on an examination of the existing research literature and on interviews with people responsible for European language policies. As an output of this project there were workshops, meetings, conferences, published reports, papers and an internet homepage.

T. Jacobs (Population and Family Study Centre, Belgium) coordinated a project called 'Network for Integrated European Population Studies' (hp-migrant6). Partners were I. Kotowska (Institute of Statistics and Demography, Poland), O. Kucerova (Charles University of Prague, Czech Republic), C. Hoehn (Bundesinstitut fur Bevolkerungsforschung, Germany), P. Dykstra (Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demographisch Instituut, Netherlands), O. Kontula (Family Federation of Finland-Vaeestoelitto, Finland), R. Gisser (Osterreichische Akademie der Wissen-

schaften, Austria), K. Katus (Estonian Interuniversity Population Research Centre, Estonia), T. Pongracz (Nepessegtudomanyi Kutato Intezet, Hungary), P. Zvidrins (University of Latvia, Latvia) and G. Gesano (Consiglio Nazionale della Ricerche, Italy).

The project used comparative methodologies and surveys for policy-oriented research across Europe. This was intended to lay the grounds for future research. An essential part of the study consisted of the organisation of two workshops where a variety of papers was discussed, and one technical meeting for each of the three topics. The end result was a publication of 9 volumes providing an overview of the work's progress.

The project 'The Creation of new Occupational Patterns fur Cultural Minorities: The Gypsy Case' (hp-racis5) was coordinated by A. Juarez (University of Barcelona, Spain). Partners were M. Peraldi (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, France), M. Marinho (Cooperativa de Ensino Superior Intervencao Social, Portugal), T. Alexiu (Universitatea de Vest. Timisoara, Romania) and N. Walters (University of Surrey, UK).

The fieldwork focused on interviews with employers, employees and trainers in five European countries: Spain, France, Portugal, United Kingdom and Romania. The outputs were a guide for the employee, guide for the trainer, guide for the employer. A report with an analysis of the different European educational and employment structures and an abstract of the particular contribution of each of the European countries were produced. The published Training Report gave a general overview of the European Union and the various actions of its member states concerning the training structures. To support the productive networking, a conference was held in October 2001 in Barcelona.

'The Political Economy of Migration in an Integrating Europe (PEMINT)' (hp-migrat278) was the title of a project coordinated by L. Diuiz (Centro de Estudos Sociais, Coimbra, Portugal). Partners were J. Salt (University College London, UK), E. Reineri (Universita degli Studi di Milano-Bicocca, Italy), M. Bommes (Paedagogische Hochschule Freiburg, Germany), E Reyneri (Universitaet Zuerich, Switzerland), J. Carvalhoferretra (the Universidade Technica de Lisboa, Portugal), A. Geddes (University of Liverpool, UK) and H. Entzinger (Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam, Netherlands).

The research project studied the situation in Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland and the UK was surveyed. It is expected that the findings will have major practical and policy implications for employers and governments.

Other Migration Projects

Two relevant projects were financed through INCO. The first project dealt with the 'Interaction between Migration, Land, Water Management and Resource Exploitation in the Oasis of the Maghreb' (IMAROM) (inco-migrant11). The coordinator was L. de Haan (Centre for Development Issusues, University of Nijmegen, Netherlands). Partners were N. Akrimi (Institute des Regions Arides Medenine,

Tunesia), A. Bencherifa (Unitée de Formation et de Recherches Environmental, Université Mohammed IV, Rabat, Morocco), A. El Harradji (Centre d'étude sur les Mouvements Migratoires Maghrebins, Universitée Mohammed I, Oujda, Morocco) and A. Sole-Benet (Estacióon Experimental de Zonas Aridas, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientiificas, Almeria, Spain).

The project was concerned with comparative and interdisciplinary research in four Maghreb oasis areas in southern Morocco and Tunisia. The interaction between migration and changing methods of land and water management were studied.

Another project dealt with the 'Impact of Rural Inequality on Fertility and Migration, Viewed as Alternative Household Responses to Changing Population-Resource Ratios' (inco-migrant325). The coordinator was M. Lipton (University of Sussex, UK). Partners were the University of Botswana, Botswana, the Institute of Development Studies in Jaipur, India, the University of Florence, Italy and the University of Pretoria, South Africa.

The selected regions were dry lands in eastern Botswana, the Northern Province in South Africa and two districts of Rajasthan in India.

'Assessment of the AIDS/HIV Preventive Strategies' (mhr4c-eth73) was carried out between April 1989 and August 1992. The activities were coordinated at the Institut Universitaire de Medecine Sociale et Preventive, Lausanne, Switzerland.

The aim of this study was to strengthen the cooperation between researchers who had already concerned themselves with the subject. First experiences with various preventive strategies were compared, and preliminary results were proposed and discussed. An assessment methodology was also developed. In twelve European countries, existing networks on either migration or HIV/AIDS issues were contacted. From these, relevant information and data on the subject were collected. A specific network for experts working in the field of migration and HIV/AIDS was also formed. Propositions for guidelines and recommendations were formulated. These recommendations were published in a final report and a book. Furthermore, numerous articles on different parts of the study area were published, e.g. several country reports.

The 'Coordination Research on Immunogenetics of AIDS' (mhr4c-eth74) was coordinated by A. Svejgaard (University Hospital of Copenhagen, Denmark) in cooperation with several other institutions from 12 countries.

The aim of this concerted action was to investigate whether there is a genetic predisposition to become infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) upon exposure or to develop acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) once infected with HIV. According to the selected methodology, 14 different groups from 12 different countries in Europe were chosen together with ethnically-matched controls. The HLA system (consisting of immunogenetic markers of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) of man), was considered the best candidate as a marker system. Because some of the methods employed for recognising markers were new, training of staff and some degree of standardisation was required, as well as collaboration between a number of groups within the EEC and COST. The latter became another objective of the study. In the research it was

observed that no differences in HLA marker frequencies between 127 HIV positive and 148 HIV negative haemophiliacs, indicating that the HLA system does probably not control infect ability in this group of patients. In other groups, there was some evidence that the susceptibility to become infected with HIV might be partly controlled by the HLA system. This investigation also provided evidence against a previously claimed association between haemophilia and HLA-DR5. This project led to a final report, series of joint publications, papers and a workshop and also a conference in 1991.

In the ENV2C programme, the only migration research project was entitled 'Environmental Policy, Social Exclusion and Climate Change' (env2c-migrant1). Coordinator was W. Grant (University of Warwick, UK). Partners were M. Bergmann (Institut für angewandte Ökologie Darmstadt, Germany), I. Katsoulis (Panteios University of Social and Political Science, Greece), Y. Sakiotis (NEA Ecologia, Greece) and M. Arend (Synergo, Switzerland).

The study is based on a second analysis of private organisations and national documents, interviews with decision makers and with members of socially excluded groups in Germany, Greece, UK and Switzerland.

In the framework of the COST programme, M. Chapuis (CEC, Belgium) coordinated a project on 'Migration – Europe's Integration and the Labour Force Brain-Drain' (cost-action a2). Partners were F. Dassetto (Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium) and A. Tinguy (Institut d'Études Politiques, France). The following COST member states participated in the project: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden and the UK.

At the Österreichische Nationalbank, a research project on 'Politics of Multiculturalism at the City Level' (iccr- locin) was coordinated. This research was the Austrian contribution to the international project 'Multiculturalism and Political Integration in European Cities' initiated by J. Rex (University of Warwick, UK) within the EC's COST Programme.

A model of good practice was identified for each city. For the different sections of the projects, different methods were used. Mostly they were based on the examination of existing data. Also, theoretical approaches were used and compared.

A further project dealt with 'Gender and Ethnicity: An Exploration into the Meaning of Difference at the Subjective Level. The Experience of Ethnic Identity of Migrant Women' (iccr-femmigr). Coordinator was the FWF (Austrian Science Fund, Vienna, Austria).

Semi-standardised interviews with different groups of ethnic minorities were conducted. The subjective experience was the starting point for the theoretical frame, and based on this data, ideal types of ethnic identification and gender role orientation were built and juxtaposed with existing theoretical frameworks.

The UNHCR in Vienna, Austria coordinated research on 'Integration Measures for Persons in Need of International Protection' (iccr-protect).

For each of the countries under investigation, a separate country report was prepared describing the integration measures developed for persons in need of international protection, the relevant legislation and the activities of those organisations or governmental institutions active in the field. Special interest was placed on the comparison between Austria and the three other states. In the final report of the project, some recommendations were given, mostly addressed to the national governments regarding their refugee and integration policy.

5. The State of the Art in the Framework Programmes' Activities

This chapter will provide a subjective interpretation of the state of the art of research of these topics, while evaluating the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. In general, it was impressive to see how many state of the art projects were financed under these programmes. Nonetheless, research gaps in some prominent areas should be noted as well. The following is an overview of the general findings of this analysis. It focuses on the various thematic, state of the art areas of interest in current research on migration, cultural diversity and ethnicity.

International Migration Flows

The analysis of international migration flows is an established area of research, traditionally concerning geographic, demographic, and economic research. This area has been mainly structured by the political debate on the transformation of immigration and ethnic conflicts in transition countries. However, recent north-south developments and the new immigration flows into the northern Mediterranean areas were not adequately covered under the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. Studies on migration sources and developmental approaches inside less developed areas were carried out, but general migration flows were not scrutinised. No projects were funded on global migration and the effects thereof on Europe, nor were projects funded on regional migration systems, nor on the migration configuration of certain groups coming to Europe.

Various projects did deal with migration aspects in the eastern European transition countries. One project identified the present problems of the black soil region within the socio-economic transformation into democratic states (intas-migrat359). The central concern of another project was to examine migratory processes in the territory of the former Soviet Union after the disintegration of the USSR, with a special focus on 'ethnicity-based migration' (intas-migrat358). The aim was to investigate whether ethnicity-based migration is a new phenomenon in this region. Furthermore, the historical and cultural roots of migration in this region were analysed, as was the relationship between ethno-political and other factors causing migration. Other objectives were the monitoring, classification and forecasting of ethnic tensions in 'receiver communities' and the prediction of possible scenarios of migrational behaviour in extreme situations. The main objectives of a third project was to examine the changing role of the science and technology sector over the last ten years in the new independent states (NIS), especially against the background of transition to democracy and market economy (intas-eth52). The causes and motivations for the emigration of academic groups from these countries were outlined. In a fourth project, the demographic consequences stemming from the transition of the countries of the former Soviet Union into a market economy were discussed in order to establish a database monitoring demographic developments (intas-eth53). Mortality, fertility and migration were topics of concern. This was done by preparing demographic scenarios in the vari-

ous regions of Russia, and the research took detailed background studies into account. The fifth study identified the influence of the developments in eastern Europe on migration flows (cost-action a2). It was assessed how the European market determines migration flows and so-called brain-drain towards western Europe. The question whether migration can help to build the European entity was also discussed.

A second bloc of projects concerning international migration flows covered north-south developments. The aim of one project was to determine the challenges in the study of migration and ethnic relations originating from new immigration to the four 'Mediterranean' EU member states, namely Greece, Italy, Spain and Portugal (mcf-4.28). Here, a high percentage of immigrants are undocumented or illegal. Regardless of apparent discrepancies, the research also exposed similarities among the four states that were studied, and recommendations for policy change were developed. A second project concerned domestic helpers and the service labour market in Europe (mcf- 4.23). Its focus was on Italy and France. Paid housework often provides job opportunities to persons – generally women – from the so-called third and fourth world countries. These include illegal immigrants who do not possess work permits. Social features of, and data on, domestic servants were researched and collected.

Migration in less developed countries was the focus of two projects that were funded under the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. One project dealt predominantly with the demographic and ecological structure of small farms – both of which influence policies on the population rate and agricultural regulations (inco-migrant325). The selected regions were the dry lands in eastern Botswana, the northern region of South Africa and two districts of Rajasthan in India. The main objective of this study was to look at the impact of varying methods of resource distribution on both fertility and migration. These are of importance because they influence the demographic composition of communities. A second project was concerned with comparative and interdisciplinary research in four oasis areas in Tunisia and southern Morocco (inco-migrant11). One of the project's objectives was to study the interaction between migration and the land and water management in the oases of the Maghreb. A second objective was the identification of conditions for the successful promotion of agricultural development in the region. One question was how emigration and re-immigration of inhabitants in these regions impacted on the quality of agriculture, soil and the care of natural resources. Contexts of social or ecological devastation were set up by the relationship between people or groups of people and not in the relationship between ownership and non-ownership of property within the production sphere.

Immigration Policies and Migration Management

Immigration policies and migration management in general were inadequately covered under the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. All of the projects in this area dealt more or less with general areas of research, and very little state of the art material was produced.

Immigration policies and migration management are rather new areas of research, with political scientists, legal scholars and sociologists only beginning to show interest in these topics in the late 1980s. Around five years ago, the study of migration management became a central area of migration research and, of late, there seems to be a drive towards policy studies with social technology implications. It was thus surprising that little attention was given to these issues, especially in the 5th Framework Programme.

One conference dealt with the new European immigration policy from the perspective of the norms that were produced or that were being developed in the end of the 1990s (hlsc-asylum00). The implementation of the Treaty of Amsterdam and the potential of the new legal bases were evaluated. Labour immigration was previously treated mainly as part of the aim to limit the influx of foreign workers. Economic and demographic interests made it necessary to study new models for the organisation of a controlled re-opening of immigration gates. The status of third country nationals affects not only the family reunification issue, but also the harmonisation of naturalisation laws and citizenship as well as general discourses on discrimination and integration. Furthermore, the conference looked at the fight against irregular immigration as one of the essential objectives of European politics in the field of immigration. One strategy here involved the EU's foreign policy and it cooperation partnerships with so-called third-world countries. Its concern over the repatriation of irregular immigrants to these countries through readmission treaties was seen as one instrument for the containment of migration flows. The domestic policies geared towards intensifying the fight against trafficking in humans were also discussed.

One research project aimed at explaining factors that become evident when looking at immigration policy implementation (hp-migrat271). Weak points of the then current policies in EU member states were highlighted, and alternative policies were discussed. The impact of organisational cultures and identity processes on specific immigration policies was studied, as were ways and means of adapting to the host country. Other topics included the history of immigration since the Second World War, demographic and socio-economic characteristics, recent migration flows and labour market aspects of migration policies.

A wider research project dealt with immigration policies in the increasingly integrated Europe. Specifically, the project concerned the development of immigration policies in relation to national labour and social policies, fiscal systems and legal frameworks (hp-migrat278). National and transnational companies' decision-making processes concerning labour recruitment were examined, especially regarding how these lead to differences in labour mobility and migration. Four major topics were identified here: implications for labour recruitment; problems of an incomplete integration of Europe, individual agency and unexpected outcomes thereof; and the impact of emerging institutions of global governance. A further research project investigated the mechanisms that favour and hamper cooperation in issues of immigration policy, asylum, citizenship rights and anti-discrimination on all levels of the EU and its member states (mcf-4.2). It provided a deeper knowledge on the dynamics of cooperation in the EU, given the context

of a growing movement towards the harmonisation of laws and institutional provisions.

Refugee Flows and Asylum

Refugee flows and asylum were also underrepresented in the framework programmes. Projects concerning refugee flows and asylum were rather general, and they were primarily carried out by early stage researchers. Refugee flows and asylum were at the centre of political debates during the last two decades. Questions regarding the settlement and integration of refugees, for example, have been repeatedly raised in these debates. Despite this, only a few projects were funded in this area.

One research project, entitled 'Integration Measures for Persons in Need of International Protection', focused on the analysis, comparison and evaluation of various measures for persons in need of international protection (iccr-protect). Emphasis was given to the legal conditions of integration in the target countries, to the role of non-state actors and to the situation of refugees from the former Yugoslavia. In a second project, the British and French policies were compared concerning the resettlement of refugees, their respective acculturation levels, integration processes and other social issues (mcf-4.9). Another research project covered refugee diasporas and the resulting transnational links that formed between Europe and other parts of the world (mcf-4.22).

Citizenship, Nationality and Legal Status of Migrants

In contrast, these topics were widely covered under the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes, even though the projects in these areas give a rather diffuse impression.

