

CIT5-CT-2005-028802

LOCALMULTIDEM

Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants' Social Capital in Europe:
Participation, Organisational Networks, and Public Policies at the Local Level

SPECIFIC TARGETED RESEARCH PROJECT (STREP)

PRIORITY 7: Citizens and Governance in a Knowledge Based Society

Executive Final Activity Report

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Final Version

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Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	X
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

1. Project execution¹

The LOCALMULTIDEM project has been running between 1st February 2006 and 30th April 2009 (39 months). It is an ambitious project that has involved a medium-size consortium that has put a vast amount of energy on achieving the project objectives. The LOCALMULTIDEM project is an innovative project in its field and the Consortium believes that it will make an important contribution to the knowledge about migrant and ethnic minorities' civic and political integration in Europe.

What follows is an Executive Activity Report that summarises the work undertaken, as well as the major achievements of the project.

1.I. Summary of the Project Objectives

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

This project defines the concept of political integration as the combination of the degree of socio-political participation and the level of trust and acceptance of the political values, institutions and elites of the host society.

The questions that guide the whole research are the following:

- (1) To what extent is the immigrant population politically integrated into the local life of their cities?
- (2) Are there significant differences in the degree to which different ethnic, cultural or national groups are politically integrated into the local life?
- (3) If such differences exist, what factors help explain the variations in the degree of political integration from one immigrant group to another?

The analytical approach of the research considers the potential influence of four types of factors:

- (1) immigrants' individual characteristics;
- (2) the structuring of immigrants' organizations along ethnic, national or geo-cultural cleavages;
- (3) the structure of institutional and discursive opportunities; and
- (4) the characteristics of the immigrant groups within the host society.

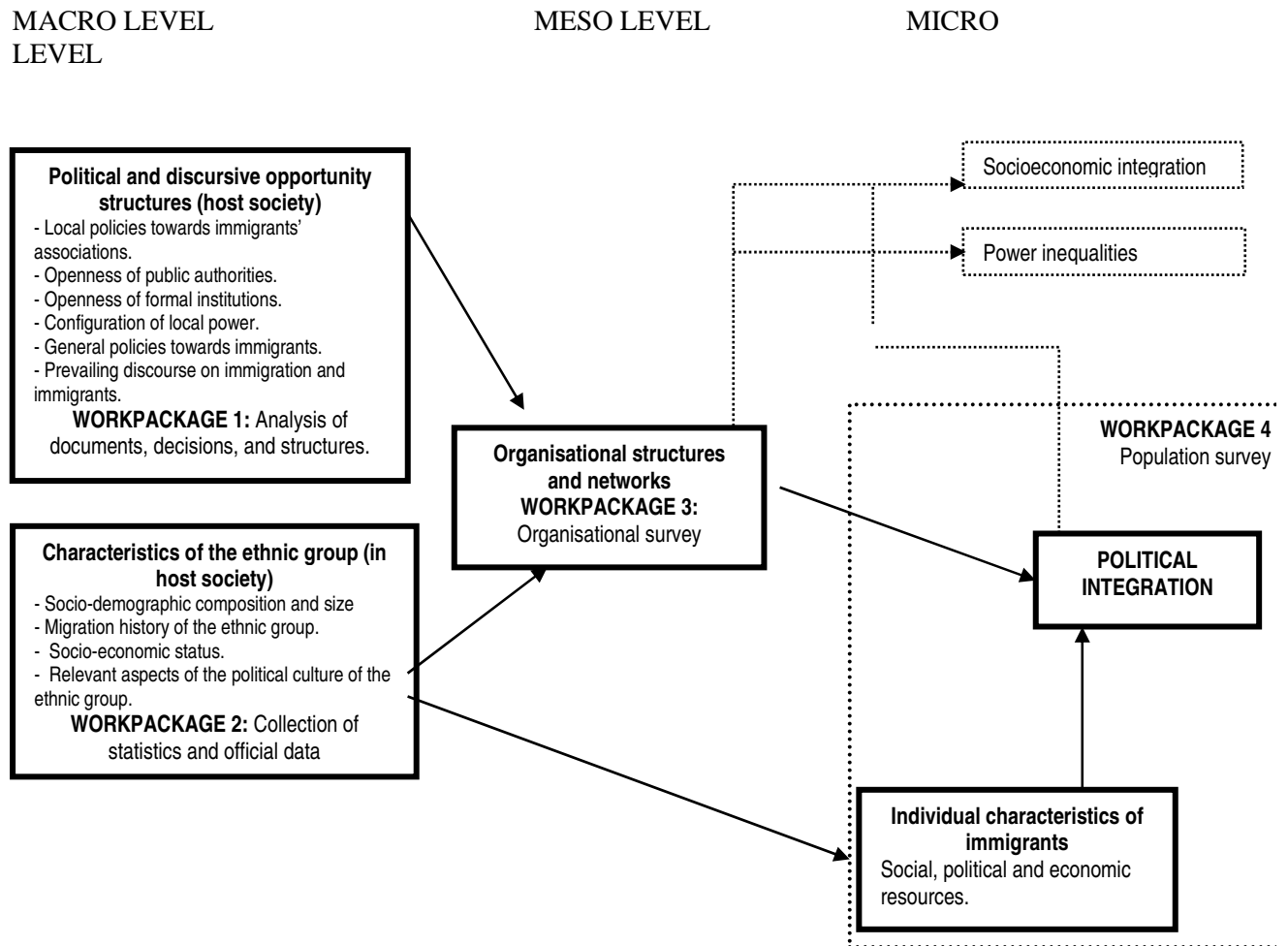
The research has collected the necessary information at three different levels of analysis:

- (1) the contextual or macro level, through the use of secondary sources and interviews with political and administrative authorities;

¹ This report has been written by Dr. Laura Morales (University of Manchester), who is the scientific coordinator of the Localmultidem consortium.

- (2) the organizational or meso level, through the study of immigrants' organisational structures and networks, carried out with surveys to immigrants' associations; and
- (3) the individual or micro level, through a survey to immigrant residents of different origins (with a control group of national-born citizens).

The following figure (Figure 1) shows the interdependence of these factors and their hypothesized impact on political integration, and identifies the main workpackages related to the design.



In relation to these questions and general objectives, the project identified a number of more detailed objectives:

- To analyse the level of **political integration** – in its attitudinal and behavioural dimensions – of immigrant-origin residents across a number of European cities, with an aim to determine (a) the differences that exist – if any – with the levels of political integration of the autochthonous population; (b) the variations that can be found – if any – in the levels of political integration of different groups of immigrants that are

dependent on their ethnic, cultural, religious or national origin; and (c) the variations that can be found – if any – in the levels of political integration of all immigrant groups within cities, and of the same immigrant groups across different institutional settings.

- To determine to what extent various **individual or micro-level attributes** are important factors of inequality in terms of the level of political integration of immigrants. Thus, one of our main general objectives, is to analyse the **consequences of social inequality** on political inequality. We will especially pay attention to analysing whether the same social and economic resources are relevant to explain different levels of political integration both for immigrant and autochthonous populations, and also across different ethnic, national, cultural, or religious groups. Close examination will be given to the role of **gender** in the production of differential political integration. We will specifically analyse whether gender has a different impact for the political integration of immigrant versus autochthonous populations, and whether the effects of gender inequalities on political integration vary importantly across different groups of immigrants.
- To study how do **collective organisational resources** (immigrants' associations and organisations, as well as the characteristics of their interorganisational networks) are a source of social capital that determines in important ways the capacity for political integration of different groups of immigrants. In other words, we aim to study how **inequalities** in the access to organisational resources (their **social capital**) across ethnic groups might have important consequences for the political integration of individual immigrants. We will pay special attention to examine to what extent the nature of this social capital is relevant in varying local and institutional **contexts**.
- To analyse the direct impact that **political and discursive opportunity structures** have on immigrants' political integration, through the analysis of the differential effects that the former may have on the latter. Special attention will be given to the actions, institutions and discourses that are specifically related to local governments.

The research has been designed as a comparative study in three respects: on the level of **countries**, on the level of **cities**, and on the level of the **ethnic groups** studied. The criteria for the selection of units of comparison are dictated by reasons related to the theoretical framework.

First, the European national research teams that form the applicant consortium are based in countries that offer an exceptional opportunity for comparing the varying process of political integration in **countries of traditional and recent immigration**. Indeed, France, Switzerland and the United Kingdom are among the European countries that have been hosting large numbers and proportions of migrant citizens for several decades. In contrast, Hungary, Italy and Spain have – especially in the last decade – experienced a huge social transformation that has entailed that, from being formerly countries of emigration, they have now joined other European countries in hosting increasing number

and proportions of migrant residents. Thus, our research design allows for an interesting comparison between traditional and recent immigration societies.

The second level of comparison is that of **cities** as specific units. One city is selected by each national research team according to common criteria: (1) population size (large cities); (2) size of the migrant population, (3) important variations in the political opportunity structure or in the composition of immigrant populations. To this end, data has been collected in six European cities and countries: Budapest (Hungary), London (United Kingdom), Lyon (France), Madrid (Spain), Milan (Italy), and Zurich (Switzerland).

The final type of comparison is established across different **ethnic/national groups** within and across cities. The research design established that three different ethnic groups should be chosen in each city. The groups selected differed according to their importance in the local context. However, they were been selected as to fulfil three **criteria**: (a) different nationalities, (b) different religions, and (c) different types of immigration – either in terms of socio-economic position or in terms of immigration waves. In those cities where the immigrant population is relatively small in size, the third ethnic/national group included several origins different from the first two.

The achievement of the general and specific objectives will be detailed in section 1.III of this report.

1.II. Contractors Involved

The institutional coordinator of this project is the University of Murcia (Spain), and the scientific coordinator is Dr. Laura Morales (lauramdu@um.es / laura.morales@manchester.ac.uk). More information and contact details can be found on the project website: <http://www.um.es/localmultidem>

The other contractors and team scientific directors in this project are: Université de Genève (Dr. Marco Giugni), Switzerland; Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques-CEVIPOF (Dr. Manlio Cinalli), France; MTAKI (Prof. Endre Sik), Hungary; Università degli Studi di Trento (Prof. Mario Diani), Italy; University of Leeds (Prof. Paul Statham), United Kingdom; University of Bristol (Prof. Paul Statham), United Kingdom; and University of Manchester (Dr. Laura Morales).

1.III. Summary of Work Performed, End Results and Evaluation of Achievements

As is detailed in Figure 1, the work of the LOCALMULTIDEM project was organised primarily around four substantive workpackages that entailed a distinct set of data collection strategies. Workpackage 1 (WP1) was devoted to the collection and separate

analysis of Political Opportunity Structures (POS), Workpackage 2 (WP2) was organised around the collection and analysis of the Socio-Economic indicators, Workpackage 3 (WP3) entailed the collection and analysis of a survey to migrant/ethnic organisations in each of the city, and Workpackage 4 (WP4) was dedicated to conducting a survey to representative samples of around 1,200 individuals (900 of three different migrant/ethnic origin and 300 of a control group of autochthonous population) in each of the six cities.

Additionally, Workpackage 5 (WP5) has been assigned the task of reflecting about the policy implications of our findings, Workpackage 6 (WP6) was devoted to consortium management activities, and Workpackage 7 (WP7) is related to dissemination actions.

We will summarise the main aspects of the work performed, the main end results, and our evaluation of the main achievements of the project on a workpackage basis.

Workpackage 1: Political Opportunity Structures Indicators

WP 1 has gathered and analysed data on the **institutional and discursive opportunity structure** of the receiving societies, and has specifically analysed the local policies towards ethnic organisations, the governmental responsiveness, the general migrant policy, and the dominant discourse on immigrant identities.

The central aim was to design the collection and gather the data to measure the POS for each of the cities included in the project. These indicators will contribute to measure a set of contextual variables that will be used as potential explanatory and/or intervening factors for immigrants' political integration and, most especially, for explaining variations across cities and across ethnic/national groups.

The work for this WP was divided into two main components: one dealing with institutional POS, and another studying discursive POS. The work on the Institutional POS has consisted in designing the data collection and gathering information from policy documents, local (and, whenever relevant, also regional and national) institutions, and other secondary documents and sources. The work on the Discursive POS has entailed the qualitative analysis and coding of newspaper reports about claims-making in each city/country.

The main contractors involved in the coordination of this WP were Partner 3 (FNISP) and Partner 2 (UNIGE), led respectively by Drs. Cinalli and Giugni. However, given the comparative nature of this and all workpackages, every contractor in the consortium is responsible for the collection of the data and the production of its own city case study and reports.