Citizenship, nationality and legal status have been topics of academic research since the mid-1980s. In the 1990s, these areas were of primary interest to researchers working in migration studies. Questions regarding status differentiation were raised, as were questions on the definition of political, social or cultural definition of the term 'citizenship'. Of great importance was the introduction of the European passport and speculations about a cosmopolitan 'European' citizenship and citizenry. The influence of re-nationalisation on the integration of migrants was another issue of debate. These debates were established on two pillars, the first being the nationalistic tradition in Europe. The second concerns the debate on political and social inclusion of migrants. This was the topic of a project in which social inclusion policies and the evolution of citizenship rights and obligations were studied (tser-gwg4). One target of the project was to test the hypothesis that positive and constructive social inclusion policies can be effective for society. A second target involved the evaluation of social inclusion policies in Europe. The three main topics of research were the reform of mainstream social

inclusion policies, the development of complementary social inclusion policies and the problems of exclusion of migrant workers.

A research group focussed its project around ideas concerning the conception of citizenship in relation to factors such as class, education and ethnic distribution (intas-migrat336). The project acted on the assumption that notions of ethnicity and nationality vary to a strong degree between individuals in different countries, but also across individual countries in the different regions.

Another project dealing with citizenship consisted of a research effort on youth and their different forms of identity and citizenship in selected cities or regions in the EU (hp-eth26). Important aspects here were gender relations and career patterns according to the target group, as well as the interrelations among personal, local, regional and national identities. The main objective of the project was to give a description of the importance of 'being European' for young people in Europe as well as of the ideal behaviour in their local, regional, national or global environment. Indeed, it is necessary to develop a good understanding of the term 'citizenship', which is in accordance with different identities, obligations and participation possibilities regulated through birthplace, migration background, culture and ethnicity. Another goal was to visualise transnational links and the mobility of actors. These were compared to various existing variables such as nation and region of residence, gender, career path or social circumstances.

A further research project involved an analysis of multiculturalism and transnationalism (mcf-4.19). Social theories of multiculturalism and transnationalism were analysed along with their political implications regarding European citizenship and identity. The results of this project emphasised the need for political and theoretical debate concerning these terms and helped to explain the current tension between social and political citizenship and the nationalistic tendencies among the member states of the EU. A historical research project focussed on the phenomenon of 'nationalism' with regards to social and political citizenship rights in Germany and the United Kingdom (mcf-4.3). The investigation of the connection between citizenship and nationalism is a relatively new area. Here, feelings of predominance in the majority societies is a fundamental factor. Furthermore, class and gender movements were shown to have had immense impacts on the subject of citizenship rights. The main objective of the project was to look at the historical development of citizenship rights regarding national identity. Moreover, it aimed to develop both a theoretical framework and an empirical approximation of the relationship between nationality and the rights, duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

Another project developed a new perspective on national identity and integration as an integral part of identity-making (mcf-4.17). It dealt with the phenomenon of national identity and national integration in contemporary Europe, as well as the power of such processes. While the role of symbols and rituals was analysed in this project, a focus was placed on the mechanisms that make them operate either as integrative or divisive forces. The formation of national identities included three crucial processes: differentiation, self-reference and recognition. Symbols and rituals contribute to the maintenance and the reproduction of societies by cre-

ating boundaries, cohesion and awareness, thus linking the past and the present and integrating – or disintegrating – the community at hand. Symbolic patterns of Europe, in particular national flags, anthems and holidays, were analysed according to their meanings, usage and symbolism. In addition, the case studies produced in the project dealt with the relative importance of other collective manifestations and ceremonies, such as religious rituals, political ceremonies and sporting events.

Racism and Xenophobia

General interests regarding the theory and praxis of racism and xenophobia were studied in the framework programmes. Two small projects were particularly interesting. The first dealt with new and innovative research perspectives regarding the development of xenophobic and right-wing parties; the second with the nationalist redefinition in recent immigration countries in southern Europe. More so, very innovative studies were done in the area of nationalism and the change of national orientations in the last years.

Throughout the 1980s, racism and xenophobia were handled more or less in reaction to pre-Second World War and apartheid experiences. The Anglo-American world debated these as part of the post-colonial heritage, and in most European countries the issue became a central academic interest at the same time. One project funded under the framework programmes dealt predominantly with the subject of irregular migration and racism (hp-item14). It tried to figure out cross-cultural differences when dealing with various forms of exclusion of migrants. These were traditionally defined through the racist discourse to be ethnically and socially segregated underclasses in the European society. The main objective of the project was to compare the various policies of the EU member states concerning irregular immigration and racism. Furthermore, it studied the influence thereof on legal and socio-economic exclusion as well as on the phenomenon of racist violence against those migrants.

The justification through which Greek persons accounted for their racism and social exclusion of outsiders was the interest of a second project (mcf-4.10). Racism, discrimination, xenophobia and social exclusion with regard to cultural and religious minority groups in Greece were the topics of this research. A third project gave a comparative cross-national perspective on the study of racism, discrimination and xenophobia by analysing two extreme right-wing parties, namely the Austrian Freedom Party (Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs) and the Italian National Alliance (Alleanza Nazionale) (mcf-4.15). The aims of the study were to advance the knowledge of the mechanisms used by these parties and to uncover the causes and consequences behind the appearance of such racist organisations, actions and attitudes. The research analysed these mechanisms by looking at the role of communication processes and opinion building in a comparative political, social and historical context. A fourth project investigated the processes of national re-definition in countries in which immigration was a relatively new phenomenon, namely Spain, Italy and Greece (mcf-4.29). A special focus was placed

upon the effects of public discourse in fostering xenophobia and discriminatory attitudes towards immigrants. The applicability of the study can be seen in its proposals on the organisation of effective media campaigns in favour of interaction between the autochthonous members of society and immigrants, as well as policies geared towards combating xenophobia and racism.

Settlement and Problems of Integration

The interest in settlement issues and problems of integration were covered by research projects that were general in nature. They often focussed on gathering and exploiting empirical data. One of these projects, for example, was oriented towards the development of new data sets, while another project focussed on demographic collaboration.

The settlement of immigrants has been an area of interest for researchers for a long time. Especially processes of integration, assimilation and acculturation have been studied. Rather traditional research has included studies of 'ethnic neighbourhoods', 'ethnic enclaves' or 'immigrant communities'. In the last thirty years, such studies concentrated more and more on associational life and on belief systems. New areas of research are being covered through the research of terms like 'remigration', 'myth of return', 'diaspora formation', 'transnationalism', etc. Panel studies are of importance here. In most European countries, such long-term survey data is not available.

A research team studied these terms by compiling comparative panel data on the dynamics of social change in Europe (tser-dig2). Settlement issues were included here. Longitudinal data concerning a range of aspects relevant to social inclusion and exclusion, changing family structures, the dynamics of employment and persistent or temporary poverty and deprivation were compared. The project had two objectives: the compilation of longitudinal comparative data Europe-wide on employment, income, living standards and family structure; the comparison of this data with existing household panel data on the dynamics of social exclusion. Another pilot study collected data from studies on immigrants and their descendants in eight European countries (hp-eth33). According to the Tampere Summit conclusions – which developed a common approach for integration in European societies – the final objective was to establish a comparative monitoring of integration processes in Europe. This was accomplished through the identification of national statistics that are, or are not, comparable on the European level. The results were formulated in a database of meta-information on relevant data sets ordered by policy area, as well as in an inventory of problems concerning the monitoring of integration activities. This study also created a research network and an agenda for designing indicators of integration, for pointing to data necessary to calculate the indicators and for highlighting the problems that countries face in order to implement the Tampere Summit conclusions.

A third such effort worked towards creating a platform for all national population institutes in Europe (hp-migrant6). The goal here was to promote dialogue on population, family dynamics and socio-economic policies. The study focused on

three general areas: gender relations, family-building and patterns of work; ageing, intergenerational solidarity and age-specific vulnerabilities; as well as demography, cultural features and integration of migrants.

Another project had similar research interests, namely the analysis of the impact of social networks on the socio-economic integration processes of migrants in the member states of the European Union (mcf-4.21). The research focussed on describing the role of networks in a comparative manner. Caribbean migrants in the UK and in the Netherlands gave an example of the different levels of integration and insight into the use and development of social networks influenced by specific political and social settings. Different socio-economic and political structures in the two receiving societies enabled the specific formation of social networks under the given local circumstances. The study of these social networks – as intermediate levels between individual characteristics of the cultural minority and the structural features of the receiving countries – gave a new dimension to the explanation of failed or successful integration as well as to network analysis in migration studies in general.

An overview of family reunification policies in Europe and a better understanding of the current problems facing reunified families was the topic of another research in settlement issues (tser-mes4). The legal and procedural conditions under which reunification took place were analysed, as well as the sociological and psychological dimension of the family reunification process. One main objective of this project was to evaluate the process of family reunification through both qualitative and quantitative perspectives. Also, the consequences of family reunification were evaluated in regards to the kinds of changes which occurred within the family structure after migration. Lastly, the project aimed to evaluate the reunified family from a socio-economic perspective.

Cultural Changes and Political Participation

The cultural changes in immigrant communities and of immigrant populations was another central area of research funded through the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. The development of political movements based on immigrant community formations and cultural differences, however, was the topic of only one project. The political participation of immigrants, a central problem for future integration politics and European activities when including migrants into the European political framework, was only indirectly covered.

The aim of one project funded under the framework programmes was to gain an in-depth knowledge about potentially conflicting cultural orientations along the eastern and southern borders of the European Union (hp-eth18). Objectives included a comparative analysis of the different communities' historical and geographical conditions, identity construction processes, the differences according to age and gender, the impact of border relations on the formation of identity, the attitude towards public policies, the perception of European identity as a solution to identity conflict and a creation of comparative data sets and policies that could possibly promote a 'European identity'.

The exploration of activities carried out by public administrations and social agents regarding the cultural integration of foreign workforces in the labour and housing markets was the topic of another integration project (mcf-4.31). The two focal points of this research included the degree of participation of and contacts between immigrant organisations and public administrations and the relations within the various immigrant organisations and between governmental and non-governmental bodies.

The situation of cultural minority populations were examined by a research group in order to identify their level of integration (iccr-locin). Their situations in the labour and housing markets were the main indicators. Special attention was paid to the activities undertaken by local and national authorities concerning policy-making and implementation with respect to multiculturalism and socio-political integration. One aim of the study was to locate positive cases of interaction on part of administrations when dealing with culturally-driven conflicts in society. A second part of the research dealt with aspects of ethnic mobilisation and participation in the political process of decision-making.

The main objective of a further research project was an analysis of the relationship of Greeks and Turks living in Brussels and the way it has influenced expression of ethnic identities (mcf-4.7). The dynamics of interactions between these two groups have been historically quite turbulent. It was examined how this relationship has developed in an environment far from their countries of origin. Such existing tensions have led to significant problems of human mobility within the EU. Thus, this research also aimed to contribute to a better understanding of inter-ethnic relations within the European integration process.

Cultural formations and ethnic movements are a bridging issue in migration research. The reason for this stems from the politically induced differentiation between so-called 'national minorities' and 'immigrant minorities' on the one hand, and the occasionally used term 'ethnic movement' on the other. The latter is used to define the political mobilisation of immigrants through the usage of cultural traits as political means and instruments. A complicated aspect in this regard are studies on the Roma population, the largest ethnic minority in Europe. Only one project was funded in this field, namely employment and educational policies towards the Roma in Europe (hp-racis5). The main interest of the project concerned the disparity between the various professional capacities of the Roma and their unemployment rate – often due to their discrimination in different institutions or in the society in general. The main goal was the development of a document outlining the position of the Roma communities in the current European society and their place in the European labour market. A further objective included the defining of obstacles and problems concerning the inclusion of this cultural minority into the European social structure.

In the transition countries of central and eastern Europe, ethnic and national identifications were a basis for the formation of institutions and of political conflicts. The purpose of a study financed under the INTAS programme was to investigate the nature, causes and dynamics of (potential) ethnic conflicts in the NIS of the former Soviet Union (intas-eth40). These potential conflicts were described from

a participants' viewpoint. Conflict resolution processes were also evaluated. Another aim was to promote, develop and enhance capacities for independent analysis of these conflicts. The purpose of another project financed under the INTAS programme was to study ethnic, linguistic, religious and cultural identities in the region of Samarkand, Uzbekistan (intas-migrat826). The study contained a description of local minority groups such as Polish, Afghan, Indian and Jewish communities, the history of the 'tribal' identity before the creation of the Uzbek national identity and the history of Samarkand quarters. In addition, part of the research focused mainly on the colonial and Soviet periods. Another study focused on the question of how strong these Russians associate themselves with their homelands and host countries, but also on the attitudes of the respective 'hosts' towards the Russians (intas-eth45). Another issue that was analysed concerned the perception of other minorities, for example of Jews or Gypsies, found in Russian society. Other factors which might influence the results of the research were also taken into account, such as income, age or education level. The core questions that should be answered were how Russians perceive their status as a 'new minority' and to what extent they identify themselves with the new states. Research in a project on ethnological research in Russia consisted of three activities, namely the compilation of a 'directory of peoples' in Russia, several case studies on the survival and transformation of native languages and cultures in the Russian far Northeast and the development of a fundamental course on minority studies (intas-eth43). The issues addressed were relatively new in Russian society, and the study provided a basis for further research in the field.

A further research group aimed to analyse the political cultures that emerged in western Europe during the 1990s (mcf-4.1). It covered the crisis of nation-states, the economic globalisation and integration processes in Europe. More specifically, it focused on specific regional political subcultures in Italy from an Anglo-Saxon perspective, in order to avoid the 'provincialism and stereotypes' that often arise while studying one's own country.

Nationalism – a central feature when structuring migration issues – did not find a comprehensive interest in the framework programmes. Nevertheless, the main focus of one research project was the composition and development of a nationalist doctrine with a special emphasis on the Greek and British forms of nationalism (mcf-4.16). The aim of the research project was to understand the inherent capabilities of nationalist ideology. This theoretical investigation addressed the production of nationalist doctrine in creating a national 'consciousness'. Certain problematic features were of special interest to the researchers, such as the variety of nationalist ideas or the formulation and dissemination thereof by nationalist intellectuals. Of particular concern was the relationship between nationalistic ideologies and the modernisation process, the attraction to a traditionalist construction and the cohesive effect of such across social boundaries. The research on the production processes of nationalist doctrines revealed the latent, but also active, role of nationalist intellectuals.

The growth of peripheral nationalism in Europe within the last 20 years stood in the foreground of another research project (mcf-4.5). Here, recent institutional framework changes were looked at in regards to accepting national minorities and

political rights based on cultural differences. Also, a new composition of political opportunities since the 1970s was studied. The aim of the study was to show the importance of elite strategies to create this new political space. Political organisations, their strategies and the political process were analysed.

Islam and new Religions in Europe

The study of Islam and new religions in Europe was underrepresented in the research efforts in the framework programmes. Only one project was identified in this evaluation that directly dealt with this topic. Other research projects used a group definition of 'Muslims' in their social research, but did not directly deal with religion and cultural issues. In the project identified, the main objective was to assess major cultural trends in the post-Soviet Eurasian space (intas-eth44). Here, Islam is gaining importance, especially as a means of ethnic re-identification. Topics of investigation included ethnic identification in this region, the interaction between Christian and Islam culture, the 're-Islamisation' in the eastern republics of the former Soviet Union and the strengthening of the Muslim diaspora's position in central Russia. This phenomenon was tested for its correlation with the emigration of the Russophone population from Muslim areas. During the research, a concept about prevalent changes in the Eurasian region was developed, the 'post-Soviet identity crisis' was analysed and an empirical model of transformation in the area was formed based on the identification of different patterns of psychological perception.

Social Exclusion

Social exclusion was a central topic of many projects. Some dealt exclusively with this topic, but it also seems to be the case that exclusion tendencies were central to political debate on the whole during the last ten years, and that therefore research on the concept was very fashionable. In the late 1990s, social exclusion became a most popular term in the academia of the EU member states. One framework research project analysed the phenomenon of globalisation and its effects on European cities in order to develop ultimate strategies for social policies to be implemented by the member states (tser-cle7). It dealt with various concepts of individualisation and reflection regarding the process of 'exclusion' in seven EU member states. The research embraced social groups, such as the early retired, single parents, cultural minorities, migrants, unqualified youth and traditional workers. The results were later adapted to the analysis of the so-called 'flagship agencies'.