The main achievements for this WP have been:

- Elaboration of a detailed document of “Guidelines for data collection for POS institutional indicators” of 20 pages describing all the indicators to be collected in each city/country (Deliverable 1).
- Collection of the data for all the institutional indicators in the six cities/countries and production of the six separate case study reports (Deliverable 5).
- Elaboration of an 244-pages integrated report that summarised the findings obtained for the Institutional POS in each of the city/country reports that were prepared by each of the six teams (Deliverable 7).
- Preparation of the data collection guidelines and matrices for the Discursive Political Opportunity Structures indicators, before teams could proceed to data collection (Deliverable 5b).
- Elaboration of six SPSS matrices with the data on the Discursive POS, one per city/country.
- Elaboration of an SPSS matrix that merges the six city/country matrices of the discursive POS data.
- Production and delivery of a 95-pages document with the six separate case study reports of the discursive POS (Deliverable 5b).
- Production and delivery of the 16-pages integrated report of the discursive POS indicators (Deliverable 7b).

In terms of our substantive findings and analyses, our data collection for the **Institutional POS** was organised around several dimensions. The first refers to immigrants’ individual rights, in particular rights related to the access to the community (permits of stay, access to nationality), socio-economic, anti-discrimination and local political rights. The second dimension concerns group rights: it analyzes cultural constraints as well as collective resources and rights immigrants are experiencing in the host country at the local level. Thirdly, the specifically local political opportunity structure is considered, both general (local configuration of powers and political participation arrangements) and specific to immigrants (policies towards immigrants and immigrants’ associations).

Regarding individual rights, the situation is relatively restrictive in three cities: Milan, Zurich and Budapest. This is mainly related to the quite high economic requirements that are imposed to immigrants to access the community and to restricted conditions for accessing citizenship, either regarding economic requirements (Budapest), the access of second-generation immigrants (Budapest, Milan) or the conditions related to the length of previous residence (especially Zurich). Madrid is situated in an intermediary situation: the conditions for accessing short-term permits are quite restrictive whereas the regimes for long-term residence and naturalization are quite open. In London and especially in Lyon, immigrants undergo a more favourable context, essentially connected to the open systems existing for the access to nationality. However, the welfare state access and economic requirements for the access to short-term permits are quite restrictive in London compared to Lyon, while in this latter city the open situation that can be noted is essentially linked to the fact that specific provisions existing for the three groups taken into account are much more favourable than for immigrants from other countries of origin. Moreover, the liberal nature of the system is also connected to the specific nature

of immigration in France, which is mainly based on family immigration. It must also be noted that the configuration regarding political rights is much more open for some groups and cities, due to the European common space (for example, Italians in Zurich), to the links between countries and their former colonies (the 3 investigated groups in London, who are immigrants from Commonwealth countries), or because of specific favourable regulations (long-term residents in Budapest but only for voting rights, with no eligibility in local elections).

As regards cultural and group-rights, the overall picture shows limited opportunities for immigrants. The only exceptions in this field are Madrid and, especially, London. In this latter city, the recognition of cultural diversity and the implementation of policies that are specific to disadvantaged ethnic groups are very developed. In Madrid, the system is also relatively open, since policies in favour of the immigrant population as a whole group have emerged, for example in the labour market sphere or in the media (programs for immigrants). Moreover, there is a moderate toleration, in the absence of any regulation about this, of Islamic religious signs. However, the absence of cultural requirements for the access to permits to stay and citizenship must also be related to the fact that most immigrants in Madrid are culturally close to the majority group as they come from Latin-America. In Budapest, the attitudes towards Islam are also quite favourable, since Muslims groups benefit from the liberal legislation previously set up in the early 1990s to recognize specific cultural rights to long-established national minorities. Yet, specific policies targeting immigrants themselves are only marginally developed. In all others cities, the cultural and collective rights granted to immigrants, and to a higher extent to specific ethnic groups, are very rare.

The general political opportunity structure can be unpacked into two main strands: the configuration of powers (essentially related to the level of decentralization and the powers granted to local authorities, as well as the degree of proportionality of the electoral system) and participation mechanisms (referenda, individual citizens' right to participate and relations between the local powers and the civil society organizations). These two strands are considered to be independent. As regards the first one, the situation is more closed in Lyon and Milan due to both the limited decentralization (at the national and local levels) and the low level of proportionality of the electoral system. In Madrid and Zurich, electoral systems are purely proportional but the decentralization, strong at the national level, is limited or inexistent in the city. As for London and Budapest, their situation is somewhat in the middle as they combine a mixed electoral system, differentiating the districts and the whole city, with a high decentralization at the local level (and a high centralization at the national level).

Focusing on the second strand, two main groups of cities can be identified. The first group (London, Zurich, Caluire-et-Cuire and some other cities of the Lyon urban areas) is characterized by restrictive or limited political participative systems, in terms of individual citizens' rights to participate and/or civil society organizations' involvement in local policies. The case of Zurich is specific as it combines very open referenda procedures and popular initiatives with some other marginal channels for participation, both for citizens and for organizations. The second group of cities (Madrid, Lyon city,

Milan and Budapest) are characterized by a more favourable situation. The general political opportunity structure is particularly open in Milan and Budapest, regarding referenda procedures, the pluralist character of the participation system, regulations concerning citizens' participation.

As regards the specific political opportunity structure, the case of London needs to be singled out as it is the only city to support extensively ethnic organizations and ethnic groups, involving them in local policies, within an overall framework of local community cohesion agenda. Madrid and Zurich authorities have recently started to promote immigrants' involvement in the local public sphere and have developed consultative bodies. They are also implementing local immigrants' integration policies. In Milan and Budapest, lastly, the policies related to immigrants' integration are inexistent (Budapest) or only slightly developed, while the place of immigrants and ethnic minorities in the local policies is clearly marginal. The case of Lyon is useful to test the traditional French reluctance towards ethnic-defined organizations and political projects that has often been treated in scholarly work. The representation of foreigners through the creation of a new advisory council (whose composition notably takes into account the weight of each ethnic group in the city) in Lyon city represents a significant (though still isolated) shift.

With regard to **Discursive POS**, the analysis of claims-making in each city by means of the content analysis of newspapers reveals that – in terms of the overall average discursive positions – Budapest offers the more closed context, followed closely by Zurich. London, Madrid and especially Lyon, in contrast, offer a much more open discursive context. At the same time, however, the patterns of openness or closeness of the discursive opportunities varies across actors. Generally speaking, state and party actors tend to have a more negative stance than civil society actors. This is perhaps unavoidable as they are in charge of regulating migration and therefore must often take restrictive measures, especially in times of strong migratory pressure.

Yet we are more interested in showing variations across cities. State and party actors have a particularly negative discourse in Budapest and Zurich, while they are more open in the other three cities. Among them, we should emphasise the quite open position of legislative and political parties in Madrid, Milan and especially Lyon, as opposed to London and especially Zurich (even more so in Budapest, but based on limited cases of expression of views), the quite open position of the judiciary in London and partly also in Madrid and Zurich, and the open position of state executive agencies in London and Madrid as compared to the other three cities.

Civil society actors also have a less positive discourse in Budapest than in all other four cities. The most open contexts in this regard are provided by Lyon and Madrid. Let us focus on the three actors who are at the core of the immigration and ethnic relations political field: migrants and minorities, extreme-right and racist actors, and anti-racist and pro-minority groups. Migrants and minorities obviously display a very positive discourse as they are most directly concerned with the claims and their realisation. By contrast, the extreme-right and racist actors have quite the opposite position and show a very negative

discourse. Finally, antiracist and pro-migrant groups also have a very positive discourse, with little variation across the five cities. In sum, differences across cities in the discursive position of civil society actors are much less pronounced than for state and party actors. It is therefore among the latter (i.e. at the institutional level) that different discursive opportunity structures emerge.

In this sense, Tables 1 and 2 summarise the main scores of the indicators collected for Institutional and Discursive POS in each of the six cities.

Table 1: Summary scores for the political opportunity structures in the six cities

	Budapest	London	Lyon	Madrid	Milan	Zurich
Individual rights	-.18/-.20/-.20	.13/.13/.13	.22/.29/.06	.01/.06/.06	-.07/-.07/-.07	-.09/-.24/-.24
Collective rights	-.13/-.43/-.22	.23/.47/.47	.08/.08/.08	.25/.33/.33	-.23/-.28/-.23	.05/.05/.05
General POS	.32	-.13	.04	.30	.05	.15
Specific POS	-.53	.62	-.47	.17	-.25	.25
Discursive POS	-.07 (40)	.29 (282)	.45 (350)	.36 (479)	.22 (420)*	.12 (181)

Note: Scores in Budapest refer to ethnic Hungarians, Chinese, and Muslims respectively; in London scores refer to Bangladeshi, Indians, and Afro-Caribbeans respectively; in Lyon scores refer to Algerians, Tunisians, and Moroccans respectively; in Madrid to Moroccans, Ecuadorians, and Andeans; in Milan to Filipinos, Egyptians and Ecuadorians; and in Zurich scores refer to Italians, Kosovars and Turks respectively. * Only for 6 months.

Table 2: General assessment of the political opportunity structures in the six cities

	Budapest	London	Lyon	Madrid	Milan	Zurich
Individual rights	Closed	Rel. open	Open (Alg/Tun) rel. open (Mor)	Rel. open	Rel.closed	Closed
Collective Rights	Closed	Open	Rel. open	Open	Closed	Rel. open
General POS	Open	Closed	Rel. open	Open	Rel. open	Rel. open
Specific POS	Closed	Open	Closed	Rel. open	Closed	Open
Discursive POS	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Rel. open

The overall assessment indicates that opportunities substantially vary depending on the dimension that we evaluate. However, judging from our results, London and Madrid emerge as particularly favourable contexts for migrant and ethnic minorities; Lyon represents as a moderately open setting; Milan and Zurich appear as moderately closed environments, while Budapest manifests as a generally more hostile setting for migrant-origin minorities.

These results show, among other things, that the institutional and discursive dimensions of the political opportunity structures do not necessarily go hand in hand, but often co-vary in different ways, thus reinforcing one of the starting points of the LOCALMULTIDEM project: political opportunity structures are indeed made of a complex combinations of institutional and discursive dimensions that need to be taken into account separately in order to characterise the settings for migrants' civic and political integration.

Workpackage 2: Socio-Economic Indicators

WP 2 deals with the **characteristics of the ethnic groups** studied in the receiving society, and studies matters such as the demographic composition, the size of the ethnic groups and their socio-economic position.

The central aim has been to design the collection and gather the data to measure the main socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the immigrant populations for each of the cities included in the project. These indicators allow us to measure a set of contextual variables that are used as potential explanatory and/or intervening factors for immigrants' political integration and, most especially, for explaining variations across cities and across ethnic/national groups.

This part of the study, hence, has served more as a technical tool for the design and analysis of the survey data rather than an independent scientific product. Nevertheless, the data gathered and analysed provide us with valuable information on the selected cities and their immigrant population.

The scientific coordination of the design and data collection stages for WP 2 has been the responsibility of partner 4 (MTAKI) that has produced the necessary documents and protocols for equivalent data collection and integration, has edited all city reports and produced the integrated report and dataset.

The main difficulty of this workpackage has rested in the correct design of strictly equivalent indicators across countries, as statistics are differently designed and concepts around immigration issues widely vary across countries in Europe. Data were gathered according to the instructions set forth in the guidelines provided by the coordinator of WP2 (Deliverable 2). The narrative city reports (Deliverable 4) already reflected the difficulties arising from using different data sources. This part of the WP2 tasks provided information in the form of an Excel database produced by each national research team and then merged into an integrated datasheet by the WP2 coordinator. The problems of the data are twofold: the first issue is the equivalence of the definitions for migrants used by the research teams, the second issue is the availability of data concerning particular variables.

As for the first issue, in four cities only foreign nationals were considered as immigrants, whereas in Madrid it was the total foreign-born population, regardless of their citizenship. In the case of London (more precisely the four north London local authorities of Camden, Hackney, Haringey and Islington which were selected to be the unit equivalent in population size to the other five cities) it was ethnicity which qualified the population to be considered as migrant (more precisely in this case as ethnic minority, but the research considers this category as equivalent to migrants, due to the migrant origin of these ethnic minorities). The differences in definitions used are due to the different categories along

which data are gathered at the national level, and the research teams had to make compromises in order to obtain as much data as possible with reasonable effort.

The second problem is the availability of data. Unlike most migration-related research in Europe, the focus of the LOCALMULTIDEM research is the local level, for which standardised comparable data at the European level is virtually inexistent. Therefore, the research teams had to rely on data selected from national registers and Censuses (of which the latest is already six years old). The detailedness of these data varies a lot, and especially the employment and education data are missing in most cities.

Hence, we have had to handle these data and the findings based on them with extreme caution, bearing in mind that the sources available to the researchers are far from ideal, and that many compromises had to be made in order to create an – at least, seemingly – comparable dataset. This situation highlights the often discussed but seldom tackled problem of harmonising the gathering and handling of migration statistics at the European level. As the immigration systems of the EU member-states become ever more harmonised and unified it is indispensable to keep pace with this development in the data collection and storage as well.