Programmes for integrated income support, job insertion for disadvantaged youth and the effect thereof on social exclusion were evaluated by another project funded under the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes (tser-cle5). The main objective was to analyse and evaluate policies concerning minimal income maintenance, social integration and insertion in employment in 17 cities in six EU mem-

ber states. Regional patterns of social exclusion and the impact of deprivation on the difficulties of policy institutions were the objective of a further framework programme project on social exclusion (tser-cle4). The main goal of the project was to gain a new type of understanding of the phenomenon 'social exclusion' in European cities and on the effects that different elements, such as market exchange, redistribution and reciprocity, have on the phenomenon. These effects were evaluated from a point of view of spatial segregation, concentration of poverty and processes such as integration and exclusion. Further objectives included the development of special measures for social integration and the prevention of exclusion and the formulation of recommendations for European policy institutions. Differences among European cities were studied regarding factors such as social exclusion, economic restructuring processes, welfare states, housing markets and spatial segregation. Social exclusion was studied in a further framework project (tser-oiw29). Here, social exclusion was not only seen as a result of economic exclusion, but also as a result of individual policy particularities. The questions included: how employment agencies can get persons into employment whose allocation into the labour market have been aggravated; and how these agencies need to act when faced with asserted individual 'anomalies'.

Another project examined the environmental behaviour of socially excluded groups, namely the long-term-unemployed, the working poor, ethnic minorities (foreign migrants) and elderly and single parents (env2c-migrant1). The study of the discrepancy between environmental attitudes and actual behaviour in relation to social exclusion was undertaken in order to determine how environmental policies can be more effective. The following three environmental policy fields relevant to global climate change were investigated: physical mobility (transportation); household energy consumption; and waste production, waste disposal and recycling.

The objectives of another framework project were to explore and develop qualitative and quantitative indicators to identify the process of social exclusion at the neighbourhood level (tser-cle6). These were then applied to a range of EU countries through comparative analysis. The aim here was to describe and get a deeper understanding of everyday life in socially excluded neighbourhoods; to identify and compare forms of policy intervention in terms of their impact on counteracting processes of social exclusion; and to identify the specific effects on social exclusion in the neighbourhood relative to current European Union policies and practices.

Another project on social deviance dealt with states' policies concerning social and economical changes (tser-cle2). The first main objective was to measure new forms of deviance resulting from current political and economic changes in various European countries. The second main goal consisted of looking at the reactions to these new forms of deviance and analysing such changes through public and private arrangements. The last aim concerned the uncovering of social and institutional difficulties regarding the formation of the EU as a social institution. Three levels were approached within this study. First, the role of the state concerning the 'problems of society' was investigated. This required an understanding of the various social mechanisms developed by specific social groups, brought

about by an ethnographic and sociographic analysis of the various state policies responsible for such problems. Second, characteristics concerning the development of new forms of social control were compared. This involved gathering administrative, statistical and media-related data from interviews with participants who could provide knowledge on social changes in policy institutions. Third, the conditions of the instruments used during the analyses and the information gathering were described and analysed.

Urban Research and Migration

In general, it is already evident in this analysis that a few projects were directly concerned with city and urban developments. Most projects, though, indirectly concerned so-called city problems and urban populations. Rural areas and small towns were not covered at all. Nonetheless, urban policies for multiethnic cities are recognised as priority issues. In contrast to this development, the research carried out in the urban sociology and political science fields is still insufficient.

The main objectives of one project was a systematic comparative analysis of British and Italian urban planning systems, and their responses to the challenging composition of cultural plurality in urban society (mcf-4.45). The activities contributed to the capacities of urban planning systems in becoming more sensitive to the needs of cultural minorities. This project was developed as a response to the EU's goals to combat social exclusion and to promote the exchange of best practises. Another project dealt with the subject of local policy strategies in disadvantaged urban areas and aimed to improve their social and economic conditions in the European context (tser-cle8). The main topics included demographic research and migration flows, social exclusion, economy labour markets, housing and urban development. The exclusion of 'inferior' communities regarding employment, income, social and economic life was considered to be of central importance. The main objective was to analyse and evaluate the theoretical and practical framework behind this exclusion, as well as to study the effects of local development strategies in various European cities.

A further project dealing with exclusion in urban contexts pointed out the individual and collective strategies necessary to avoid social exclusion (tser-eee3). Topics covered were the forms of social exclusion, the use of the welfare state, the role of the family, work and disqualification, social exclusion of migrants and innovative coping strategies. The method used by the project partners was a qualitative approach in order to develop a comparative analysis of policies and strategies on the local and national levels. Community studies were usually carried out in disadvantaged areas, whereby interviews, episodes, narrative stories and statistical data were collected. Contact with organisations was also initiated. The aim of the interviews was to disseminate the learning processes and strategies of actors in contexts of social exclusion.

Economic Integration

In the area of economic integration, many projects researched migrants and small businesses as well as the integration of immigrants into primary labour markets. Integration into the labour market and economic participation are, indeed, the central problems of immigration research and politics. Most prominent are patterns of exclusion from working life and the establishment of small businesses (the so-called ethnic economy). One framework programme project focused on the effects of technological change after 1970 on labour demands, unemployment and social exclusion of migrants (tser-eee9). This project had four main objectives: to analyse the impact of technological change on the demand for new education skills, to develop new indicators and analytical models for social exclusion, to investigate the effects of different labour market, educational, immigration and social policies on this process, and to propose alternative policies for those facing social exclusion. Particular fields of interest were the performance of the German apprenticeship system and immigrants' employment opportunities as well as their impact on the autochthonous population as far as wages and unemployment are concerned.

The aim of a network project was to identify and compare areas of employment considered to be risky, in particular jobs that tend to keep people in lasting and uninterrupted poverty or that lead to a future poverty (tser-oiw12). Employment characteristics were identified, such as job security and professional status, remuneration, working hours, career prospects, access to training and unacceptable working conditions. A link was established between these types of employment and market logic in a broader sphere, for example productivity systems, the new forms of labour organisation in business, national social protection systems and social rights. Competition regulations, governments' choices concerning labour market management and economic development policies were investigated. In the context of research activities, a further network was established to compare economic activities of immigrants in the EU and its affiliated states (tser-mes2). This network focussed on the development of immigrant entrepreneurship in the last two decades in terms of the distribution of activities throughout the various economic sectors as well as on structural determinants in the selected countries. The ultimate objective was to shed light onto the relationship between informal economic activities and the formal mainstream economy, in particular their influence upon the welfare state. Two main points were discussed, namely the importance of informal economic activities in order to fight social exclusion and to support the socio-economic incorporation into mainstream society, and conflicts in the existing legal structure arising from the efforts to facilitate the economic integration of immigrants.

The contribution of migrants to the growth of the informal economy was investigated by a project analysing the spread of deviant behaviour among migrants and their growing activities in illegal economies (tser-mes6). Taken into account were also negative attitudes of societies towards migrants. Immigrants with Muslim backgrounds, their social exclusion, marginalisation, economic deprivation and cultural disadvantages were the research targets of a project focussing on the ex-

pansion of new forms of informal and formal employment (tser-mes9). The articulation of socio-cultural values, such as female segregation, and the variety of forms of legality were placed under review. The integration of African migrants into Iberian labour markets was the topic of a further research project (mcf-4.32). The assumption that the primary reasons for differences in immigrants' integration into the Iberian labour market and across economic sectors arise from the attitudes of employers was examined and verified.

Current social integration policies aiming at the promotion of self-employment of unemployed women and migrant minorities were investigated by a project evaluating social citizenship policies in relation to self-employment activities implemented by EU member states (tser-mes7). The research was based upon the hypothesis that the like can only be successful when the socialisation of actors under such unstable biographical and work conditions is recognised and compensation is provided for their discontinuous working careers. In a research project focussing on the relationship between social and geographical mobility, the links between migration and economic activity were studied in an interdisciplinary manner (mcf-4.43). The migration chain from northern Italy to the urban Paris region was investigated. Emphasis was placed on the importance of both family dynamics and affiliations with a regional or national migration business network. Particular attention was given to management strategies and mechanisms in recruiting workers for small and medium-sized French-Italian construction enterprises in Paris. An important role in this context was the study of the influence of institutions, social legislation and migration policies.

A special field of economic activities was investigated in a project that dealt with what a further research team called a 'bazaar economy' in the Euro-Mediterranean context (tser-mes3). The implication of transborder networks on contemporary urban settings was analysed, as were the modalities of their economic and social integration. The studies included a theoretical reflection of the social and cultural foundations of the so-called informal economies through anthropological, economical and criminological approaches. The ensemble of activities related to these informal economies were characterised by the nomadic transborder networks and sedentary marketplaces as well as the circulation of licit and illicit products on both sides of the Mediterranean. The assumption was examined that this 'bazaar economy' represents both a privileged engagement in European economies for migrants from the 'south' as well as a degradation of former labour migrants who were mobilised by the Fordist economy some decades ago and who have settled down permanently.

Education and Vocational Training

Research on education and vocational training is an established area of academic activities in the fields of migration studies. Projects covered issues regarding the cultural diversification of society and its school systems, literacy and illiteracy, the growing importance of admission processes in the educational system and the role of education and training in the labour market. The transition in educational

regimes from governance by rules and directives to governance by goals and results, often in combination with deregulation and decentralisation of decision-making, was the topic of a framework programme project (tser-ewp9). Studies were organised around three sets of theoretical questions: What are the narratives of changes in education governance? How are the subjects in education constructed? What is the relationship between governance and social inclusion or exclusion?

Another project reviewed school experiences of adolescents with migrant backgrounds in Brussels and in Birmingham (mcf-4.20). Educational systems facing social and cultural heterogeneity were studied, as was the efficiency of educational systems and their strategies towards multiculturalism. The ethnicisation of school exclusion mechanisms were described. In light of an increase of cultural diversity in Europe, another project focussed on measures taken by policymakers in response to cultural diversity, specifically changes in the educational systems and the training of teachers (tser-hrd3). The main objective of the research was to develop a model for such change to be transmitted to the EU member states and other countries in Europe. Another research group was active in this same area (tser-eee2/mes1). The provision of a comprehensive overview of both absorption of foreign newcomers and of settled minority groups was prepared by this group as well as cross-cultural teacher training in the participating countries.

Only one project was dedicated to the problems of analphabetism and illiteracy. A network among four existing programmes on early literacy teaching and learning was established (tser-eee5). This network had the task of providing infrastructure for the collection and comparison of different experiences and lessons learnt in the past. Given that lifelong learning has a growing importance in the EU member states and that access to the higher education arena has increased, a further research project aimed to assess the effectiveness of policies and practices for adults in higher education with particular regard to socially excluded groups (tser-eee13). This was assessed through looking at the impact of admissions processes, curriculum developments, teaching approaches, student facilities and other institutional factors.

Regarding education and training, the changing labour market situation of low-skilled workers is a central political concern. A project in the framework programme identified the growing gap between the earnings of the low and high-skilled workers in EU member states, Canada and the United States (tser-ewp5). Proportional variations of low-skilled labour employment, employers' demands for low-skilled employees and factors influencing the supply of particularly low-skilled adults were investigated. Mechanisms within policies cause the development of misleading traps for youth, their employment and social integration (tser-oiw11). This research identified misleading trajectories and developed recommendations for youth and employment policies.

The objective of another activity included the empirical and theoretical understanding of the relationship between education, training and labour market systems (tser-ewp13). Initial labour market entry was compared and linked to factors of integration or exclusion. Institutional and societal variables – such as gender,

ethnicity or social class – were also compared. Moreover, the project contained proposals for a number of areas for future research as well as recommendations for best practice templates. The aim of another project on SME clusters as learning organisations strove to understand the modalities and processes through which the SME clusters developed. The project was designed to discuss indicators for supporting training and occupational policies in favour of SME.

Media and Language

Topics concerning communication, media and issues of national or minority languages did not receive enough attention in the research activities that were undertaken in the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. One project addressed the role of minority languages within the context of the formation of nation-states and the homogenisation of national languages (hp-lanmob). It aimed to contribute to the preservation, teaching and development of minority languages as well as to the formulation of related programmes and policies. Major topics included the Europeanisation of language policy, state language policies towards immigrant and regional minorities, institutional frameworks of language policies and discourses in and around the minority communities.

Health Care and Social Security

Health care and social security, both traditional areas of migration research, were only marginally dealt within the framework programme. The objective of one project was a comparison between two European majority and minority communities in terms of their respective networks and family support relations under the aspects of ageing, gender and ethnicity (mcf-4.18). Two historically distinct welfare states with different kinds of welfare provisions (pension system and social services) were analysed with special attention given to the recent restructuring of the different regimes through the Community Care Act 1990 in the UK and the Care Insurance Law 1995 (Pflegeversicherungsgesetz) in Germany. The differential axes of gender, age, ethnicity or class – considered to be social constructs – produce 'real' effects by creating various identities and power relations, or by determining inclusion or exclusion. The aim of the project was to find out more about the invention of new techniques and planning, existing community networks and the intergenerational support relations.

Regarding health care, one project concerned HIV/AIDS preventive strategies (mhr4c-eth73). The aim of this study was to strengthen cooperation among researchers on the subject. First experiences with different preventive strategies were compared. Preliminary results were proposed and discussed. Since there were different approaches of prevention for different groups, five areas of study were chosen: the monitoring of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) to determine changes in behaviour, prevention strategies for the general population, males who have sexual relations with other males, intravenous drug users, and migrant popu-

lations. Concerning migrant populations, research was conducted in twelve European countries. In each country, existing networks on either migration or HIV/AIDS issues were contacted for relevant information and data on the subject. A second step consisted of the establishment of a specific network for experts working in the field of migration and HIV/AIDS. Propositions for guidelines and recommendations were formulated. The aim of another concerted action was to investigate whether there is a genetic predisposition to become infected with HIV upon exposure or to develop AIDS once infected with HIV (mhr4c-eth74).

Family, Youth and Elderly Immigrants

The topics of elderly care and an ageing migrant population were not directly covered by any projects. However, as already has been noted, some research efforts did deal with this issue on the side. Children, youth and generational differences in the immigration population were looked at on an acceptable level, especially since these topics have been much debated in recent years in the migration studies field. A central question was raised by a project dealing with the composition of migration flows (mcf-4.42). In this project, the involvement of children in migration decisions and their experiences with migration were examined, particularly concerning questions to their identity, their sense of belonging and their legal status. Also their subjective understanding of the impact of migration on their family was analysed.

The objective of another research project was to study the social integration of young people in the Iberian societies, in particular those with African backgrounds (mcf-4.33). Focus was placed on topics such as youth employment, social and family relations, religious beliefs, socio-political participation, identity and gender relations. The key aspect of the research project was the role of money in young ethnic minority groups. Another project dealt with the effects of immigration and integration on children whose parents were international migrants (tser-mes5). Research focused on national policies and strategies in selected EU member states and on the behaviour of the target group in conflict situations.

Since the children of immigrant origin are a risk category in terms of social exclusion, the aim of a further project was to understand the needs of these children and to search for practical guidelines to ameliorate their problems, especially in the field of social exclusion (tser-mes10). The analysis focussed on the impact of professionals in education, social work, etc. on the social condition of these children. The objective of a related research project was to gain insight on the situation of young disadvantaged ethnic minorities facing unemployment, racism and discrimination in three European cities (mcf 4.34). A particular focus was placed on the activities, social impact and leadership of organisations in this field. The development of new theoretical knowledge, the pinpointing of strategies used to overcome exclusion and the understanding of the relationship between young disadvantaged ethnic minorities and institutions can be seen as further objectives of this project.

Nine research teams in six European countries investigated the development of national, ethnolinguistic and religious identity in children and adolescents (intas-migrat360). The research target was the discovery of potential similarities and differences. Development sequences that are common in children were investigated irrespective of their backgrounds. The project's research interests included the design of educational programmes to facilitate the formation of positive ethno-national identities and to influence social policy and political decision-making. The purpose of another study was to compare and analyse the psychological and social behaviour of adolescents (intas-em28). Four groups of adolescents were studied: Jewish adolescents living in Moscow, non-Jewish adolescents living in Moscow, Jewish adolescents who had immigrated to Israel during the 1990s and native-born adolescents whose parents immigrated to Israel during the 1970s. Further, the effects of migration or a cultural minority status on family functioning and the adolescents' self-esteem were reviewed.

The way in which young people constructed their identities in two European countries was investigated by a further research effort (mcf-4.12). Under review were individual change, social interaction and the definition of identity formation. Migration was chosen as a key point of the study, as it highlighted these relational processes through the contrast between two different realities.

Leisure and Sports

Topics regarding immigration, leisure and sports were hardly analysed in the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. Immigration has, though, induced great changes in leisure activities, sports and food. Only one project in the framework programme context covered this issue. Here, anti-racist campaigns, the functional character of sports for institutional structures of states or local authorities and the relationship between sport and society were evaluated in a comparative manner regarding the USA, Germany and England (tmr-rtn2). The maintenance of discriminatory gender relations through sports was also selected as a central topic of this project.

Women and Gender

Perhaps the largest inadequacy is the lack of women's and gender studies projects under the migration, cultural diversity and ethnicity-related projects funded by the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. The evaluators had expected a considerable number of projects dealing with women and gender aspects of migration. However, only three projects were identified, although gender issues were mentioned in other research activities.