In this regard, the main achievements of the work related to this WP have been:

- Elaboration of a detailed document of “Guidelines for data collection for Socio-Economic indicators” of 9 pages describing all the indicators to be collected in each city/country, as well as an Excel grid template to be used by teams. We discussed collectively 3 preliminary versions before deciding upon the final set of guidelines and had to discuss various important definitional and methodological issues before agreeing on the final version (Deliverable 2).
- Collection of the data for all the indicators in the six cities/countries and production of the six separate case study reports (Deliverable 4).
- Elaboration of an integrated Excel matrix with all the indicators for each city/country, and production of an integrated report with the main results (Deliverable 6).

In terms of the substantive findings of this WP, our analyses indicated that when comparing the six cities and their migrant and non-migrant communities, there seems to be a great cross-context variation, even with a relatively small number of cases – six cities.

Cities and urban regions are usually over-represented by immigrants, as they are places that provide not only better economic perspectives but more diverse and dynamic social networks and integration possibilities. All the six cities involved in the study are centres of large metropolitan regions with strong economies. The annual per capita GDP generated in these places is usually significantly higher than the national figure. The only exception is Zurich, where the region’s GDP remains somewhat below the national average. In the cases of London, Budapest and Milan the difference from the national average is rather large; while in Lyon, Madrid and Zurich it is less significant.

Table 3: Per capita GDP of the six metropolitan regions

Metropolitan Region	Population (million)	Per capita GDP (in USD, thousand)	Per capita GDP of the country (in USD, thousand)	GDP of metro region as % of national GDP
London	7.4	46.2	32.9	140.4
Milan	7.4	35.6	28.1	126.7
Lyon	1.6	35.2	30.3	116.2
Zurich	2.5	33.4	35.6	93.8
Madrid	5.6	29.0	27.4	105.8
Budapest	2.8	23.5	17.5	134.3

Source: OECD

Another indicator of prosperity and economic stability is the unemployment rate both in objective terms and in comparison with the national averages. In the metropolitan regions where the LOCALMULTIDEM study takes place, the likelihood to find and keep employment is usually higher than in other places in the respective countries; the only exception being London.

Table 4: Level of unemployment in the six cities compared to national figures

City (metro region)	Unemployment rate	National unemployment rate	Unemployment rate of the city as % of the national rate
London	7.2	4.8	150.0
Milan	4.2	7.7	54.5
Lyon	9.1	9.9	91.9
Zurich	2.3	4.5	51.1
Madrid	6.7	9.2	72.8
Budapest	4.5	7.2	62.5

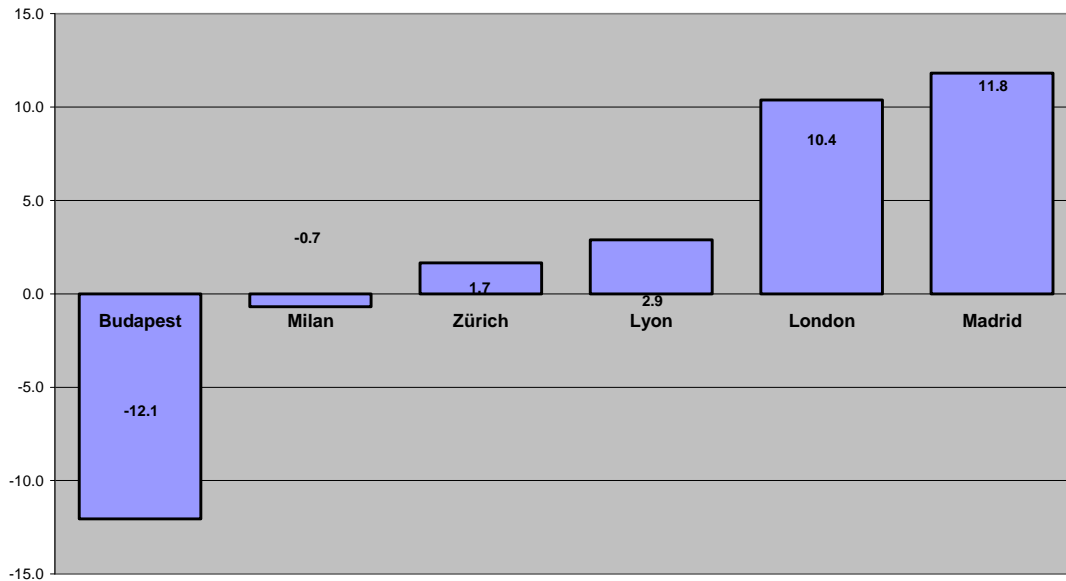
Source: OECD

The population growth of a city can also be a good indicator of its prosperity and attractiveness, though it is a more complex phenomenon. Population loss can be attributed to migration caused by a declining economy as well as suburbanisation of the prosperous middle-classes, which is rather the sign of economic development. In our study, general population growth or loss may serve as an independent variable only when analysing the dynamics of the immigrant population, but in this case it is often immigration itself which explains a great deal of the population growth. The six cities included in the study show great variety when one looks at the change in their population in the last decade (Figure 2). In Budapest there has been a significant decrease in the size of the population. In the cases of Milan, Zurich and Lyon the population stagnates showing slight increases or decreases over time. London and Madrid are the two cities

which record a considerable increase in their population in the past decade, but this can be attributed mostly to recent immigration.

Figure 2

Change in population number between 1995 and 2005 in percentages*



Due to the economic perspectives as well as to the existing links and networks, all the six cities involved in the LOCALMULTIDEM study have significantly more immigrants than it could be expected according to the national averages. Big cities always tend to attract larger number of immigrants, the open and dynamic urban spaces and communities can absorb more immigrants than the more closed small-town or rural communities which are less ready to deal with the linguistic, economic and cultural differences between migrants and members of the local communities. The existence of established migrant communities – which in itself is a consequence of the above difference between urban and rural spaces – is a further factor that influences the settlement of immigrants in big cities.

Table 5: Proportion of immigrants in the city population vs immigrants in the total country population

City	Proportion of immigrants (%)*	Immigrants in the country (%)**	Difference
London	50.6	7.9	6.4 times
Zurich	30.2	22.0	1.4 times
Madrid	17.9	6.5	2.8 times
Milan	12.5	4.1	3.1 times
Lyon	9.4	5.4	1.7 times
Budapest	3.2	1.3	2.5 times

*Data are from 2005, except Lyon and London where the data are from 2000.

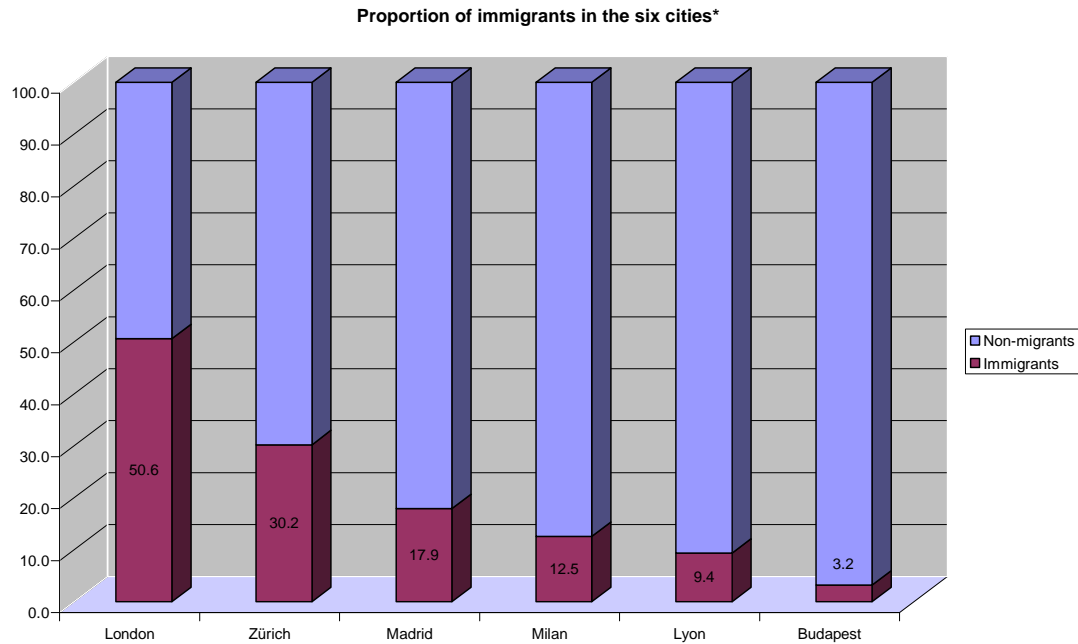
** Data are from Salt (2006) except for the UK, which comes from the 2001 Census.

The difference is most striking in the case of London, although we are aware that the North-London boroughs covered by our analysis are especially over-represented by ethnic minority groups even in comparison with other parts of the city. The proportion of Londoners who belong to ethnic minority groups is 28.9% for the whole city. In the part of the city where the LOCALMULTIDEM research takes place the proportion of immigrants is more than six times higher than the national average. In the case of Madrid, Milan and Budapest – all these cities have relatively new immigrant communities – the proportion of immigrants is more than double or even triple of the national average of the respective countries. In Zurich and Lyon – both are cities from ‘old immigration’ countries – there is greater convergence with the national averages, though there are still higher proportions of immigrants in these places than in Switzerland and France in general.

As for the absolute proportion of immigrants, the cities show a different picture (Figure 3). It is still London, which is in the first place with slightly more than half of its population belonging to some ethnic minority community. Zurich has a very large number of immigrants among its inhabitants, almost one third of them. Madrid, Milan and Lyon have more or less similar characteristics with lower but still significantly large immigrant populations. There are only a small number of immigrants in Budapest, although this figure is still more than double of the Hungarian average.

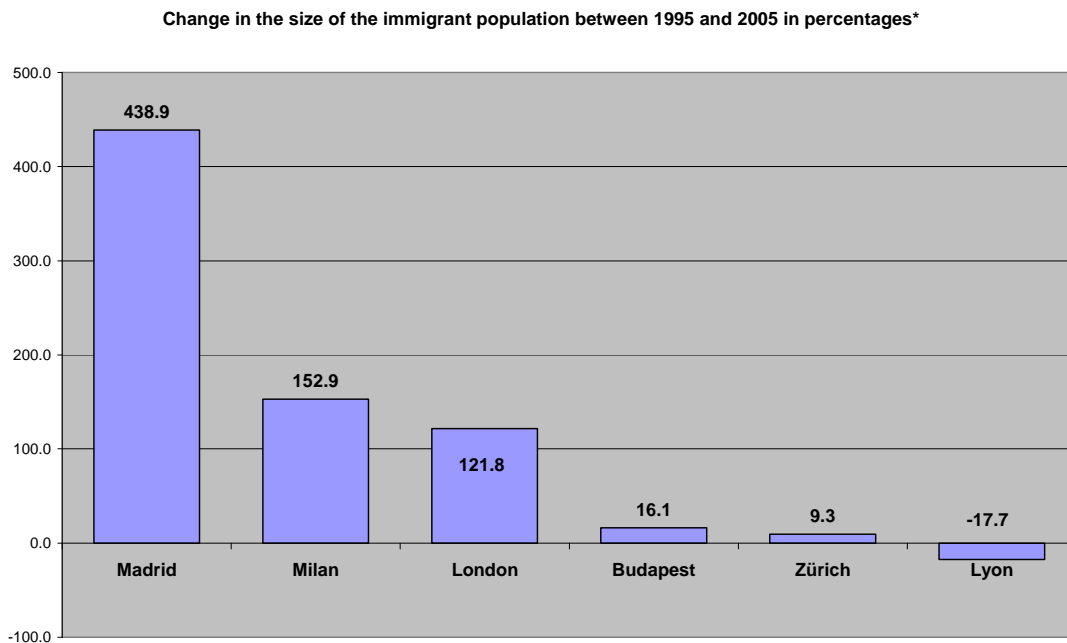
Another relevant dimension is the dynamic element of migrants’ presence in a city. In some cities there is a rapid growth in the number of immigrants, elsewhere the changes are less dramatic and there can be places where there is stagnation or even decrease (Figure 4). There has been an enormous growth in Madrid: more than five times more immigrants live there now than used to live ten years ago. In the cases of Milan and London, the immigrant population grew to more than double in the past decade or so, whereas there is modest increase in Budapest and Zurich. It seems that Lyon is becoming less attractive for immigrants nowadays; the number of immigrants who lived there in 2000 is almost one-fifth less than the number in 1990.

Figure 3



*Data are from 2005, except for Lyon and London where the data are from 2000.

Figure 4



* In the cases of London and Lyon changes between 1990 and 2000 are presented.

Looking at the different immigrant communities in the six cities, there are three communities identified in each city being considered as relevant for various reasons: either their number and proportion among the city's immigrants is considerable, or there

is some special characteristic due to which they are in the focus of the attention of the general public, policy makers or the research community. If we examine the aggregated proportion of the three chosen immigrant groups among all immigrants in their cities we find that in all places the LOCALMULTIDEM research involves a significant number of the city's immigrants ranging between two-thirds (Budapest) and one-quarter (London) of them.