The first project in this thematic field dealt with social exclusion with regard to gender and European welfare regimes (tser-gwg3). The concept of citizenship played a central role here. In a second project based on socio-anthropological as-

sumptions surrounding the meaning behind cultural features of women of Arab-Muslim origin, possible changes in these features due to migration were investigated (mcf-4.40). The focus was placed on interconnected subject areas concerning the meaning of cultural characteristics, religious aspects, the influence of migration on particular aspects of culture and the definition given to these women through institutional policies in receiving countries. The impact of multicultural and integrationist policies on Moroccan migrant women in Italy and in the UK were analysed. The aim of a third study was to research the subjective perception of group identity as determined by ethnicity and gender (iccr-femmigr). This project also aimed at providing insight into how political concerns and difficulties in multiculturalism and feminist debates could be overcome by learning from the ways in which conflicting interests or identities are normally dealt with. The major findings showed that there is tension between the subjective perception and experience of identity on the one hand, and the public and political debate on the other.

Conclusion

To conclude this preliminary summary of findings, it appears that the projects selected for research were rather arbitrary. Little connection existed among the various research projects, and it is not quite clear how internal collaboration took place. Many projects speak of having established networks; however, such networks do not appear in the various media, and thus have not proven very successful. It also seems as if these networks have not had much success in creating long-term cooperation structures. Indeed, the often unclear presentation of results gives us an impression that is difficult to systematise. Practical or sociological outputs of projects are often mentioned, but problems with the realisation of such must be noted.

In another sense, the dimensions of the funded research projects seem to be uneven. In some cases, rather large research groups (sometimes up to ten members) worked on projects that were very similar to other projects consisting of only one Ph.D. researcher and an advisor. It seems that the decision-making process regarding which applications for funding should be approved, was run only by individual and programme group evaluations, in lieu of problem-oriented discussions concerning the fields of research that should be financed.

Interdisciplinarity is widely established in the projects, but the level of (self) reflection on this type of research collaboration seems to be low. The same is the case with the cooperation across European national boundaries. There is hardly any mention of the Europeanisation of problems and research issues. With regard to the topics looked at under the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes themselves, almost all concerned institutional change, transformation or flows embedded in regional or global structures. In general, it seems as if there was a lack of reflection on new insights or innovative research activities.

6.   Quantitative Analysis of the Research in the Areas of Migration, Cultural Diversity and Ethnicity in the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes

In order to provide a quantitative analysis of the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes regarding migration, cultural diversity and ethnicity, an analytical grid was developed. Supported by the statistics programme SPSS, the available project descriptions and outcomes were assigned to a set of categories in accordance with a topical cluster developed in a questionnaire.

A total of 109 projects relevant to migration research were characterised according to the analytical grid. The projects involved an average of four partner organisations and 21 researchers, therefore each partner organisation participated in these projects with an average of five researchers. Taking into consideration that only projects carried out within the minimal timeframe were analysed (that is, single conferences were considered), the average project lasted approximately 23 months. Projects funded within the TSER and HP had an average duration well above this overall average, whereas the average duration of TMR and INTAS projects was notably shorter.

Graph 6.1: Projects in the Sample by Programme
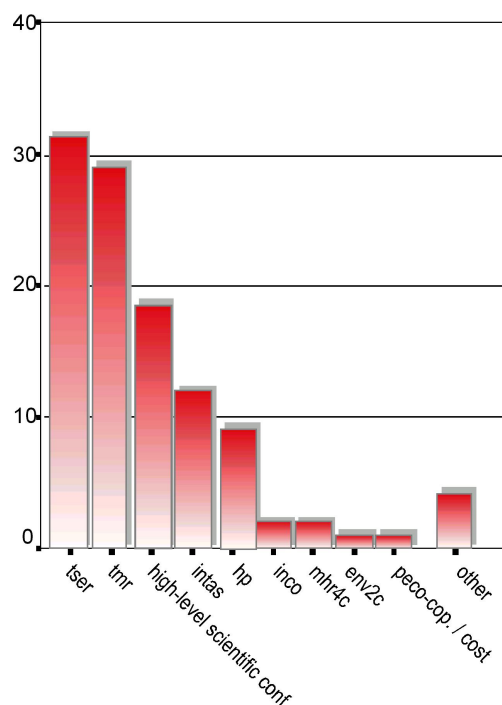
More than half of the 109 projects in the sample were funded by the TSER and TMR programmes. Included in the TMR programmes are the Marie-Curie-Fellowships. INTAS, HP and HLSC funded approximately ten projects each. All other programmes were only marginally relevant to the sample, namely INCO,

ENV2C MHR4C, Peco-Copernicus and Telematics. This can be explained for two reasons. First, the emphasis, objectives or structure of the specific programmes prevented or hampered research in issues relevant to migration and ethnicity, or migration has no relevance to the respective fields of these projects.

The high number of projects on migration within TMR, TSER, INTAS, HLSC and HP can be explained by examining the general objectives and the structure of these programmes. Of these programmes, TSER and HP specifically emphasised socio-economic research. Regarding TMR, INTAS and HLSC, socio-economic research played an important part as well. Migration – as defined in its narrower sense as the movement of persons – and its surrounding thematic fields appear to be issues at the centre of social, human and economic science. The following figures show that issues such as 'social exclusion', 'economy and labour' and 'demography' are highly relevant to projects related to migration (see Graph 6.3).

Graph 6.2: Dissemination Method used in selected Programmes
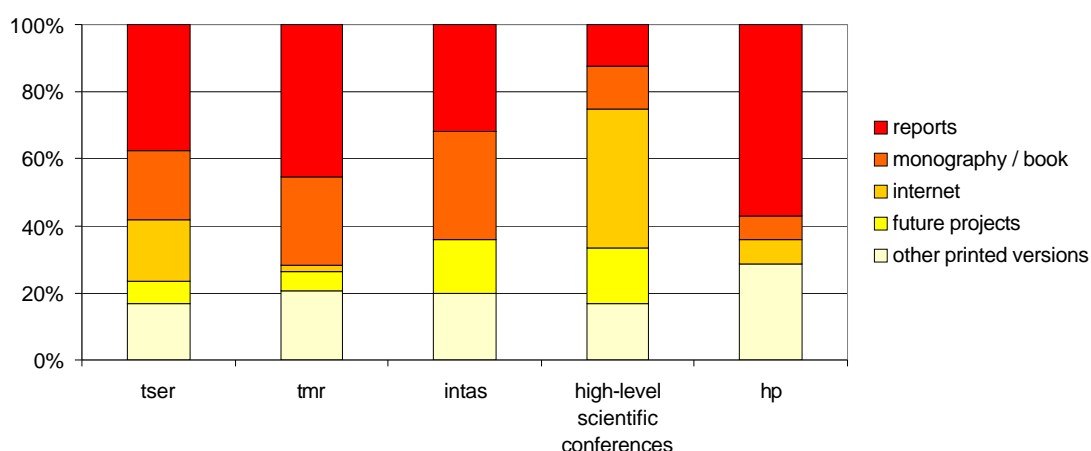
This graph indicates the dissemination method chosen for the respective programme. With the exception of HLSC, reports are the most important dissemination methods for most projects. Although most projects have more than one form of dissemination, the percentage of reports constitute the same percentage as both monographs and other printed materials combined.

Strikingly few projects used the internet as a dissemination channel, although it can be considered to be the easiest and most contemporary way of distributing results. The HLSC programme is an exception here, because the internet was intensively used to distribute the results of the scientific conferences at hand. The dissemination via the internet, which would increase the influence of the results of projects in future debates was marginal for projects of the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes.

In general, different variables influenced the methods of dissemination. These include: the 'contract policy' (the dissemination methods agreed upon with the EC

in the initial contract), the structure and objective of the projects as well as the individual preferences and priorities of the project partners.

The decision is not always clear why a certain dissemination method was utilised and not others, although some assumptions can be made. The high number of reports, for example, is due to the contract policy, which obliges that reports be written and signed by all partners in the projects at hand. In contrast, the use of internet is not often a part of the contract – possibly because the use of this new technology was not yet common and available to all project partners, or possibly because its use was not appropriate for the majority of the projects. The projects being evaluated belonged to the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes, which were carried out between 1994 and 2002. As the internet only became a common and widespread tool after 1999, this may partly explain its low use, especially regarding TMR and TSER, both of which belonged to the 4th Framework Programme.

Similarly, the publication of monographs and other printed publications may depend on different factors and variables, including printing and dissemination cost and the amount of effort required to produce printed publications.

Graph 6.3: Research Topics in the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes
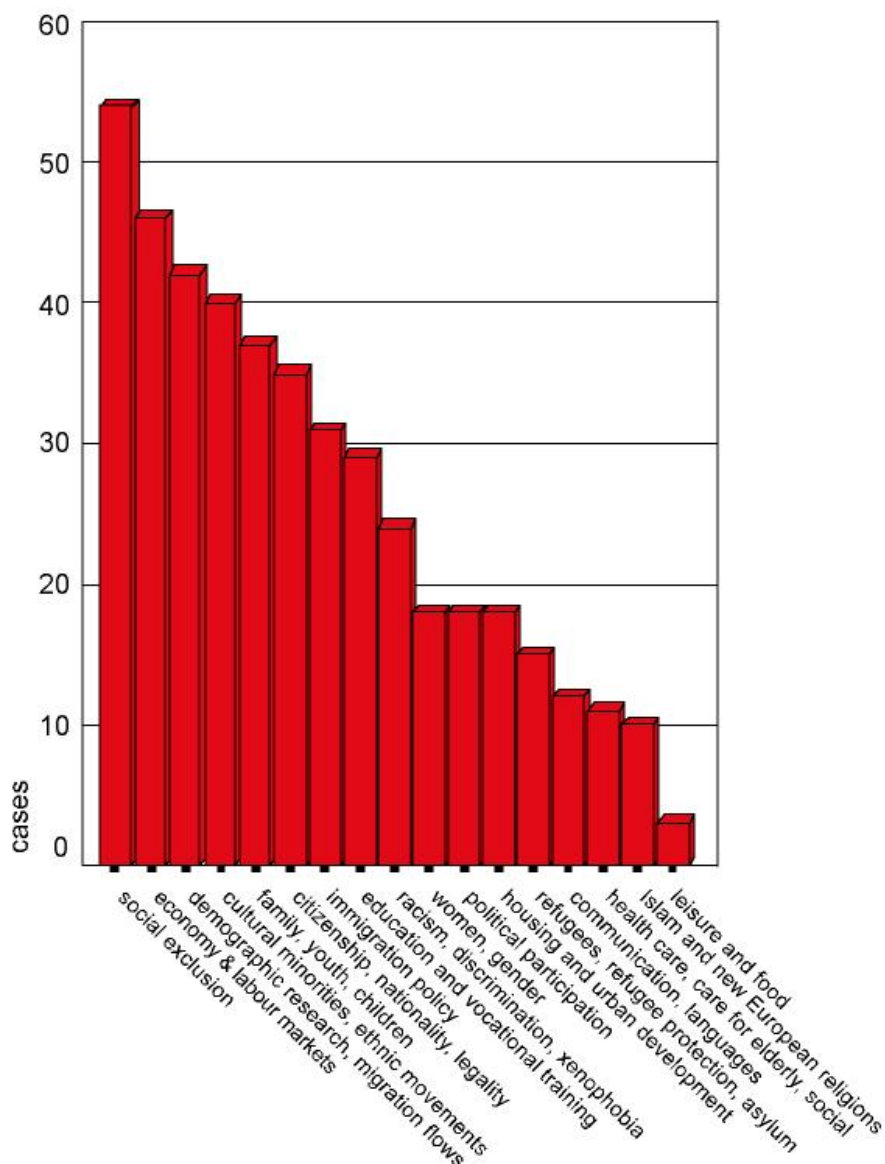
The topics covered by the research projects show a linear distribution with a high representation of the research topics 'social exclusion', 'economy and labour' and 'demography'. Topics such as 'deviant behaviour', 'refugees' and 'women and gender' seem to be of lower relevance in the research projects in the sample. The preceding graph, however, does not give information on the range and interconnectedness of topics within the individual projects, even though multiple responses were possible in the survey.

Due to the fact that a high percentage of research projects were financed under the TSER programme, which correspond to the priorities and objectives of this programme (the programme is explicitly targeted towards categories such as exclusion and integration), it is not surprising that an overrepresentation of such topics in the sample exists.

**Graph 6.4: Research Topics by Programme: TSER and TMR
(including Marie-Curie-Fellowships)**
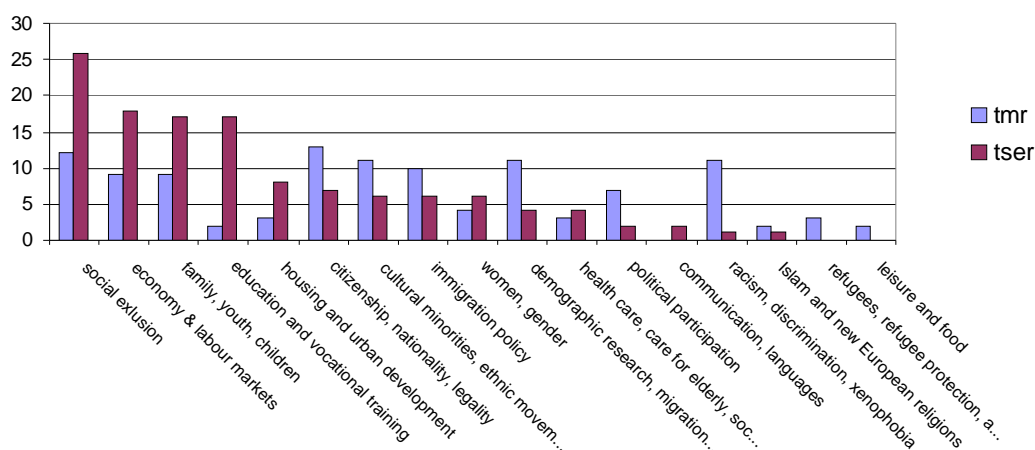
A comparison between these two programmes was conducted because the majority of the projects in the sample were financed under TSER and TMR. In addition, it was intended to research information regarding differences in the selection of research topics between more or less 'well established' research institutions, such as those represented in the TSER programme, and 'early stage' researchers, such as those represented in the TMR/Marie-Curie-Fellowship programme.

Overall, the overrepresentation of the topic 'social exclusion' is once again apparent. The representation of the topics 'social exclusion' and 'economy and labour market' is twice as high in TSER as in TMR. However, topics such as 'nationality and citizenship' and 'racism and discrimination' are significantly more common for TMR/Marie-Curie-Fellowships than for TSER.

A breakdown of the partners involved in the projects according to their disciplinary backgrounds may provide insight into the manner in which migration was conceived within the projects funded by the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. At the same time, it has to be considered that some disciplines have rather fuzzy boundaries and that the institutions involved in the projects may consist of researchers from various disciplinary backgrounds.

Graph 6.5: Disciplines involved in Research Projects
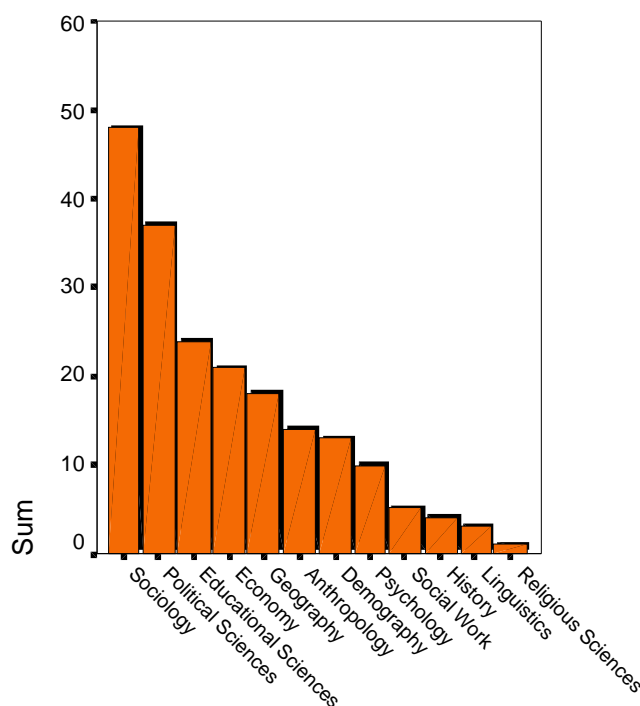
This graph indicates that disciplines with sociological and political science backgrounds are the most represented disciplines.