Table 6: Size of the chosen immigrant communities in 2005*

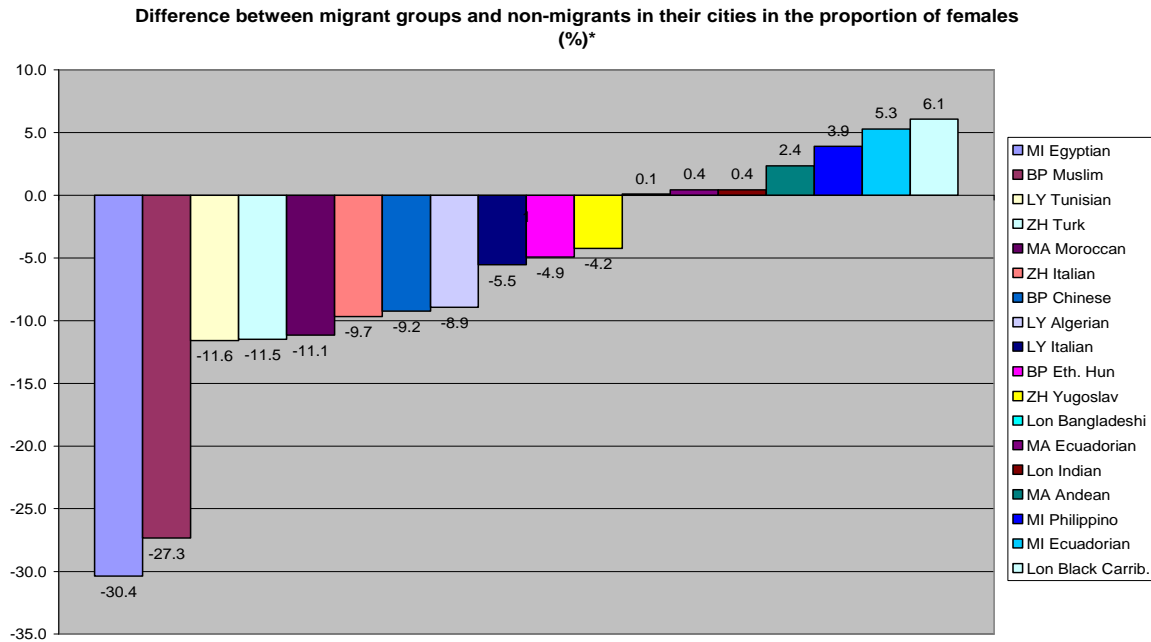
Group	Relative size in % of total immigrants
Budapest together	66.6
Lyon together	48.4
Madrid together	48.0
Milan together	36.8
Zurich together	36.8
London together	25.1

* In the cases of Lyon and London, data are from 2000.

Another important aspect of an immigrant community's socio-demographic profile is its gender distribution. The closer the immigrants' gender distribution is to the profile of the non-immigrant population, the more integrated the community is. Obviously, differences or similarities in the gender distribution alone cannot explain the level of integration. However, if there are significant gender differences they are usually indicators of different socio-economic status which related to integration patterns.

In all cities, except London, the proportion of females is higher in the autochthonous group than among migrants. In Lyon, Zurich and Budapest the difference is rather large, while in Milan and Madrid it is less significant. In London the situation is the opposite, there are more females among the ethnic minorities than among the general population, though the difference is not too large. The most visible difference from the autochthonous group in terms of its gender distribution is among Egyptians in Milan and the 'Muslim' group in Budapest. The proportion of females is much lower among them than among the non-migrant inhabitants of their cities. This – though to a certain smaller degree – is valid for the other Muslim groups as well: Tunisians and Algerians in Lyon, Turks in Zurich, and Moroccans in Madrid are all over-represented by males. Contrary to this all Latin-American immigrants in Milan and Madrid, as well as the Philippinos in Milan are formed by more females than males. This is also the situation for Black-Caribbeans in London, and to a much lesser extent in case of Bangladeshis and Indians in that same city. In the case of Italians in Zurich and Lyon, Chinese and Ethnic Hungarians in Budapest, as well as Yugoslavians in Zurich, there are more males than females among them, though the difference is not as striking as in case of the Muslim groups.

Figure 5



* Data are from 2005 except Lyon and London where they are from 2000.

Looking at the differences in the gender distribution, we can distinguish three main clusters for the immigrant groups:

1. *Male dominance* (MI Egyptian; BP Muslim; LY Tunisian; ZH Turk; MA Moroccan; ZH Italian; BP Chinese; LY Algerian; LY Italian; BP Ethnic Hungarian; ZH Yugoslav),
2. *Balanced* (LO Bangladeshi; MA Ecuadorian; LO Indian), and
3. *Female dominance* (MA Andean; MI Philippino; MI Ecuadorian; LO Black Carribbean).

Further to this, we can identify groups with significant (more than 5 percentage points) changes in their gender distribution as well as groups with relatively stable gender distributions. The two clusters established here are:

1. *Immigrant groups with dynamically changing gender distributions* (MI Ecuadorian; MI Philippino; MA Moroccan; MA Ecuadorian; MA Andean; ZH Italian; ZH Yugoslav; BP Muslim; BP Chinese); and
2. *Immigrant groups with stable gender distributions* (MI Egyptian; ZH Turk; LY Tunisian; LO Bangladeshi; LY Algerian; LO Indian; LO Black Carribbean; LY Italian; BP Ethnic Hungarian).

Taking into account both aspects, we can classify the migrant/ethnic groups considered in Table 7.

Table 7: Distribution of immigrant groups by gender dominance and dynamics of gender distribution

Changing gender distribution	Stable gender distribution
------------------------------	----------------------------

Male dominance	MA Moroccan ZH Italian ZH Yugoslav BP Muslim BP Chinese	MI Egyptian ZH Turk LY Tunisian LY Algerian LY Italian BP Ethnic Hungarian
Female dominance	MA Ecuadorian MA Andean MI Philippino MI Ecuadorian	LO Bangladeshi LO Indian LO Black Carribean

In terms of the age structure, the age of migrants is usually below the age of the non-migrant populations, the exceptions are Budapest and Lyon, where the migrant population is older than the non-migrant inhabitants. There are differences between cities in the age composition of the population: non-migrants are the oldest in Zurich and Milan, and the youngest in Lyon, whereas the relatively oldest autochthonous community resides in Madrid, and the youngest in London. When the selected ethnic groups are included into the analysis, further observations can be made in this context. Looking at Figure 19 one can find some interesting changes compared to the previous figure. The difference here is that instead of the total migrant population we focus on the comparison between the three selected ethnic groups and the non-migrant population regarding their age structure.

Looking at the size of the age gap between the non-migrant and the selected migrant groups we can identify three distinct clusters: those who are significantly older, those who are around the same age, and those who are considerably younger than the non-migrant population of their cities. With this distribution, the migrant communities can be grouped into the three clusters based on their age gaps to the non-migrant population in the following way:

1. *Younger* (LO Bangladeshi; ZH Yugoslav; ZH Italian; MI Egyptian; MI Philippino; MA Ecuadorian; MI Ecuadorian);
2. *Similar* (Lon Indian; ZH Turk; MA Andean; BP Chinese; Lon Black Carribean; LY Tunisian; BP Eth. Hun; BP Muslim; MA Moroccan); and
3. *Older* (LY Algerian; LY Italian).

As we mentioned before, this part of the study is not a stand-alone exercise with a specific scientific aim, but only an instrumental exercise to provide the background material for the main parts of the study which are the population and organisational surveys collected with workpackages 4 and 3 respectively. Despite the scarcity of the data available and the lack of a common definition of migrants used by the various national databases, we still believe that the information gathered by the six national teams give us sufficient basis for establishing a set of variables that seem appropriate for their use as contextual variables in the analysis of the survey data of the LOCALMULTIDEM study.

Workpackage 3: The Organisational Survey

WP 3 deals with the **ethnic and non-ethnic organisation formation**, which relates to the membership, networks, and activities of ethnic and non-ethnic organisations. Networks among (ethnic) voluntary associations play a crucial role in the formation of civil society because they create permanent communication channels between different organisations. The networks that are studied can be formal or informal contacts between organisations. The proposed relationship between civil society and political behaviour and political attitudes has been the subject of a long research tradition. However, it has scarcely been applied in the context of multicultural societies. In the LOCALMULTIDEM project we have addressed this question and studied the influence of ethnic and non-ethnic organisation formation on the political integration of migrant-origin groups.

The main objective of this WP is to measure adequately the structural characteristics of immigrants' organisational social capital. The survey to the migrant/ethnic organisations has allowed obtaining information on the main features and activities of immigrants' organisations in each city, as well as on the inter-organisational networks among immigrants' organisations and between the latter and the autochthonous population organisations.

The main contractors involved in the coordination of this WP were partners 1 (UMU), 3 (FNSP) and 5 (UNITN). However, every contractor in the consortium was responsible for the collection of the data and the production of its own city case study report.

The main work and achievements performed for this WP have been:

- Elaboration of the organisational questionnaire (main responsibility of Partner 1-UMU), elaboration of the mapping file for the creation of census lists before interviewing (main responsibility of Partner 1-UMU), elaboration of document with guidelines and instructions for the main aspects of the data collection process (main responsibility of Partner 1-UMU), elaboration of guidelines for the data collection of the network information and its subsequent coding (responsibility of partners 3 and 5 – FNSP & UNITN) (all included in Deliverable 8).
- Preparation of an excel file for the systematic recording of the mapping process in all cities (partner 1).
- Preparation of the codebook for the core part of the survey (partner 1).
- Creation of a template for data entry of the core part of the survey in a free software for data entry (CSPRO, by the US Census Bureau) by each team (partner 1).
- Mapping of the associational field of migrants / ethnic groups in each city and processing of this information into a template Excel file. The number of

- organisations detected per city is the following: Budapest, 75 organisations; London, 96 organisations; Lyon, 250 organisations; Madrid, 217 organisations; Milan, 155 organisations; and Zurich, 218 organisations.
- Translation of questionnaires to local languages – and, when applicable, to the ethnic group language.
 - Interviewing process with the migrant/ethnic organisations: 51 in Budapest, 47 in London, 76 in Lyon, 109 in Madrid, 46 in Milan, and 39 in Zurich.
 - Creation of six SPSS matrices containing the core data of the organisational survey, one per city/country.
 - Creation of six Excel files with the mapping information, one per city/country.
 - Creation of six Excel files with the network information of the organisational survey, one per city/country.
 - Transformation of the network information into UCINET files for network analysis (partners 3 and 5).
 - Completion and delivery of the city reports on the organisational dataset by partner 1 (Deliverable 10).
 - Elaboration of a single joint SPSS matrix that merges all six cities datasets for simultaneous analysis, and the documentation on technical specificities and departures from the common guidelines (partner 1).

In terms of the substantive findings related to this WP, we must say that the amount of information obtained is so massive that we can only highlight here a few comparative elements.

First, we defined an association as *‘a formally organized named group most of whose members –whether persons or organizations – are not financially recompensed for their participation’* (Knoke 1986: 2). Knoke’s definition is useful in distinguishing associations from other social and political institutions such as the family, groups of friends, and other organisations which are frequently included in notions regarding the ‘third sector’. Thus, minimal requirements that the groups needed to fulfil to be included in our study were:

- They need to have a name;
- They must be minimally visible to out-group individuals (e.g. they must be open to new members that are not part of a family or group of friends network);
- They must not be profit-oriented;
- They need to have at least a few unpaid members who have some say, at least formally, in the organisational decision-making process by, at least, being able to select the leadership.
- Federations of associations (or equivalent umbrella or platform organisations) are included in this definition if at least some of the member-associations of the federation fulfil the above requirements.
- Membership needs to be (formally) voluntary: automatic membership does not apply and/or self-exclusion is possible when requested.

To determine if an organisation is to be included in the organisational study, we took into account the:

- National origin/ethnicity of the members of the Board of the organisation.
- National origin/ethnicity of the members of the organisation.

Whenever an organisation had around half of their board members or rank-and-file members of ethnic/migrant origin, they were included in the study.

Regarding the methodological aspects related to fieldwork, it is important to point out that the strategy was not identical in all cities. For those cities where the immigrant population is still relatively small or recent, the strategy was to include all migrant/national origins (Budapest, Madrid and Milan), whereas in those cities with large migrant/ethnic populations the study focused only on the three migrant/ethnic groups that were selected for the whole project (London, Lyon, Zurich). This meant different target populations for the mapping process in the various cities. The mapping process is summarised in Table 8.

Table 8. Summary of the process of detection and interviewing of organisations

Mapping Information	Budapest	London	Lyon*	Madrid	Milan	Zurich
Total immigrant organisations in mapping	103	137	107	417	155	218
Confirmed still active	91	79	67	199	65	142
Confirmed not active	4	n.a.	7	24	90	6
No confirmation	8	9	33	194	0	61
<i>Mortality rate</i> (confirmed not active / all confirmed)	4.4%	n.a.	9.5%	11%	58%	4.2%
Total organisations interviewed	51	47	26	109	46	39
<i>Response rate</i> (total interviewed /total active)	56.0%	59.4%	38.8%	54.7%	70.8%	27.5%

* Only for Lyon, Villeurbanne and Venissieux

A first conclusion that derives from our process of detection is that the field of migrant/ethnic organisations hugely varies across cities not only in its size, but also in its stability. In Milan there is a high turnover or ‘mortality’ of migrant organisations, whereas this is much more modest in other cities. Furthermore, success rates in interviewing organisations have also varied. While in most cases they range between 50 and 60 percent, they have been higher in Milan and much poorer in Zurich and Lyon. This reflects the different difficulty in approaching migrant organisations in different contexts.

In any case, we have data for 318 organisations on a questionnaire of approximately 1 hour and 15 minutes of duration that included blocks of questions on the organisational profile, the size and composition of the organisation, the resources of the association, its activities, its contacts with administrations and political institutions, and its networks with other organisations.

With regard to the organisational profile, the national/ethnic origin of the dominant groups in the interviewed organisations logically varied across cities. In Budapest, 41% are of Ethnic Hungarian background from neighbouring countries, 8% of African origin, 8% of other European origin, 7% of the Far East, and 7% of Middle-Eastern or 'mixed Muslim' origin. In London, 28% were Caribbean organisations, 17% Bangladeshi, 11% Indian, 19% were Black and Ethnic minority more generally, and the rest were identified as related to other ethnic (e.g. African, Arabic), religious (Hindu, Muslim), or mixed ethnic background. In Lyon, the dominant group was that of mixed origins with 22%, followed by Algerian organisations (16%), and mixed Maghrebi origins (8%). In Madrid 61% were of Latin American background, 10% of African origin, 9% of mixed origins, and 6% of East European origin, with only 2% qualifying as 'Muslim' organisations. In Milan, 13% of the interviewed organisations were of Filipino origin, 6.5% of Eritrean background, and the rest (1-2 % each) of various national and mixed origins with no one group dominating. In Zurich, 36% of the interviewed organisations were of EU-15 origin, 28% of Eastern Europe, and 20% of Muslim members defined as such, with the rest of other varied origins.

The survey allows us to know, for example, the language that dominates in the regular activities of the organisations – for those whose native language is not the country/city language. This is an example of the huge variations that we find across cities, with many organisations using only the ethnic group language in Zurich, and around a fourth in Budapest. Organisations in Lyon stand out as the ones in which most often only the country language is used. This interestingly reflects general expectations about the effect of different integration policies.

Table 9. Language used in regular activities.

Language used for regular activities	Budapest	London	Lyon	Madrid	Milan	Zurich
Only country language	10,7	21.3	38.2	10.0	17.0	8.8
Mostly country language	7,1	19.1	19.7	27.5	0	2.9
About half country language and half ethnic group language	32,1	21.3	21.1	22.5	37.0	23.5
Mostly ethnic group language	21,4	8.5	1.3	27.5	41.0	20.6
Only ethnic group language	28,6	0	1.3	12.5	0	44.1
DK/NA	0	29.8	18.4		0	0
Total (N)	100 (28)	100 (47)	100 (76)	100 (40)	100 (44)	100 (34)

Another interesting aspect of the survey relates to findings around the networking patterns of migrants' organisations in each city. What follows are the depictions of the networks of 'most frequent contacts' for each city.

Figure 6. Network picture of most frequent contacts of organizations in last 2 years, BUDAPEST

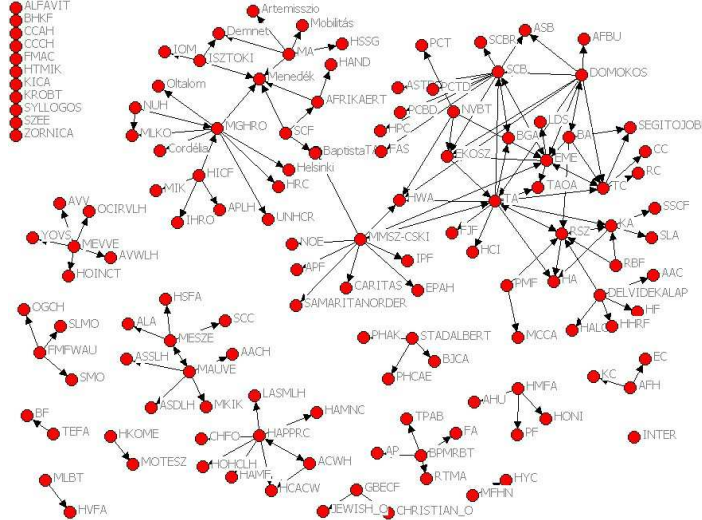


Figure 7. Network picture of most frequent contacts of organizations in last 2 years, LYON

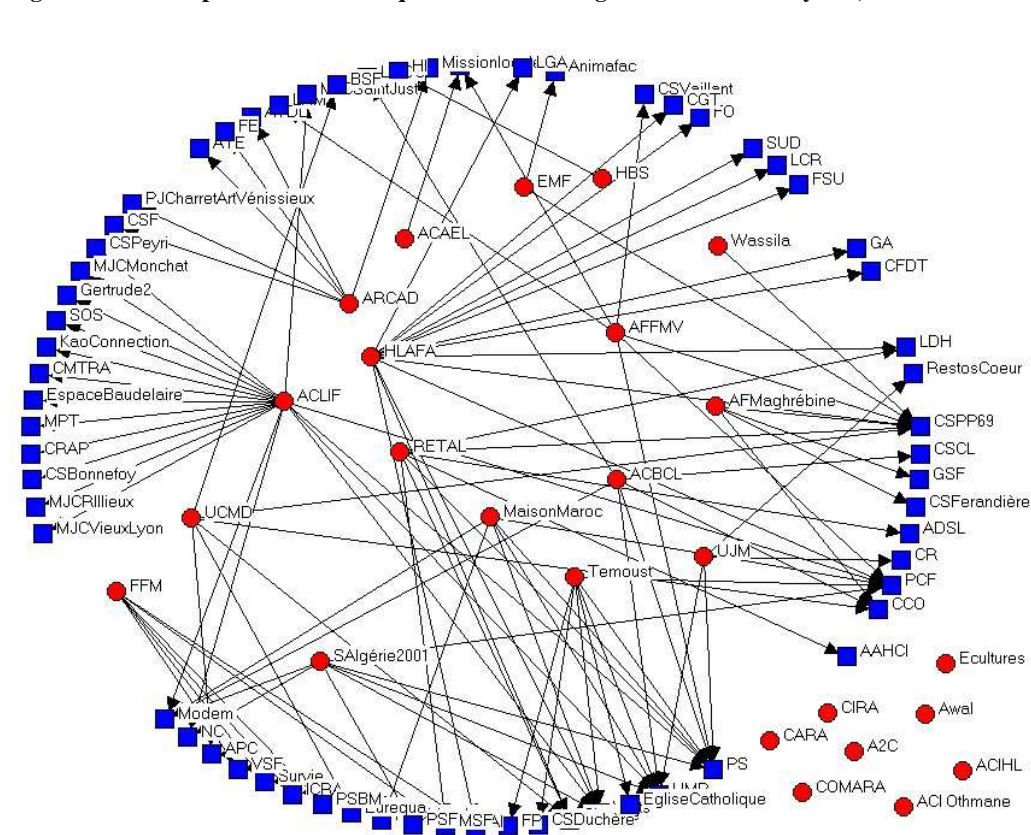


Figure 8. Network picture of most frequent contacts of organizations in last 2 years, MADRID

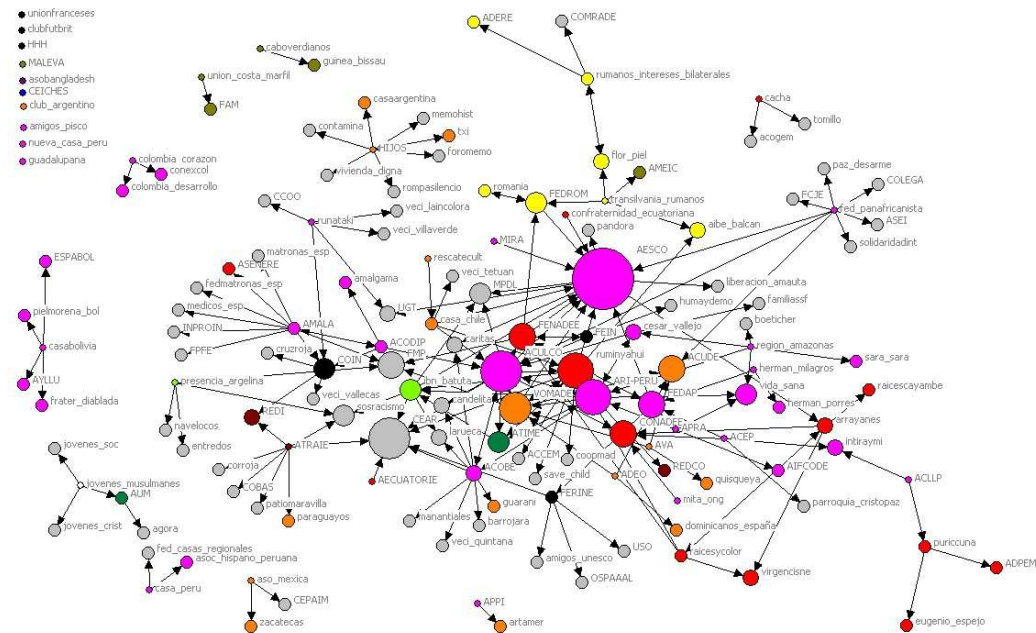


Figure 9. Network picture of most frequent contacts of organizations in last 2 years, MILAN

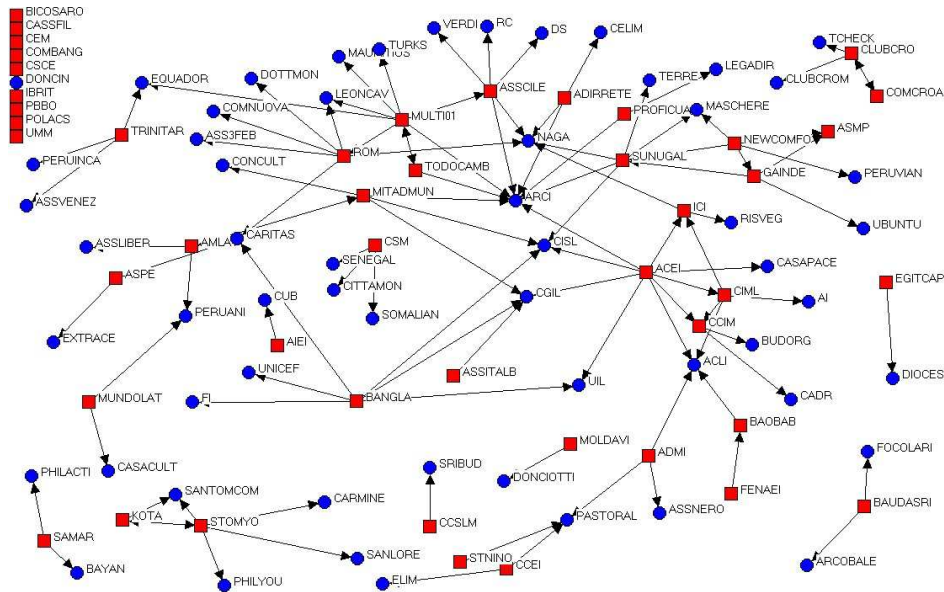
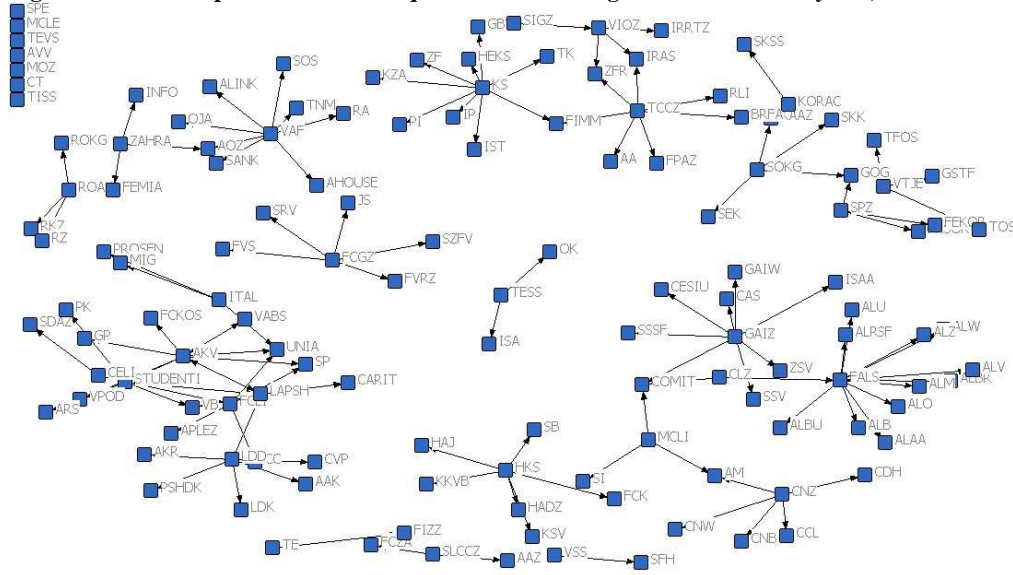


Figure 10. Network picture of most frequent contacts of organizations in last 2 years, ZURICH



The results show a much more ‘segmented’ situation in the cases of Budapest and Zurich, which we should remember were among the most ‘closed’ contexts for the integration of migrant/ethnic minorities, according to the indicators collected in WP1 on POS.