The affinity of institutions from a given disciplinary background towards research programmes (and vice-versa) is represented in the following graph. Only programmes and disciplines which are represented by more than ten projects were considered here.

Graph 6.6: Disciplines of the coordinating Institution by Research Programme
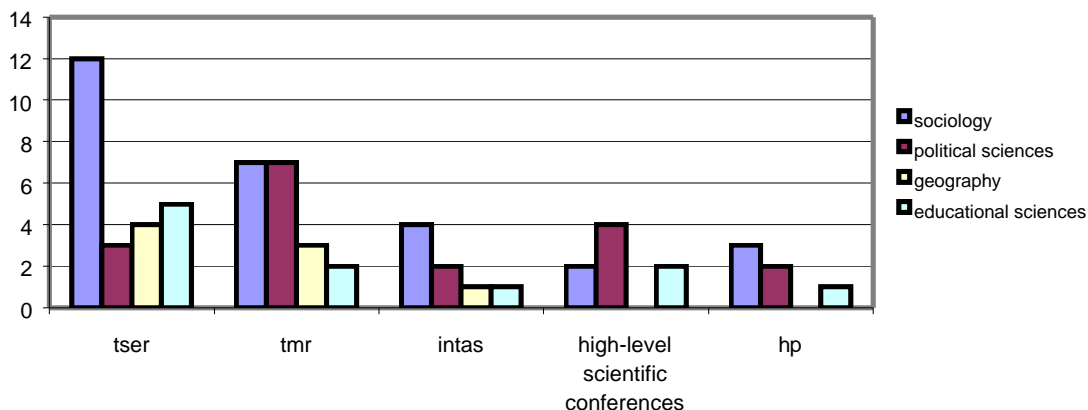
This graph indicates that sociology is over-represented in TSER and INTAS, and under-represented in HLSC. Political science is over-represented in HLSC and TMR, and under-represented in INTAS. Other disciplines, such as geography, are over-represented in TSER, and under-represented in INTAS and HLSC. Educational sciences is over-represented in HLSC and TSER, and under-represented in INTAS.

The degree of interdisciplinarity contained in the funded projects was measured through dividing the sum of the various research disciplines present in each project by the total number of partners involved in the project. This index is, of course, determined by the disciplinary definitions used within this evaluation (as shown in Graph 6.6). This calculation leads to an index ranking between one (each partner comes from a different discipline) to 0,5 (twice as many partners as disciplines present in the project). Values near zero indicate a low degree of interdisciplinarity. To avoid distortions due to the variables resulting from the different numbers of partners involved in projects, this classification has only been performed for projects with at least four partners, which is also the average number of partners involved in projects funded through the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes.

Graph 6.7: Research Programmes broken down by Interdisciplinarity Index
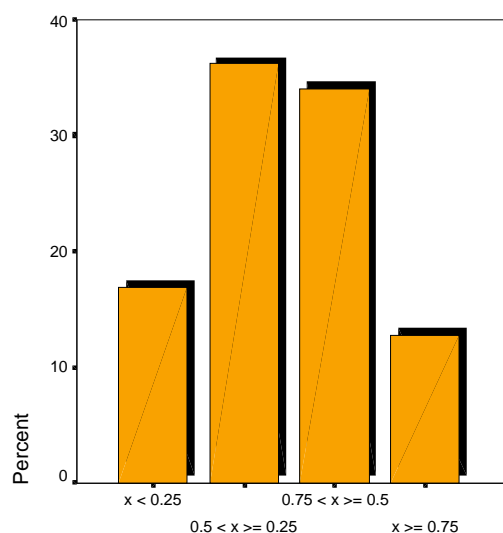
Graph 6.7 shows a nearly perfect normal distribution, with high values in the two mid-range categories and comparatively low values in the low- and high-range categories (below 0.25 and above 0.75). It must be stressed that it is difficult to draw reliable conclusions from data that comprises a low case number. In general, though, the degree of interdisciplinarity among migration-relevant projects funded under the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes is remarkable. Only approximately one-fourth of the projects in the sample have values below 0.25, meaning that around 75 percent of the projects have a high level of interdisciplinarity. However, as interdisciplinarity is required as a precondition for the funding of projects, this finding is not that surprising. The question that then remains is in which way

the degree of interdisciplinarity realised under the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes is to be judged as sufficient.

Graph 6.8: Selected Research Programmes by Interdisciplinarity Index
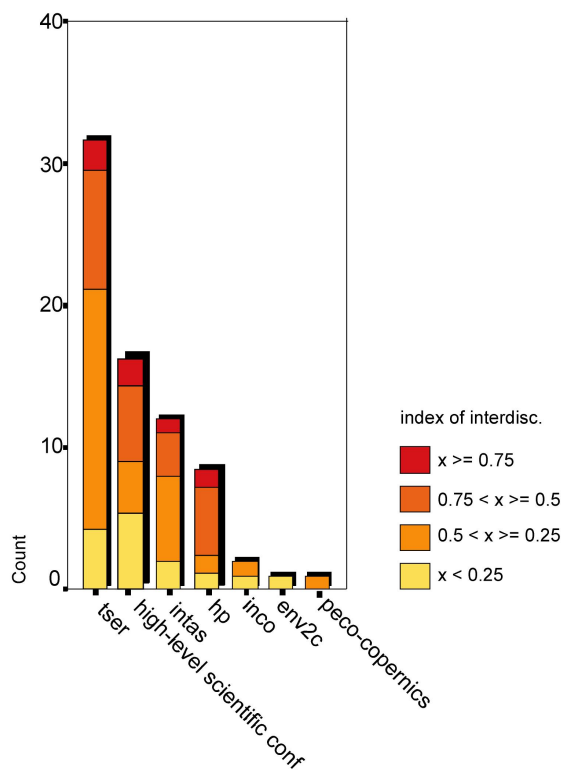
In Graph 6.8, interdisciplinarity is further differentiated according to the various programmes at hand. This graph shows that projects funded through HP show the highest degree of interdisciplinarity according to the index created, followed by TSER and INTAS. INCO projects show a higher degree of interdisciplinarity than HLSC, although the case numbers for the two programmes are relatively small. For Peco-Copernicus and ENV2C projects, case numbers are too small to allow any conclusions on interdisciplinarity.

In general, the determination of the interdisciplinarity index shows that TSER, INTAS and INCO have a normal distribution, with high values in the both mid-range categories and low values in the extremes. HLSC has relatively low values in the interdisciplinary index. A probable explanation may be that conferences are still more likely to be organised with a single disciplinary focus, as the scientific communities who meet at these conferences are mainly determined by discourses within disciplines in which the participants engage.

Another aberrant case is HP. Half of all cases are located in the highest category ($x => 0.75$) and nearly all cases have a value higher than 0.5. This is due to the successful application of the contract conditions regarding interdisciplinarity. It is even possible to suggest that HP, which was financed under the 5th Framework Programme, marks progress in the achievement of interdisciplinarity in comparison with the other programmes funded under the 4th Framework Programme.

Graph 6.9: Origin of Coordinating and Partner Institutions
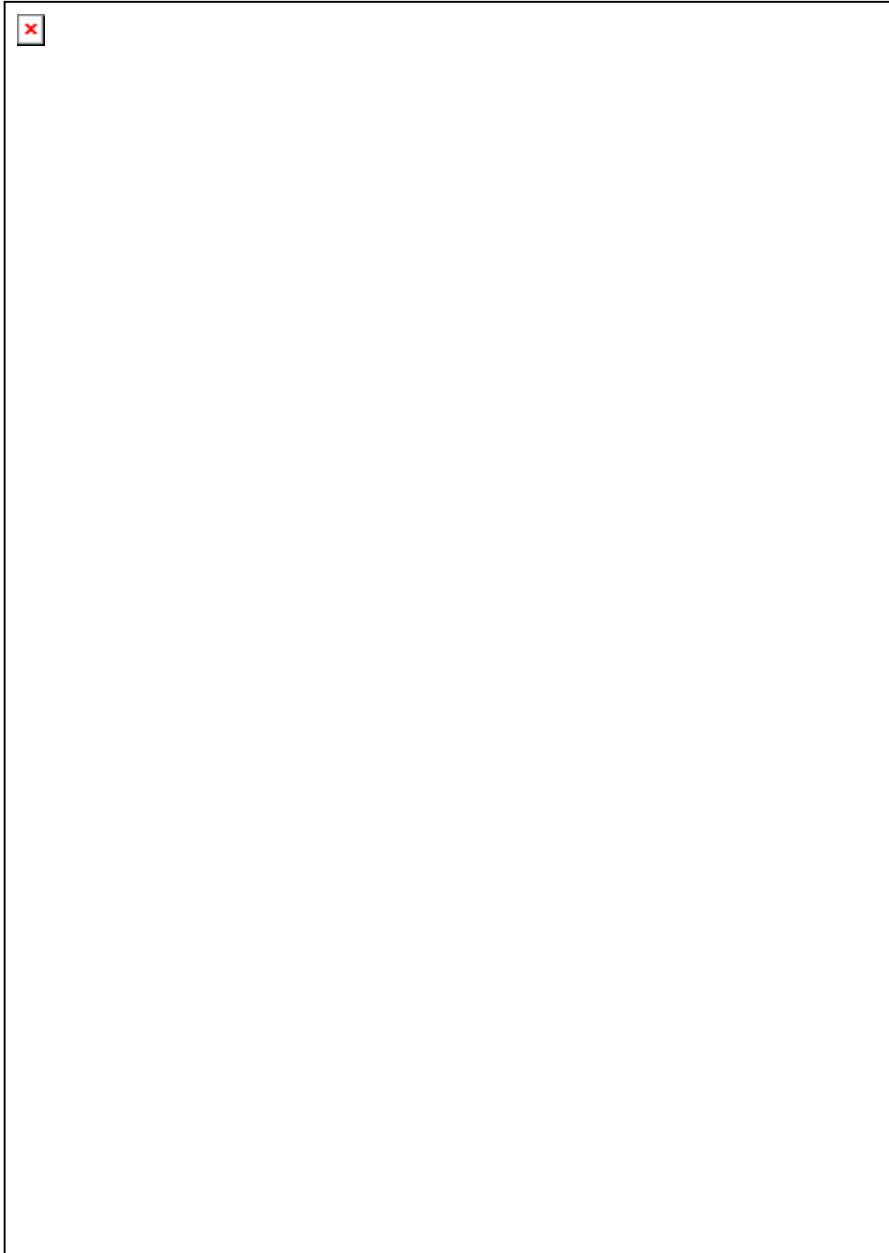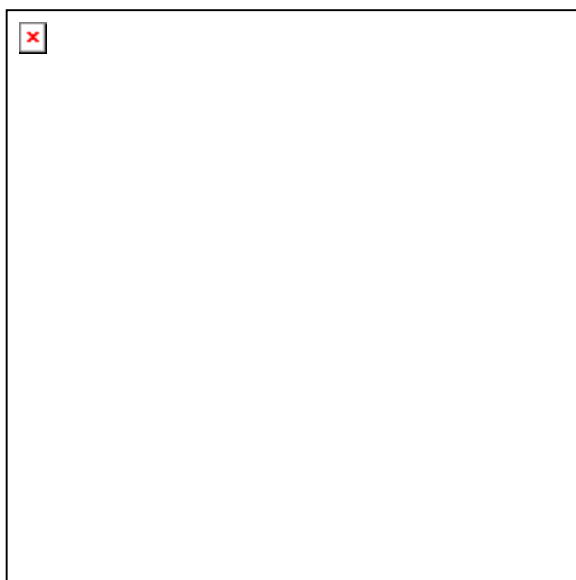
Research institutions from the UK are by far the most commonly represented within the projects observed. Germany is the second most commonly represented country, with a significant distance from the UK value. Italy, France and the Netherlands make up the next most commonly represented institutions, all significantly lower than Germany.

If one only considers the coordinating institutions by country, the presence of research institutions from the UK is even stronger. These institutions coordinated as many projects as the institutions of the following three countries combined. Institutions from France, Greece and Spain were only seldom coordinating institutions. Instead, there is a continuous presence of institutions from these countries as partners. Institutions from smaller countries, such as Belgium, Austria and the Netherlands, are also well represented. On the other hand, French institutions are rarely present as coordinating countries. The distribution of most of the other countries reflects more or less the impact of the respective country's size and the number of research institutions present.

Institutions from the UK are represented in 65 percent of all projects. German institutions are represented in nearly half of the projects and Italian, French and Dutch institutions in roughly one-third of all projects. The Russian Federation is the most important national non-EU project partner in the sample. In general, the degree of internationalisation (beyond the EU and Europe) is quite high as the indicator 'others' shows.

One reason for this observation may be an issue of language. The status of English and French as the most important working languages within the EU does correspond to the respective importance of the two languages within research projects.

Comparing the representation of countries of coordinating institutions over the different programmes is a rather difficult task due to the unequal participation of EU member states. Nonetheless, some statements can be made for member states with higher case numbers, such as the UK with 39 research projects, Germany with 12 and Italy with 10. The institutions from the UK in the sample show a significant affinity for the TMR programme – 49 percent of all projects (19 cases)

with coordination from the UK take place within this programme. Italian institutions are especially present in the TSER programme, with 50 percent of all Italian coordinated projects, although this assertion is drawn on the basis of a rather low base of ten cases. Other important coordination countries of institutions in Germany or in the Netherlands show a more equal distribution across the different programmes.

Graph 6.10: Scales covered by the Research Projects
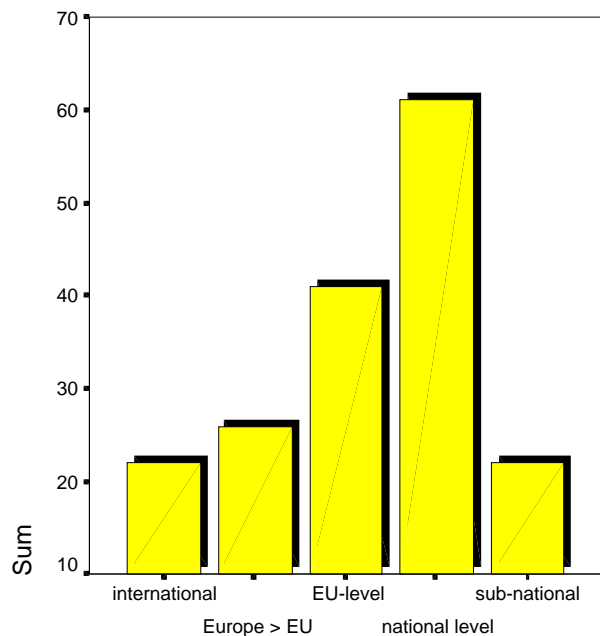
The evaluated projects cover different scales, from the international (covering also non-European states) to the sub-national or regional level. The intermediary scales have been categorised as 'larger than EU level' whenever EU member states and

other European states (e.g. accession states) are included and as 'EU-level' whenever only member states are concerned. The category 'national level' refers to research focusing on the national scale, but which may also compare different states. The evaluation scheme permitted the characterisation of research projects through several geographic categories, e.g. when different regions within different EU member states were compared.

The national research level of the studies under examination, which were broken down by absolute frequency, is shown in Graph 6.11. Most of the studies were completed in the UK, Italy, Germany and other EU member states. With the exception of the UK, the coverage of national research areas corresponds quite well to the population size as far as EU member states are concerned. As the graph indicates, EU member states from the Mediterranean region are well-represented and reflect the novelty and the growing importance of these countries as immigration countries. In the sample, eastern European countries did not play an equally important role as study areas. Russia is by far the most important in this group. In contrast to their geopolitical roles, southeastern European countries, such as Albania, Romania and Bulgaria, are hardly represented as national study objects.