Workpackage 4: The Individual Survey

WP 4 deals with the **individual characteristics of ethnic citizens**, which relate to those characteristics that are to be collected at the individual level, including ethnicity, gender, age, and participation in ethnic and non-ethnic organisations.

The main objective of this WP was to measure adequately all individual-level variables involved in this research. On the one hand, this is the research instrument that allows measuring the dependent variable – the political integration of immigrants – and, on the other hand, it measures the potential explanatory factors at the individual level (socio-economic resources, attitudes, etc.).

We have collected data on the individual characteristics of ethnic/migrant origin citizens (including their degree of political integration) through a survey on a representative random sample of the local resident population of each city. We have conducted a survey of immigrant residents that has included a control group of autochthonous national citizens in each of the selected cities in each country. Irrespective of the various legal regulations of citizenship – that vary substantially across the six nations included in this consortium – we have considered as immigrant-origin residents all individuals who have either (a) born in a different country, or (b) have any of his/her parents being born in a

different country. Thus, we have also included second generations of immigrant populations.

The main contractors involved in the coordination of this WP are Partner 1 (UMU), Partner 8 (UNIMAN) and Partner 7 (BRISTOL), led by Drs. Morales and Statham respectively. However, every contractor in the consortium is responsible for the collection of the data and the production of its own city case study report.

The main achievements of this WP have been:

- Elaboration of a 5-pages document with guidelines on sampling issues for all partners to observe in data collection.
- Production of a 43-pages source questionnaire in English to be administered in each of the cities with a detailed system of compulsory and optional items (Deliverable 3).
- Translation of the source questionnaire into Arab, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, and Spanish for its administration to the migrant subpopulations in the cities.
- Production of a detailed Data protocol document and Codebook, and posting of the international coding standards that will be employed for variables such as languages, nationality, education level, occupation, and industry.
- Completion of fieldwork in all cities: In Budapest, 600 autochthonous Hungarians, 290 Ethnic Hungarians, 249 Chinese, and 286 mixed Muslim (mostly Arab and Turks) were interviewed. In London, it was completed in late January 2008 with a total of 1,200 interviews in the four North London boroughs of Camden, Hackney, Haringey and Islington (296 Indian, 290 Black Caribbean, 300 Bangladeshi, 300 White British and 14 of mixed ethnicity). In Lyon, final total sample includes 1,106 individuals (705 interviews across the three groups + 401 interviews with a control group where no Maghrebien was included). The study in Madrid (Partner 1) was completed in January 2008, with 1,192 interviews (281 of Andean origin, 299 of Ecuadorean origin, 309 of autochthonous origin, and 303 of Moroccan origin). In Milan, 300 individuals each of autochthonous, Filipino, Egyptian and Ecuadorian origin were interviewed. And in Zurich, 300 Italians, 300 Turks, 302 Kosovars, and 301 autochthonous Swiss were interviewed.
- Data processing completed.
- City reports finalised and completion of Deliverable 9 (city reports) by Partner 8.
- Delivery of all the SPSS matrices for each of the cities to Partner 8 for integration into a single matrix.
- Data integration, cleaning and processing of all six matrices by Partner 8, and production of the necessary documentation.

In terms of the substantive results of this workpackage, in the next few pages we provide a summarised overview of the main findings obtained with the individual survey that we conducted in the six cities, and of how they relate to the objectives set for the project. As the reader will understand, the contents of the survey were multiple (for some cities a one hour-long questionnaire) and it would not be feasible to present all of them in a

reasonable extension in this report, especially when the comparative perspective is included. We refer the reader also to the various publications and papers generated from the project for further details, and in particular the forthcoming book with Palgrave Macmillan “Social Capital, Political Participation and Migration in Europe. Making Multicultural Democracy Work?” edited by Laura Morales and Marco Giugni, and expected for late 2010.

The first and primary objective of the project was to analyse the level of **political integration** – in its attitudinal and behavioural dimensions – of immigrant residents across a number of European cities, with an aim to determine:

- (a) the differences that exist – if any – with the levels of political integration of the autochthonous population;
- (b) the variations that can be found – if any – in the levels of political integration of different groups of immigrants that are dependent on their ethnic, cultural, religious or national origin; and
- (c) the variations that can be found – if any – in the levels of political integration of all immigrant groups within cities, and of the same immigrant groups across different institutional settings.

Alongside this set of general objectives, a more specific objective was to determine whether the **attitudinal and behavioural dimensions** of political integration are consistent with each other, or whether in some cases and situations immigrants’ can be differentially integrated only via one of these two dimensions. For this reason, we first analysed the degree of political integration of the migrant groups we studied in comparison with the attitudes and behaviours of the autochthonous population, and we did so for a number of different attitudinal and behavioural indicators.

Figure 11 shows the gaps (or their absence) in the levels of interest in the national politics of each the countries included in the study by city and group.² As we see, the situation largely varies depending on the context. In Milan and Zurich all three migrant minorities are substantially less interested in the politics of the countries where they live than the autochthonous control group. In the other four cities, only some of the migrant groups display significantly lower levels of interest in the politics of the countries where they reside than the autochthonous population: the group of mixed Muslim origins in Budapest, Indians in London, Algerians in Lyon, and Moroccans in Madrid.

When we control for education³ – a key socio-economic determinant of all forms of engagement in public affairs – some of the results change. In Budapest, the Chinese are still not distinguishable from the autochthonous Hungarians in their levels of political interest, the ethnic Hungarians are more interested, and the mixed Muslim group is still substantially less interested than the autochthonous group.

² All of the graphs that follow are error line graphs in which the dot indicates the average value for a particular group and the line indicates the 95% confidence interval of the mean value. Thus, when the line for two given groups overlaps, we cannot reject with sufficient confidence the null hypotheses of the two averages being equal.

³ This is done with a logistic regression with only the ordinal variable of education and the group dummies.

Figure 11. The interest in the political affairs of the country of residence of autochthonous and migrant groups, by city.

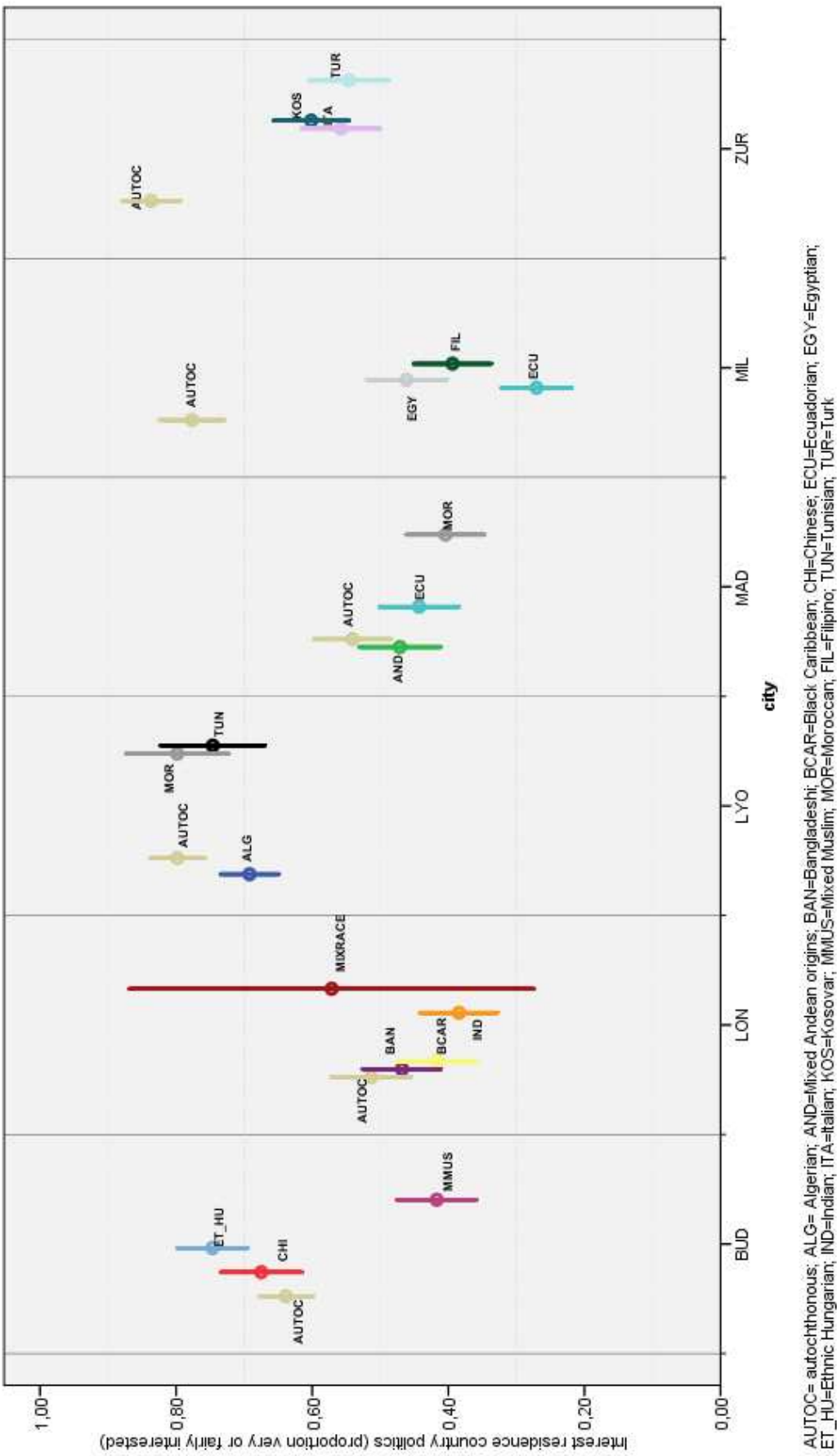
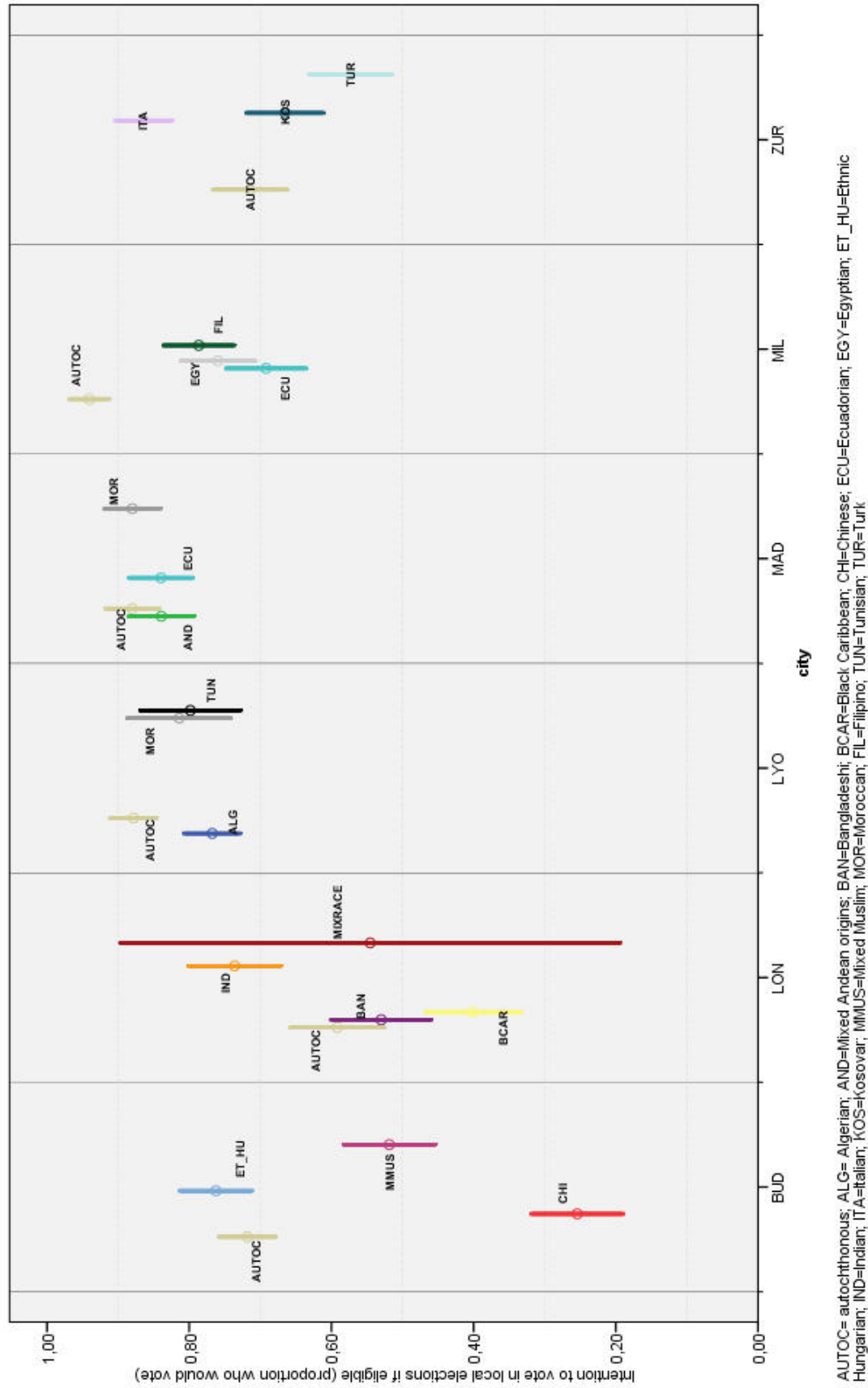


Figure 12. Intention to vote in the local elections of the country of residence of autochthonous and migrant groups, by city.



In the case of London, once we control for education, still only the Indian minority shows lower levels of interest in politics than the white British autochthonous population. In the case of Lyon, the lower interest in politics of Algerians is confirmed after controlling for education. In the case of Madrid, controlling for education does not eliminate the gap between the autochthonous Spaniards and the Moroccans, and makes the gap between the autochthonous and the Andean significant, and the one with Ecuadorean in the limits of statistical significance. And, finally, in the case of Milan and Zurich, controlling for education does not alter the huge gap between the autochthonous and all three migrant groups.

When we look at the results provided in Figure 12 on the intention to vote in the next local elections – should the respondent be eligible to vote – we start to realize in which ways the various indicators of political integration are not necessarily providing results always in the same direction. The large gap between the autochthonous and all the migrant groups only resurfaces in the case of Milan, while in Zurich it is still significant with the Turkish group and it changes completely direction with the Italian minority. In Budapest, the gaps with the mixed Muslim and Chinese group, especially, are quite large. And it is worth stressing that the Chinese had expressed a level of interest in Hungarian politics equivalent to that of the autochthonous Hungarians but are clearly demobilized in the electoral arena, as most of them express no intention to vote in local elections should they be entitled to do so. In London, the picture changes substantially when compared to expressed interest in politics: the Indian minority is the most mobilized (while they were the least interested in national politics), and the Black Caribbean the least (while they were not distinct from the white British).⁴ In the case of Lyon and that of Madrid, the results are relatively similar to those obtained for interest in politics. Algerians in Lyon are still less engaged than the autochthonous group,⁵ and in Madrid all groups (including the Moroccans) are as likely to vote in local elections as the autochthonous Spaniards.

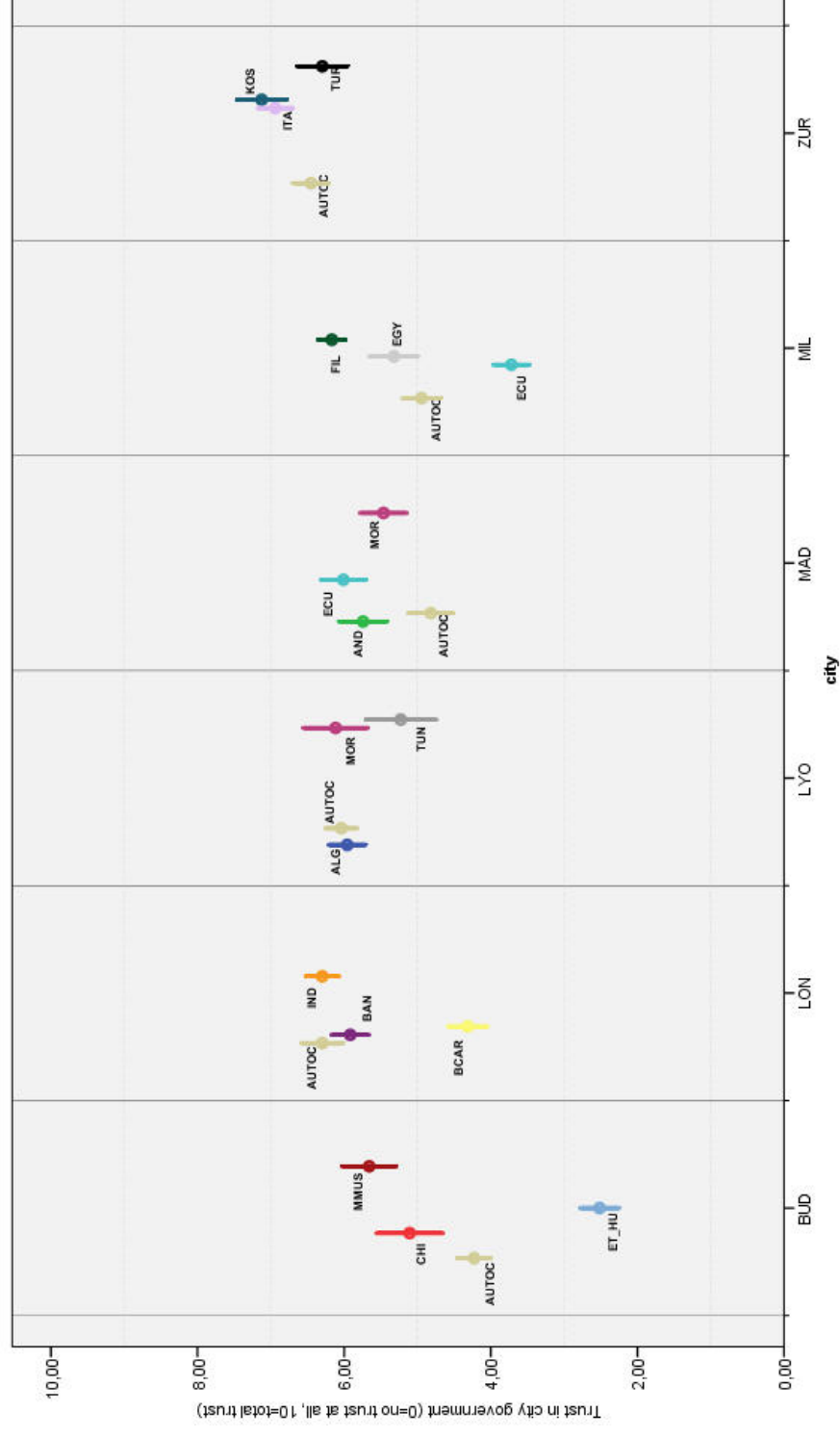
When we turn to other aspects of the notion of political integration – confidence in political institutions – patterns change substantially. Figure 13 shows the results for trust in the city/local government. In many cases the immigrant groups are more trusting of the local government than the autochthonous population. In Budapest, ethnic Hungarians are in this case in the opposite side of being more distrustful than the autochthonous Hungarians, while Chinese and the mixed Muslim are substantially more trusting. In London the Black Caribbean are substantially less trusting than the white British⁶, while the equivalent situation happens in Lyon with Tunisians, and Ecuadorians in Milan.

⁴ When we control for education, Black Caribbeans are less inclined to vote than the white British only if the confidence level is reduced to 90%. At a 95% confidence level they are not significantly less mobilized.

⁵ When we control for education, both the Algerian and the Tunisian are less inclined to vote than the autochthonous group (for a 95% confidence level) and the Moroccan group is also less likely to intend to vote for a 90% confidence level.

⁶ The Bangladeshi respondents are also significantly less trusting when education is controlled for.

Figure 13. Trust in the local government of autochthonous and migrant groups, by city.



AUTOC= autochthonous; ALG= Algerian; AND=Mixed Andean origins; BAN=Bangladeshi; BCAR=Black Caribbean; CH=Chinese; ECU=Ecuadorian; EGY=Egyptian; ET_HU=Ethnic Hungarian; IND=Indian; ITA=Italian; KOS=Kosovar; MMUS=Mixed Muslim; MOR=Moroccan; FL=Filipino; TUN=Tunisian; TUR=Turk

Figure 14. Trust in the national government of autochthonous and migrant groups, by city.

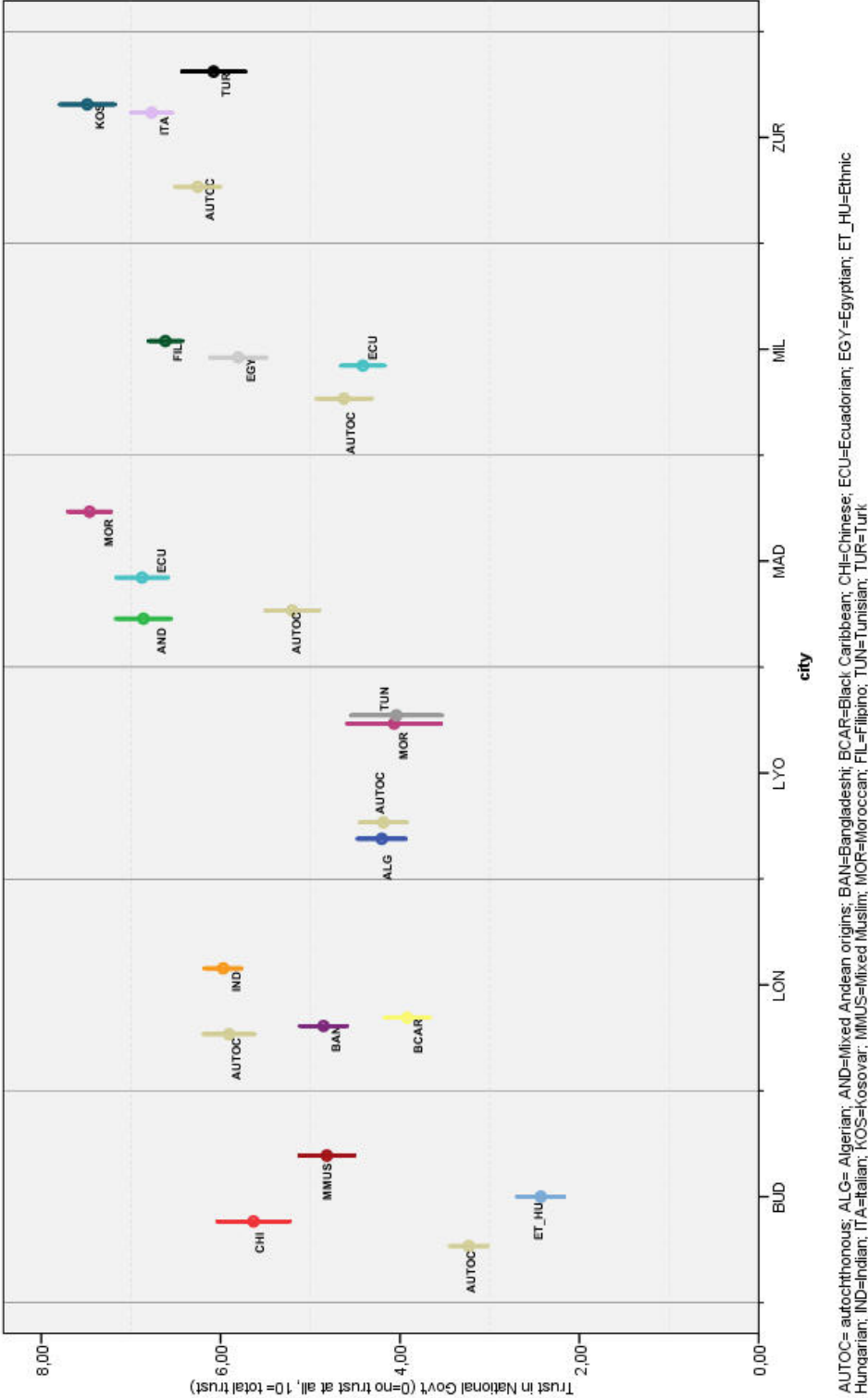


Figure 15. Trust in the national parliament of autochthonous and migrant groups, by city.