Graph 6.11: Geographical Study Scales (Countries covered by Research)
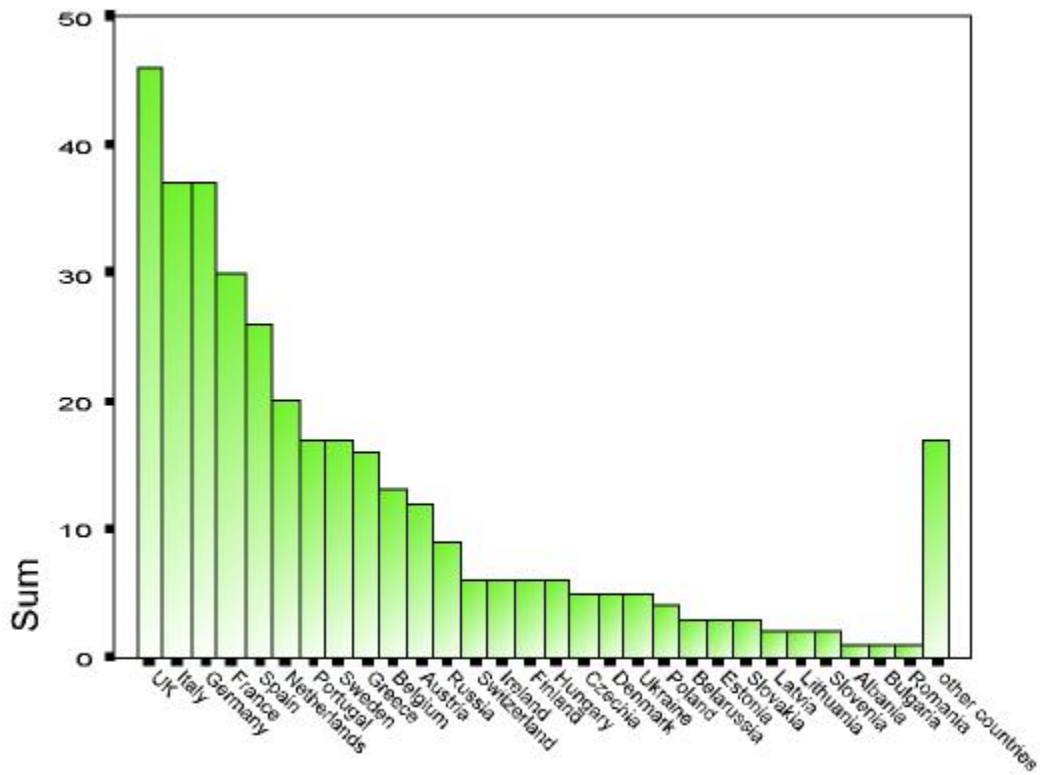
An important factor for the nature of research coverage may be due to the national composition of project networks. In order to test this hypothesis, the participation of a research institution from a certain country in a project was used as a potential predictor for the country also being a research area within the same project. Correlations are high (from 0.5 to 0.9) and significant.

Exceptions to this general rule are the countries most present in the projects (UK, Germany and Italy). These show only bias correlation. In other words, institutions from these countries also tend to research other countries and, at the same time, institutions from other countries tend to do research on these countries.

On the other hand, Poland has the lowest correlation (0.34) regarding the number of Polish research institutions involved in projects in comparison to the number of projects dealing with Poland as a topic. Polish institutions were involved in only two out of four projects researching Poland.

Graph 6.12: Geographical Study Scales (Macro-Regions covered by Research)
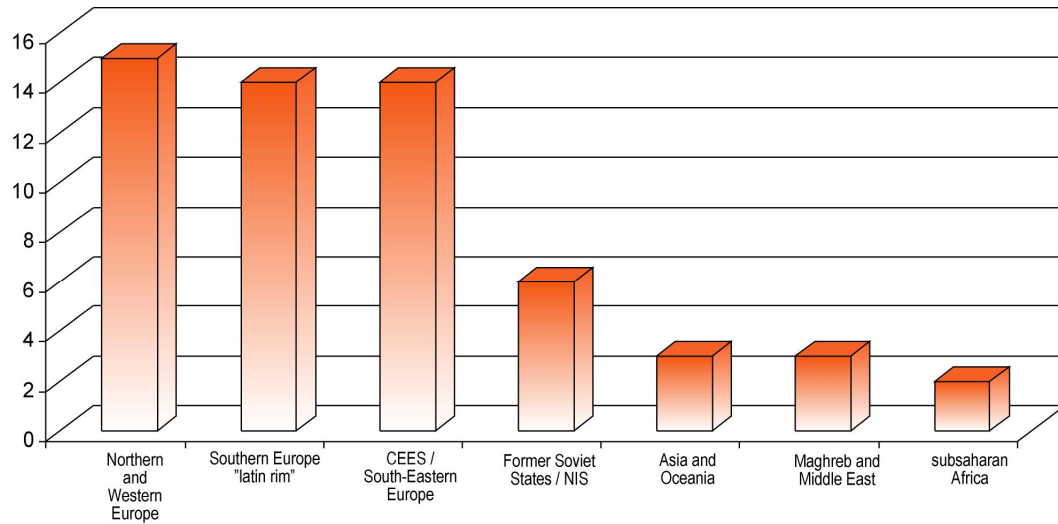
This graph shows the macro-regions in which the studies were carried out. With this, one can observe the relationship and differences between development and further integration of peripheral European regions within and outside of the EU. One can conclude, to some extent, the importance of migration for these peripheral countries – as well as the importance of their system of integration towards the EU. On the other hand, peripheral regions on a world-wide scale play only a minor role in the sample. Asian, African, Middle Eastern and Arabian countries are not reflected by this research. This presents a major problem for research on migration and ethnicity.

Graph 6.13: Data Collection Method
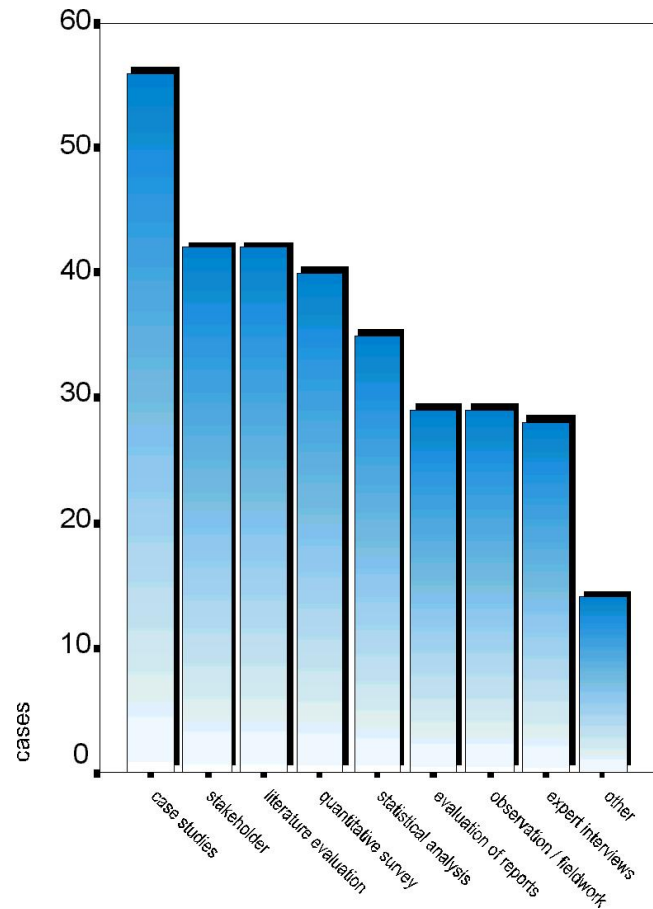
Graph 6.13 indicates the variety of methods that were applied in the projects. The majority of projects were carried out in the form of one or more case studies. Literature reviews were undertaken in nearly half of all cases. Other methods used for data collection included interviews, surveys, analyses of statistics and other information.

There is no definite weighting of quantitative or qualitative methods. Nonetheless, when evaluated altogether, there are clearly more cases of qualitative methods, such as open interviews with experts and stakeholders as well as observation methods, than of quantitative methods. Moreover, the surveys allowed for multiple responses. Therefore, the total number of responses is much higher than the number of projects. Consequently, it can be assumed that the project research was carried out by a combination of methods in most cases.

Graph 6.14: Data Analysis and Interpretation Methods
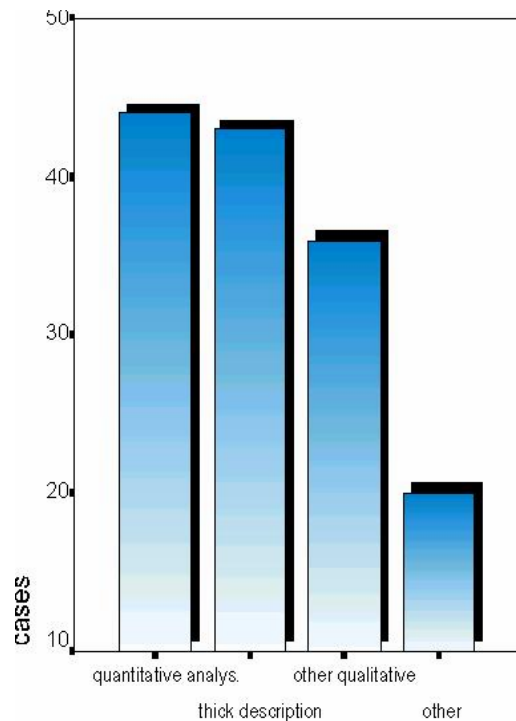
Graph 6.14 provides information on the form of data analysis and interpretation. Multiple responses were permitted. Four categories were formulated: 'qualitative analysis', 'quantitative analysis', 'thick description' (as a special qualitative method) and 'other' were defined. Therefore, the information on this variable is quite general and broad. Nonetheless, a tendency can be observed: a trend towards a qualitative interpretation can be concluded by adding 'thick description' and 'qualitative analysis' together. Despite this tendency towards qualitative analysis, more than 40 projects can still be allocated to the field of 'quantitative analysis'.

By evaluating both graphs (6.13 and 6.14) a dependency between the methods of data collection and the techniques of data analysis can be assumed. By doing so, a high share of qualitative research methods, such as case studies and qualitative interviews, can be observed. This observation should not be weighted too heavily due to the low case numbers in the sample.

On the whole, though, the prevalence of qualitative analysis must be concluded. According to this observation, the following questions arise concerning the interpretation of expert interviews through qualitative methods and the evaluation of statistical surveys been evaluated through quantitative methods.

Table 6.1: Dependency between Data Collection Method and Data Analysis

Variables: **quantitative survey** and **quantitative analysis**

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0,801	0,000
	Cramer's V	0,801	0,000
	Contingency Coefficient	0,625	0,000
N of Valid Cases		109	

Variables: **observation fieldwork** and **thick description**

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0,386	0,000
	Cramer's V	0,386	0,000
	Contingency Coefficient	0,360	0,000
N of Valid Cases		109	

Variables: **analysis of statistics** and **quantitative analysis**

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Approx. Significance
Nominal by Nominal	Phi	0,538	0,000
	Cramer's V	0,538	0,000
	Contingency Coefficient	0,474	0,000
N of Valid Cases		109	

Here, significant dependencies could be detected between 'data collection methods' and 'data analysis'. For three pairs of variables, the contingency coefficients used attain high values. If the coefficient (e.g. Cramer's V) achieves a tendency towards the value '1', dependency between the variables exists.

According to this concept, a cohesion between 'quantitative survey methods' and 'quantitative evaluation' can be assumed. The connection between 'quality' in the surveys and the 'quality' within the evaluation methods is not well-developed. The coefficient for 'observation fieldwork by thick description' has the value 0.386. This means that only a slight connection can be assumed here. In this evaluation, no further dependencies could be found. Generally, we can conclude that dependencies between the survey methods and analysis methods exist only for statistical and other quantitative procedures.

Graph 6.15: Forms of Theory-Building
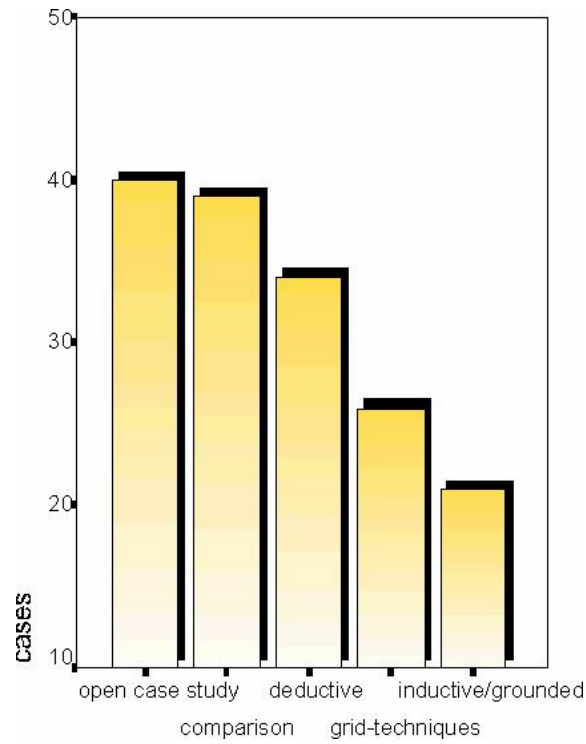
This graph reflects the arrangement of 'theory-building'. Not every project of the sample provides clear information on its process of theory-building. The classification covers a scale of five different methods. The highest number of cases were for the methods of 'open case study', 'comparison' and 'deductive methods'. The categories 'inductive' and 'grid techniques' do not play an important role in theory formation.

Graph 6.16: Focus of the Approach

(1=very general; 6=very specific)
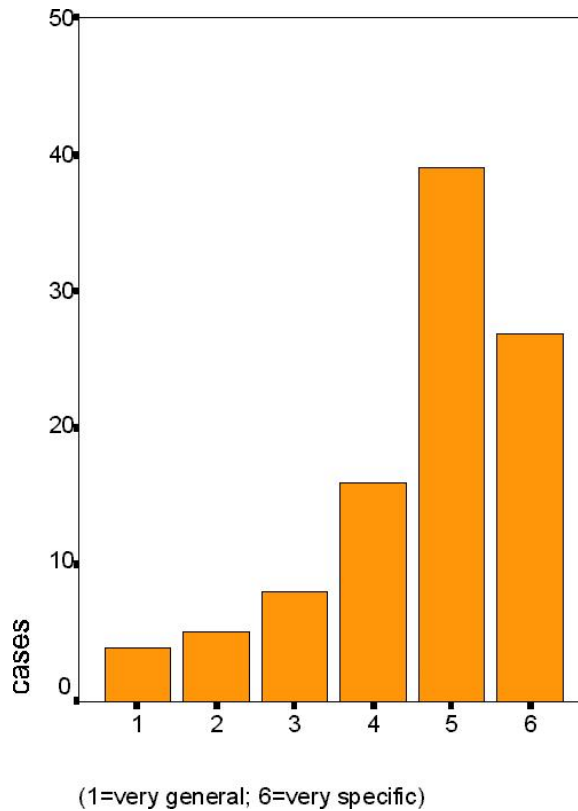
An issue rather loosely related to the topic of research quality is the specificity of the approach chosen in the project. For classifying the projects focus according to this issue, a scale of six degrees was created: '1' stands for a 'very general' and broad approach, '6' means a 'very specific' and narrow focus. As graph 6.16 shows, a clear tendency towards narrower and more specific details was observed (expressed by a modal value of 5).

Graph 6.17: Projects' Approaches by Programmes
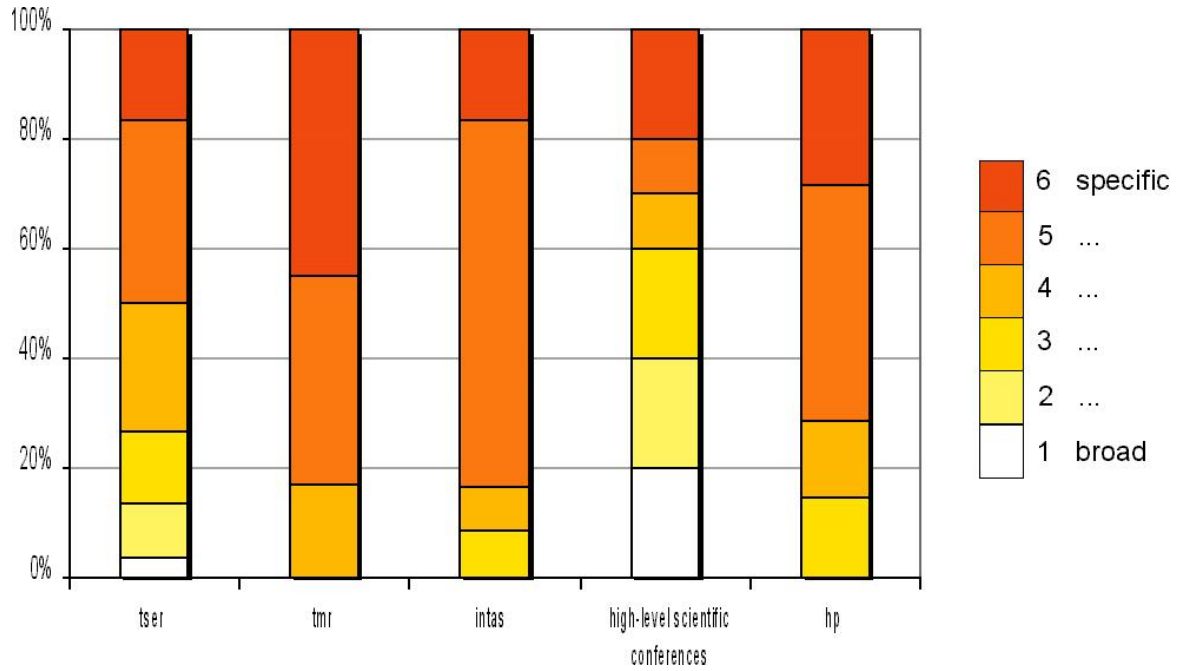
This graph gives an overview of the 'specificity' within the content of the projects. To this end, the distribution shown in graph 6.16 was attributed to the five most important programmes. Graph 6.17 shows the narrowest approaches in the TMR programme, while HLSC was considered to be rather broad in their access to migration. It has to be kept in mind, though, that the programmes have widely different numbers of cases.
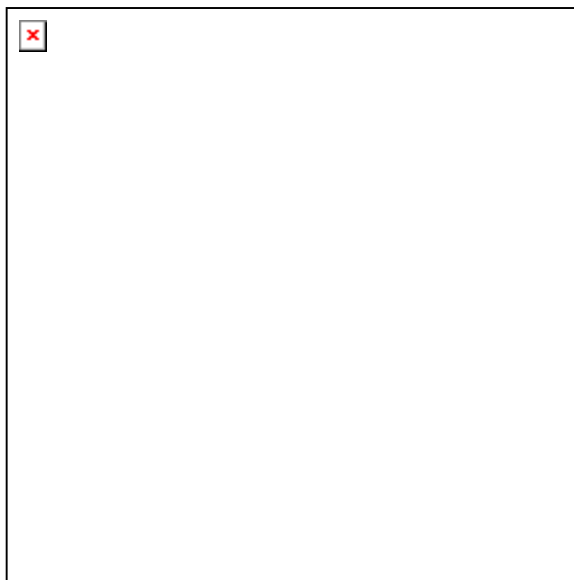
Graph 6.18: Practical Applicability of the Projects
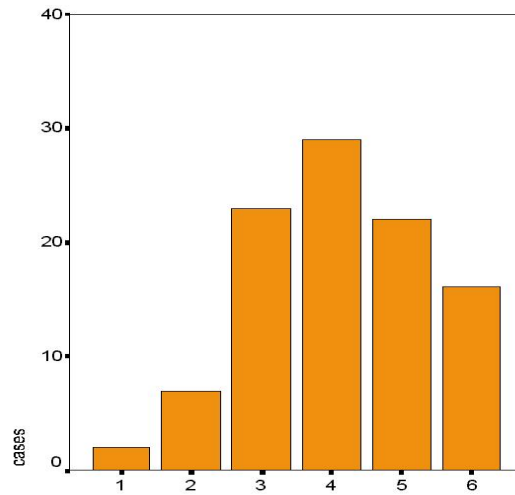
On the scale from '1' to '6', most of the programmes tend to have a high 'practical applicability' with a modal value of '4'. There is a relatively low variance in the distribution, many other programmes have values between '3' and '6'. A high degree of 'practical applicability' can be concluded from this chart.

Graph 6.19: Practical Applicability broken down by Programmes
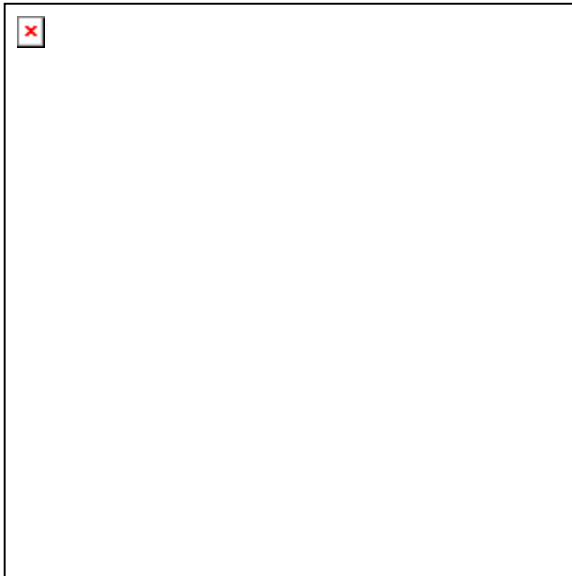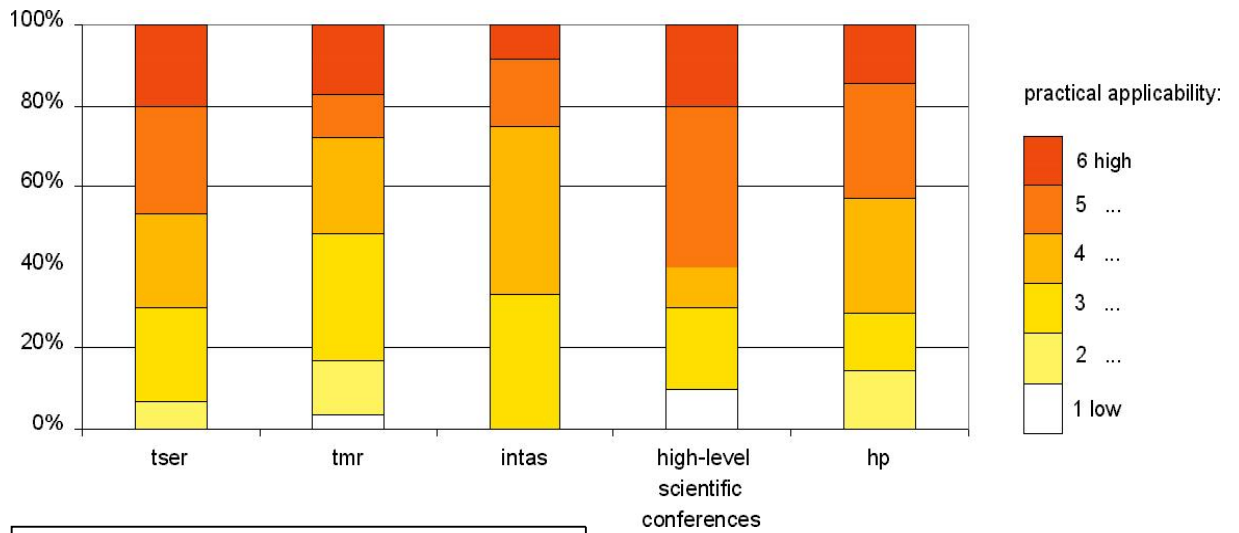
This graph is a breakdown of the estimations on practical applicability down to the programme level. It indicates that nearly all programmes reach a high share of practical applicability. The largest shares of high levels (values of '5' and '6') are reached by the programmes TSER, HP and HLSC.

Graph 6.20: Usefulness for Theory-building

1=low; 6=high
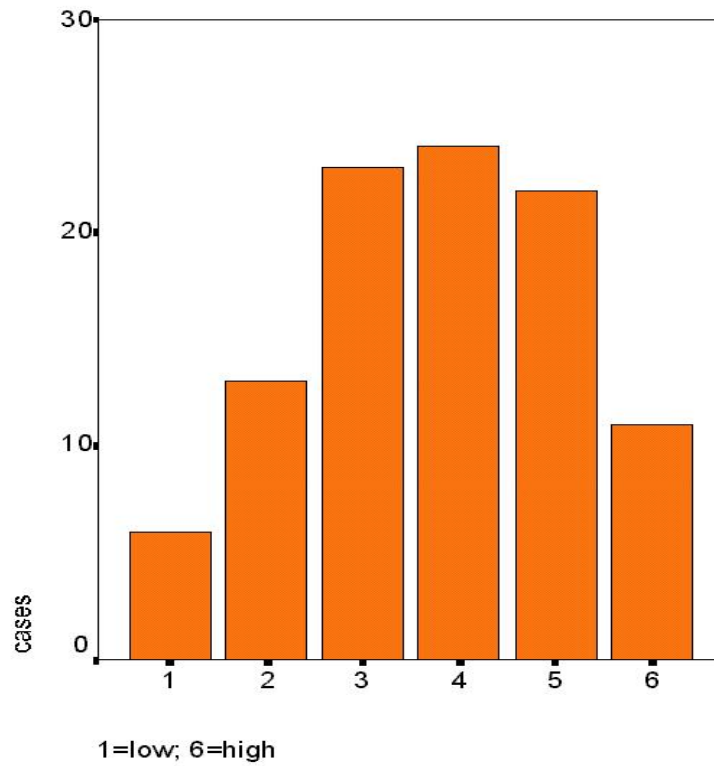
In addition to the efforts undertaken in order to judge the applicability of the projects' findings, their contribution to theory-building was assessed. This assessment, shown in this graph, brought about statistically significant above-average values around the modal value of '4' (on a scale ranking from 1 = low to 6 = high).

Graph 6.21: Novelty of Research

novelty of research
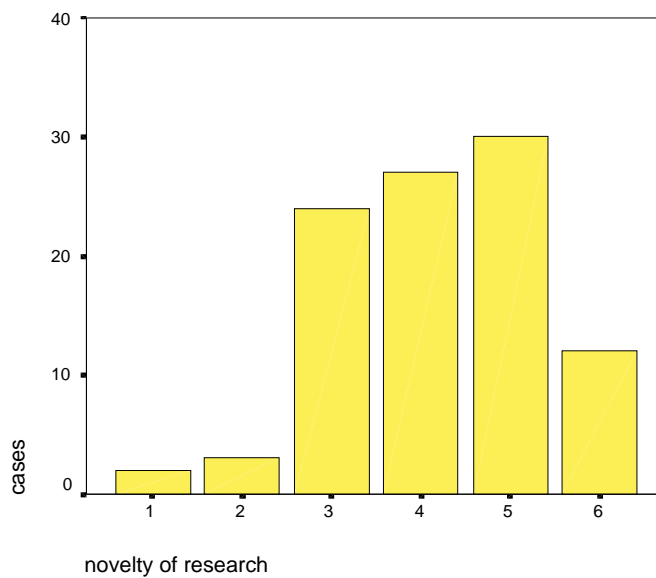
The estimations on the projects' quality concerning 'novelty and innovation' show generally high values.

Graph 6.22: Programme by 'Novelty/Innovative Aspects'
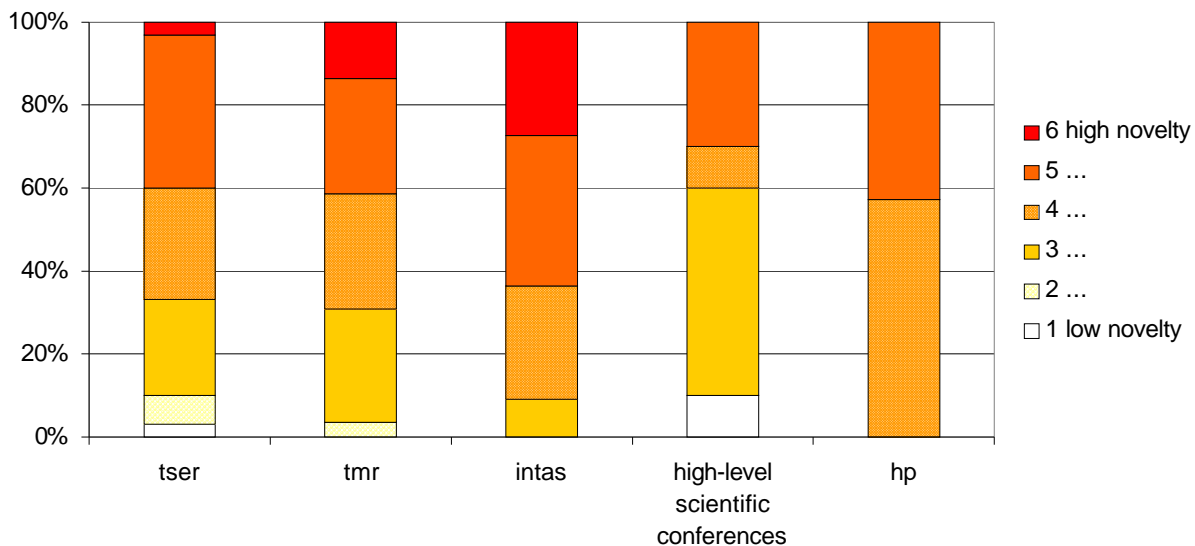
On the level of programmes, this general trend is further differentiated: the two programmes highly represented in the sample (TSER and TMR) show quite comparable classifications. Among the three other programmes (with significantly lower case numbers), the projects funded by INTAS are considered to have produced the most innovative approaches.

Graph 6.23 Usefulness for Europe
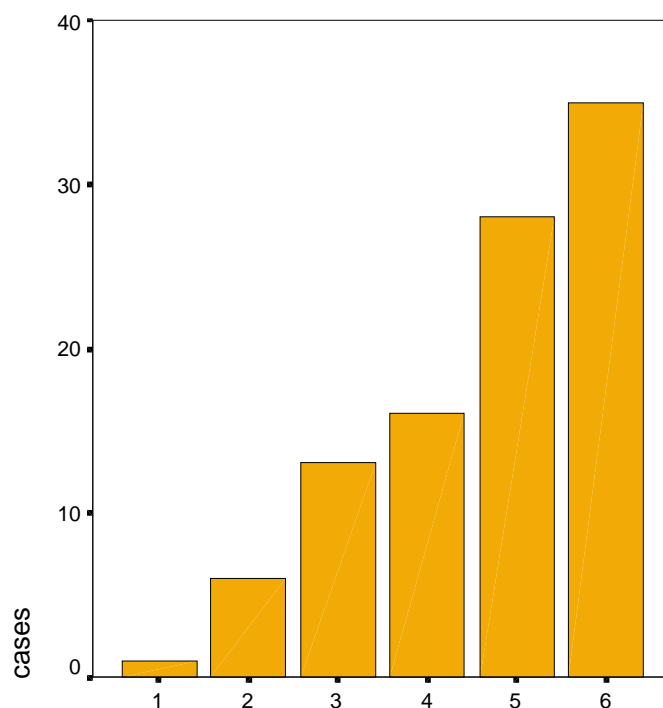
Another quality indicator that was applied to the projects in the sample was their relevance for European questions. This was again ranked from 1 = low to 6 = high. The graph shows a linear increase on the scale from '1' to '6', meaning that by far most of the programmes were attributed with a high relevance and usefulness for Europe.

Differentiating this general distribution by programmes shows that the relevance of 'European questions' reaches higher values for TMR, HLSC and HP. TSER and INTAS do not fit perfectly in this pattern. A reliable statement for the smaller programmes is not useful, because the number of cases is limited.

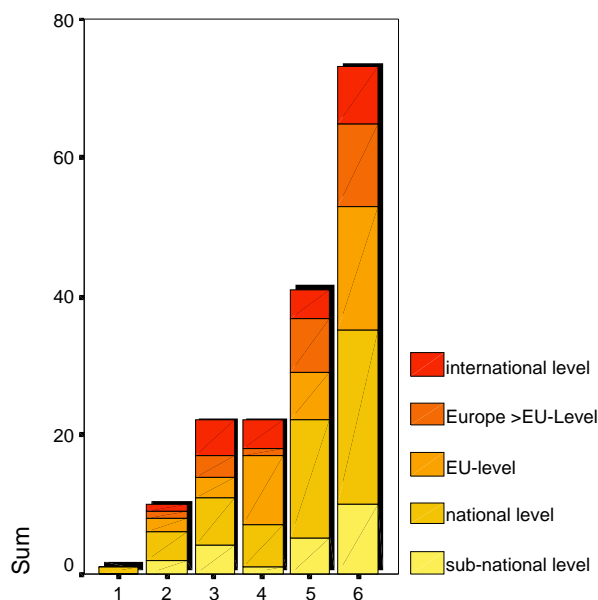**Graph 6.24: Relevance for Migration Research**
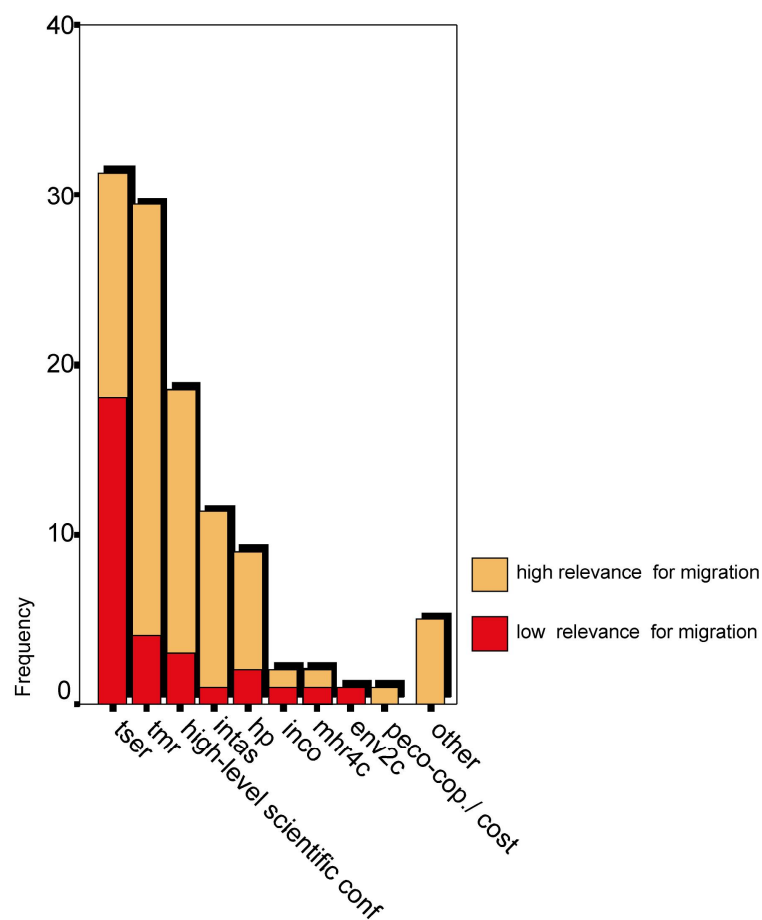
The general relevance of the projects for migration research is the last quality indicator that was chosen to describe the projects in the sample. Roughly speaking, more than two-thirds of all projects were assessed to be highly relevant for migra-

tion research. Deviations from this general rule can be made for TMR and HLSC in the positive and for TSER in the negative sense. The programmes ENV2C and MHR4C did not produce case numbers that would allow a classification according to this criteria.

A last look on the relevance for European questions shall differentiate the general assessments according to the geographical levels covered by the projects. The next graph shows that projects of all study levels are estimated to have reached good results. On closer observation, projects covering the three intermediary levels are considered to produce a very high European added value.

Graph 6.25: Scale of the Study categorised by European Added-Value (1=low; 6=high)

Five projects that were not previously included in the analysis were added to this quantitative analysis. In this regard, it is interesting to note that there is an uneven distribution when covering the areas of migration research with regards to the different subprogrammes of the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. After reviewing the dissemination methods, it becomes clear that the outcomes are not readily available for use in the current debate on migration and ethnicity. Dissemination is, therefore, a central problem. Here, various aspects should be discussed and improved.

The general relevance of the projects for migration research is the last quality indicator that was chosen in order to describe the projects under observation. Roughly speaking, more than two thirds of all projects were assessed as highly relevant for migration research. Deviations from this general rule can be made for TMR and scientific conferences in a positive, for TSER in a negative sense. The programmes ENV2C and MHR4C did not produce case numbers that would allow a classification according to this criteria.

The scope of research topics are shown in this quantitative analysis in a more systematic manner. It becomes quickly obvious that social exclusion, the economy and the labour market are of central interest. As mentioned before, when examining the projects more qualitatively, one can see that the high number of migration flow projects did not reflect upon the entire area covered, but instead reflected on the concentration on certain research subareas.

The multi-disciplinarity of research funded through the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes has been confirmed by this analysis, although this might be a self-fulfilling prophecy, because it was a precondition for the funding of projects. Additionally, though, research institutions from the UK tended to dominate research activities. Reasons for this can be found in the different sizes of the member states of the EU, but also due to the structural dominance of the English language. Also, research on the topic of migration in certain countries, such as the Scandinavian member states, must also be noted here. The lack of representation of then future new member states is an obvious phenomenon.

With regards to theory and methodology, it is clear that comprehensive quantitative methods are declining. Most projects were carried out in the area of data gathering and interpretation through methodologies used in socio-anthropology, qualitative sociology or political science. In terms of theory, there was an interesting variety of world views influencing the research in that often theory-building was based on various epistemological assumptions with regards to pragmatic orientations. Moreover, problems were identified regarding the novelty and innovation of the topics of research. It seems to be the case that not many highly innovative projects were funded.

The European surplus factor is another factor to be mentioned here, as it seemed that the progress made tended to differ from the ad hoc interpretation of the material. It is interesting to note the contrast between the variety of topics that were funded and their relevance in migration research. Here, it seems to be the case that many eclectic projects were undertaken that had relevance to the important issues in migration research today.

7. Conclusion

In the context of this publication, migration research has been defined as a wide area of interdisciplinary academic activities with one special purpose, namely the understanding of cross-border migration and cultural diversity. This broad area of interest includes many topics beyond the disciplinary or classic lines of scientific perspectives. It is the field of study, and not the academic tradition, that defines our sampling of the projects selected from those funded through the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes.

This evaluation intends to accomplish three tasks, the first being the identification of the European added value of the projects funded through the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. Second, the relevance of the funded research activities was determined with regard to the emerging paradigmata in the European and international areas of migration and ethnicity research. Third, this evaluation intended to identify the programme areas' impact on the European and international research levels. It is important to have in mind that this evaluation neither took the 6th Framework Programme into account, nor did it review literature published in 2004. 2004 was a watershed year for migration and cultural diversity research. Various conceptual debates took place that brought together central conceptual and theoretical considerations. International organisations and institutions created commissions and research panels to discuss the situation of migration and cultural diversity research. Additionally, various historical and theoretical volumes were published. All of these publications and finished research activities were not included in this evaluation.

In general, it can be stated that a European research area does exist. Various European institutions, commissions and researchers focus on migration, cultural diversity and ethnicity, as do various European and international networks. However, many of these institutions have not shown sustained capacities and have remained somewhat ad hoc and directly related to project financing. While there seems to be a strong sense of Europeanisation, a strong European research area framework still must be founded in the fields of migration, cultural diversity and ethnicity.

It is obvious that the European institutions have a strong interest in research on migration, cultural diversity and ethnicity. From a viewpoint inside this discourse, one could argue that such research has become a kind of organic field for comparative projects in the European research area. It is impressive how the European research area has developed fruitful cooperation among institutions in the EU member states and beyond, despite the uneven regional participation in projects. It can therefore be stated that the migration, cultural diversity and ethnicity-related projects funded through the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes have contributed to the Europeanisation of research.

Unfortunately, the establishment of a European social science research area has not been sufficiently documented and analysed (cf. the various External Advisory Group Opinions; European Commission: 2004). The European research area itself needs to be an object of research, historiography and social analysis. Research on the local, regional, national, supranational and international levels must also be continuously reviewed. The universalistic concept of scientific progress often contradicts the more localised or nationalised orientation that various researchers and research institutions have. Even theoretical endeavours are still more or less based on national worldview constructions. What is urgently needed is a more intensive study of the Europeanisation of social research of migration and cultural diversity, including a wider reflection of international research and of the influence of various research centres that claim territorial or political hegemony. Important is an analysis of the role of international organisations, commissions and conferences on research developments. Further, as Robert K. Merton has stated, migration research could help the scientific community understand the development of the social sciences in general (Merton: 1995).

Certain problems with the implementation of the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes have become clear in the evaluation process. The various programme areas appear not to have been coordinated with one-another, and it seems apparent that the relationships between them are not clearly defined. The dissemination of results also seems to have been neglected with regard to the projects financed by the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. The number of final reports available appear to be the result of the obligation to finish projects with such documents. Publications are also available. The results of most projects, however, are extremely difficult to obtain. Cooperation with research coordinators and various administrative staff in the research field was positive, if not sufficient, since information here was rather restricted as well. Additionally, it is difficult to understand why the dissemination politics on the EU level does not provide for itself a more detailed website concerning the projects. For example, abstracts of the project proposals are readily available on the servers of the EU, but no reference to the results of the projects. Here, the funding institutions of the EU are asked to make the central referencing of project results more accessible. This would not only aid in the dissemination of results, but would also provide for an increased public recognition that these projects were financed by the EU.

Of course, the 4th and 5th Framework Programme's activities were designed in the 1990s. The transition in central and eastern European societies was undergoing, and the future integration of new member states was an important topic of research. Also, the new forms of nationalism and ethnic conflicts in Europe dominated certain areas of research. It is obvious that north-south developments played a lesser role than the east-west issues. For further EU framework programmes, it is crucial to place north-south aspects of migration more in the forefront of research.

A prominent research area in the projects financed by the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes concerned social exclusion. This might have to do with the fashionable use of the term in the late-1990s. Another area concerned the labour market and economic integration issues. In contrast, issues concerning leisure and food,

religion, health and elderly care, language issues, refugees and refugee protection, urban development and political participation were underrespresented. These only began to be discussed in the early years of the current decade, and research on these topics should be intensified in the future.

It is very interesting that the social sciences were the dominating disciplines involved in the research. Other disciplines, such as pedagogy, economics, geography, etc. are underrepresented. Religious science, linguistics and history are almost entirely absent. Nonetheless, the high level of interdisciplinarity is a positive factor in the research under the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes.

It is not surprising that the United Kingdom is the country with the most research activities in the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. This has to do with the hegemony of English as the European research language as well as with the institutional capacities for international research found in the UK. The fact that Germany, Italy and France follow the UK regarding the number of granted research projects has primarily to do with the relative size of these countries and their academic communities.

Considering the extensive conflicts in academia on methodological approaches, it is surprising that the vast majority of the significant data collection methods are represented in the sampled projects, The various modes of interpretation are nearly evenly distributed with regard to data analysis and theory-gathering methods. Case studies and quantitative analyses were the predominant procedures. The interpretation of forms of theory-building is problematic, due to the fact that migration and cultural diversity research is not a field that has been explained in great detail by project coordinators. Thus, it is difficult to explore the meaning behind the various theory formation descriptions. It is nevertheless interesting that deductive methodologies still dominate, although open case studies, comparative studies and inductive and grounded techniques are also popular.

In accordance with the evaluation of the research efforts in the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes and the review of the current research situation, some general conclusions can be formulated. These include:

- Various gaps of research exist in the area of international migration flows. Especially empirical research on migration systems and migration configurations are lacking. Studies on the continuous development of migration configurations with regard to incipient migration flows are also necessary. Cooperation with migration research institutions in the third countries concerned would be a first step towards improving this situation.

- Continual research on inner-EU migration is necessary, especially with regard to the southern EU member states and the new member states in central and eastern Europe. Areas of greatest urgency here include theory and policy-oriented studies of diaspora formations and their implication on migration, settlement and transstate politics. Also, the study of new settlement formations due to changes in international relations, developmental politics and the opening of gates of entry in the countries of immigration should be a central area of study. Generally, comparative theory and policy-oriented efforts are lacking.

- Immigration policy is a growing area of interest. Intense studies of the new measures and institutions of migration management are necessary in the future, including research on institutional changes, such as those currently found in many economic and social agencies dealing with migration. A systematisation of research on the legal frameworks in the member states of the EU is also necessary for effective research on immigration policy. In the areas of refugee flows and asylum, various research topics remain relatively untouched and need to be researched more extensively. Examples here include the debates on vulnerable groups and the relationship of flight movements to other migration configurations and migration systems. While such research has been carried out on the legal framework of refugee flows and asylum, few theoretical overviews are available, despite the fact that wide-ranging research has been carried out on certain refugee movements and refugee groups. The integration of refugees needs to be analysed more closely. Of utmost importance in refugee flow and asylum research is the investigation of new and alternative instruments of protection beyond the classical measures of asylum or 'safe haven' politics. Current research on international interventions and human rights politics may also be of interest.

- Citizenship has been in the limelight for the last decade. However, the topic is now marginalised. There are still problems to be solved, such as the relationship between the various levels of state orientations, citizenship and nationality. It may also be of interest to look at various models of cosmopolitan citizenship and other forms of status differentiations. Furthermore, it might be of interest to study citizenship and nationality policies in the European countries in a comparative manner.

- Racism and xenophobia is a well-established area of research, but here there are new developments that should be taken into account. The new forms of 'racist' ideologies, such as Islamophobia or Muslimophobia, the new anti-Semitism, etc. must be analysed intensively. In addition, there is a growing interest in xenophobic distancing tendencies and the use of cultural lines in order to exclude certain persons. Migration research could establish a more systematic basis for future investigations into these problems.

- During the last few years, integration policies have been the most popular area of research. However, there are epistemological problems to be discussed here. First, the definition of what integration entails is still hotly contested. Methodological nationalism has dominated the general debate. A second problem results from the widespread confusion between the terms 'integration' and 'settlement'. A third problem is seen in the misunderstanding that community completion processes are just a problem of segregation. Still, there are various areas that have only been marginally studied over the years, for example the relationship between assimilation and integration or its variation with regard to community formation processes or individualisation processes in immigrant settlements. Most important is the need for an understanding of how integration policies may be utilised in the migration management framework. International comparison is necessary, and more theoretical framework discussions are necessary. Further, the variations of integration have to be placed under

review. It may also be of interest to study the post-national situation of integration policy.

- The study of nationalism has been fashionable over the last years. Further research on the history of cultural formation should be carried out, primarily in a comparative manner. In addition, the study of ethnic mobilisation of immigrants and cultural minorities in relation to both cosmopolitanism and diasporasation will be significant.

- Religious issues should be of increasing concern in migration research circles. First, the new religious movements in Europe are of interest. It will also be very important to study the new religious diversity in Europe.

- In research on politics and political participation, various issues are awaiting further analysis. These include the citizenship debate, the problems of diasporasation, the transformation of the nation-state, multilevel politics and the role of immigrants in the European context.

- Research on the political economy of migration is unfortunately often rather abstract and dependent on model theories or on abstract images of societies. Empirical research here is mostly based on national statistics. Specific topics of interest should be directly dealt with in the future, for example illegal migration, illegal employment the integration of migrants into the labour market, highly skilled migration, etc. The establishment of small business by migrants is a further area of research that should be revived.

- It would be of interest to focus more on the educational aspects of migration, especially the problems faced by refugees, unaccompanied children or other vulnerable immigrants. However, the most important area of research in education – one that has been rather neglected over the years – involves vocational training and lifelong learning. There is a long tradition in the educational sciences with regard to research in bilingual and multilingual teaching. There should be more studies on the social and political role of languages.

- The media and communication processes are traditionally part of migration research. The new forms of media, and the development of a globalised and diasporised media, need to be investigated. Of interest as well is the use of new communication networks, e.g. the internet, inside migration systems and migration configurations.

- Housing and urban developments are underresearched. Problems here include, for example, the exclusion and segregation in urban surroundings, discrimination in the housing market or the integration of immigrants in public housing programmes. All of these areas should be extensively researched in the future.

- The topics related to family, youth and children are part of a wide research area. The changes of family structures in migration settlements should be examined in the future. In the area of youth and children, studies on unaccompanied children are of interest as well as the continuation of studies on immigrant youth cultures.

- Research dealing with elderly migrants is an open field. It is important to study the situation of elderly migrants with regard to their kinship and to institutions of elderly care. Also, it will be important to discuss the diasporasation process with regard to elderly migrants.

- Leisure and food is a rather new area of research. More must be done, especially concerning the sports sector and leisure activities in and outside of immigrant communities.

- Women and gender issues are central to migration and cultural diversity research. A new wave of studies is necessary. Possible avenues of investigation include: women in migration processes, the feminisation of labour markets and analyses on the empowerment and discrimination of migrant women.

There is, indeed, much to research and study. Nonetheless, it would be problematic to merely point out certain areas of research that are underrepresented in our sample of projects funded through the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes. Beyond this, it is obvious that more academic interest should be dedicated to international migration, to inner EU-migration and to the formulation of general theories for understanding migration flows, migration systems and migration configurations. In the area of migration policies, theoretical insights into re-institutionalisation processes and into the establishment of new organisations, committees etc. have to be developed. The structures and policies of settlement should also be studied with more intensity. Most importantly, one must develop a clear understanding of what migration research should look like in future. This includes knowledge on the history of this research area.

In order to better interface the European migration research area, more collaborative activities should be developed. These should include not only institutions and personalities of the large EU member states, but also take the smaller member states into account. Also, the integration of research institutions of the new member states into the European research area should be a priority.

The development of the European research area should be understood with regard to the whole field of activities in the social sciences. It is obvious that the European migration research funded through the 4th and 5th Framework Programmes has produced added value. Nevertheless, a European migration research area requires more research institutions, a better interfacing of institutions, for continual research collaboration among institutions and for a sustainable infrastructure and framework.

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