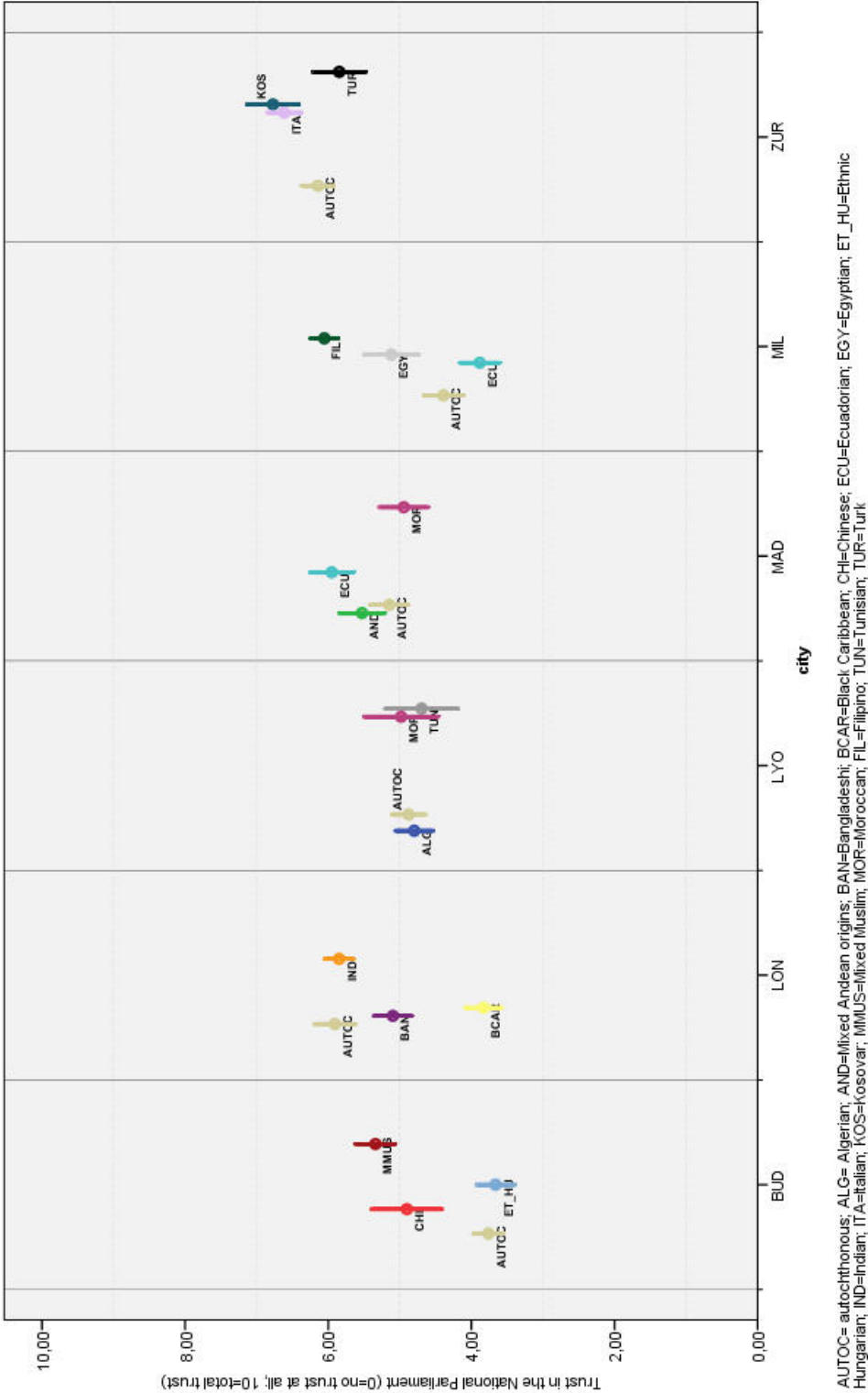
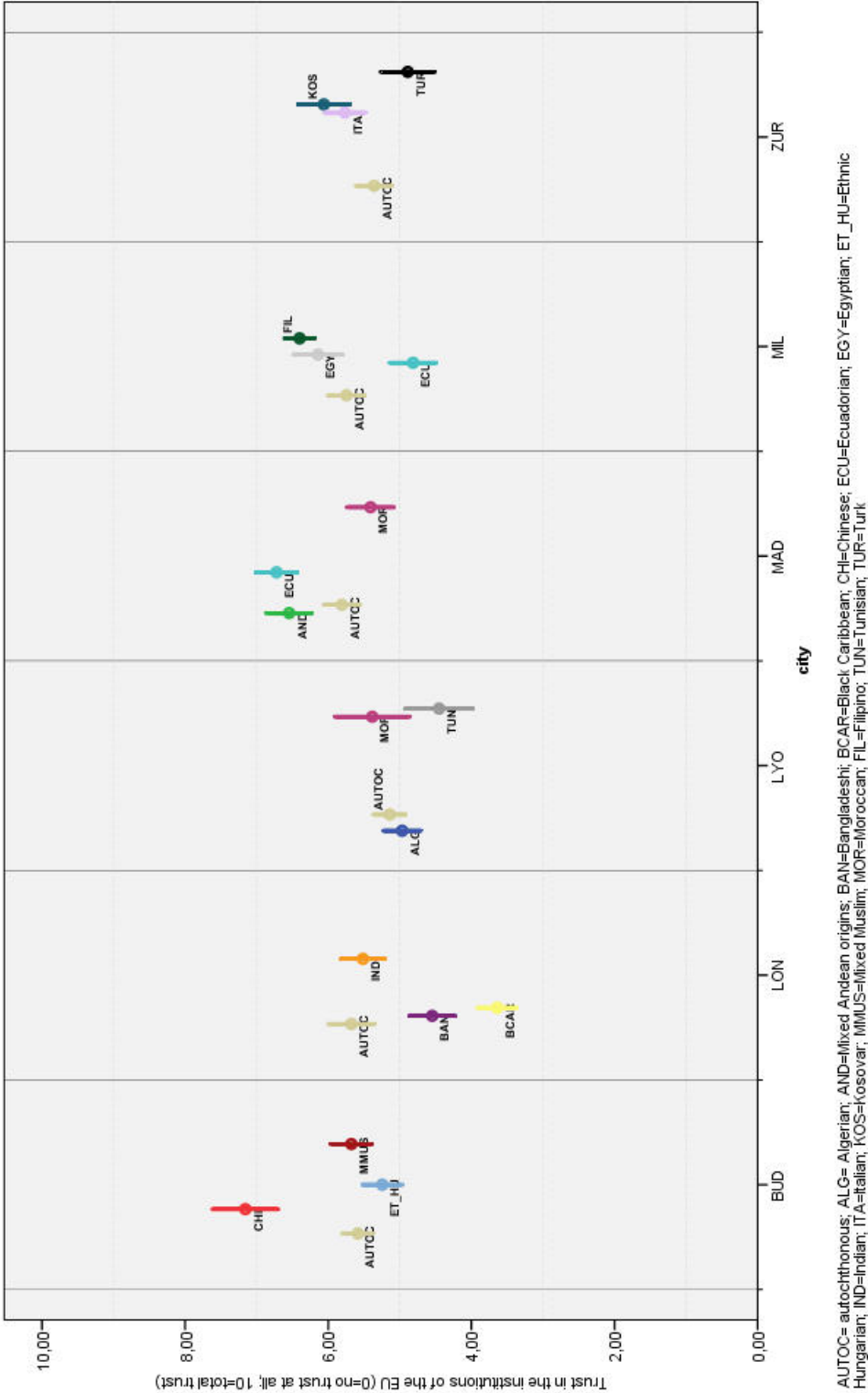


Figure 16. Trust in the institutions of the EU of autochthonous and migrant groups, by city.



When we look at confidence in the national government (Figure 14) the results do not change much. The minor exceptions are related to a clearly more critical view of Bangladeshis in London, a less critical one of Ecuadorians in Milan, and a much more positive one of Moroccans in Madrid. And we find an almost identical situation when we ask about trust in the national parliament (Figure 15) and in the institutions of the EU (Figure 16). Hence, this is a clear indication of the existence of an underlying and consistent common orientation towards all or most political institutions.

When we turn our attention to the various forms of non-electoral political action, the picture becomes again similar to the one we found for interest in politics (see Figure 11), but at a much smaller scale of engagement. Figure (17) shows the results for political contacting, which includes contacting politicians, government officials, the media, or solicitors or judicial bodies for non-personal reasons, but excludes contacts that related to the country of origin (transnational action).

As we see, again the largest gaps with the autochthonous population are evident in Milan and Zurich; while all groups in London are equally passive, and the other three cities with situations in between. In Budapest, the Chinese and mixed Muslim groups are significantly less involved in political contacting than the autochthonous and ethnic Hungarians, but these latter two are equally (in)active. In Lyon, the Algerian and Moroccan groups are significantly less engaged than the autochthonous, but not so the Tunisian (even after controlling for education). And in Madrid, all three immigrant groups are significantly less likely to engage in political contacting than the autochthonous Spaniards once we control for education differences.

The outcome is quite similar when we focus on political protest (sign a petition, join demonstration, join strike): large gaps between the autochthonous and all migrant groups in Milan and Zurich, more moderate gaps but also consistent in Budapest and Madrid, uniformly low levels of engagement of all groups – white British and ethnic minorities alike – in London,⁷ and no substantial difference in the inclination to protest – at relatively high levels – of the autochthonous and migrant groups in Lyon.

Thus, overall, when we assess the **gaps in the political integration of migrants relative to the autochthonous population** in the six European cities we have studied, we find **three different patterns**: one in relation to interest in politics and non-electoral political action, another in relation to electoral engagement (measured by vote intention), and a third one associated to patterns of confidence in political institutions. In the next few pages we examine this dimensionality more in detail.

⁷ When education is controlled for, Indians are significantly less likely to protest than the White British.

Figure 17. Political contacting on residence country issues of autochthonous and migrant groups, by city.

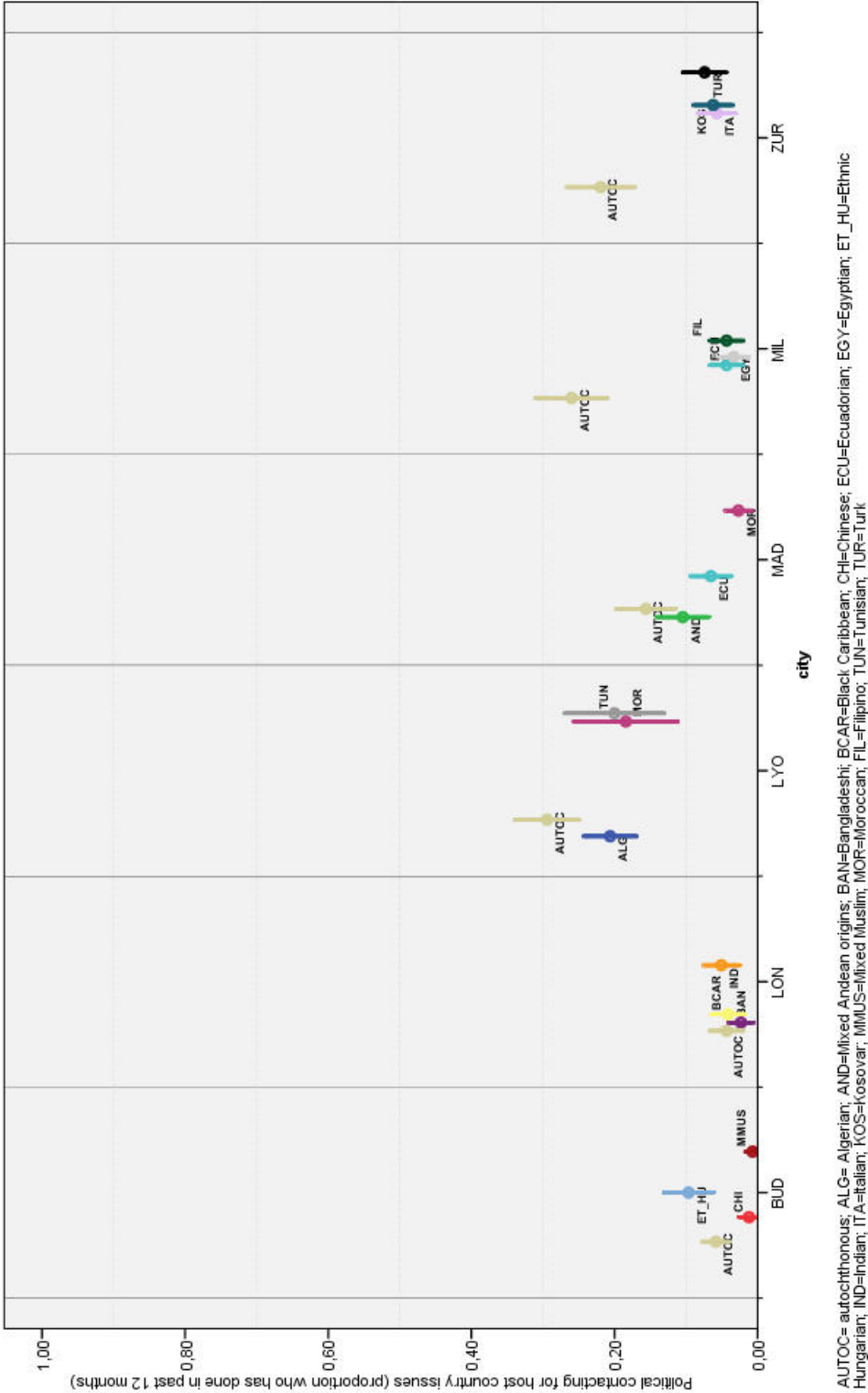


Figure 18. Political protesting on residence country issues of autochthonous and migrant groups, by city.

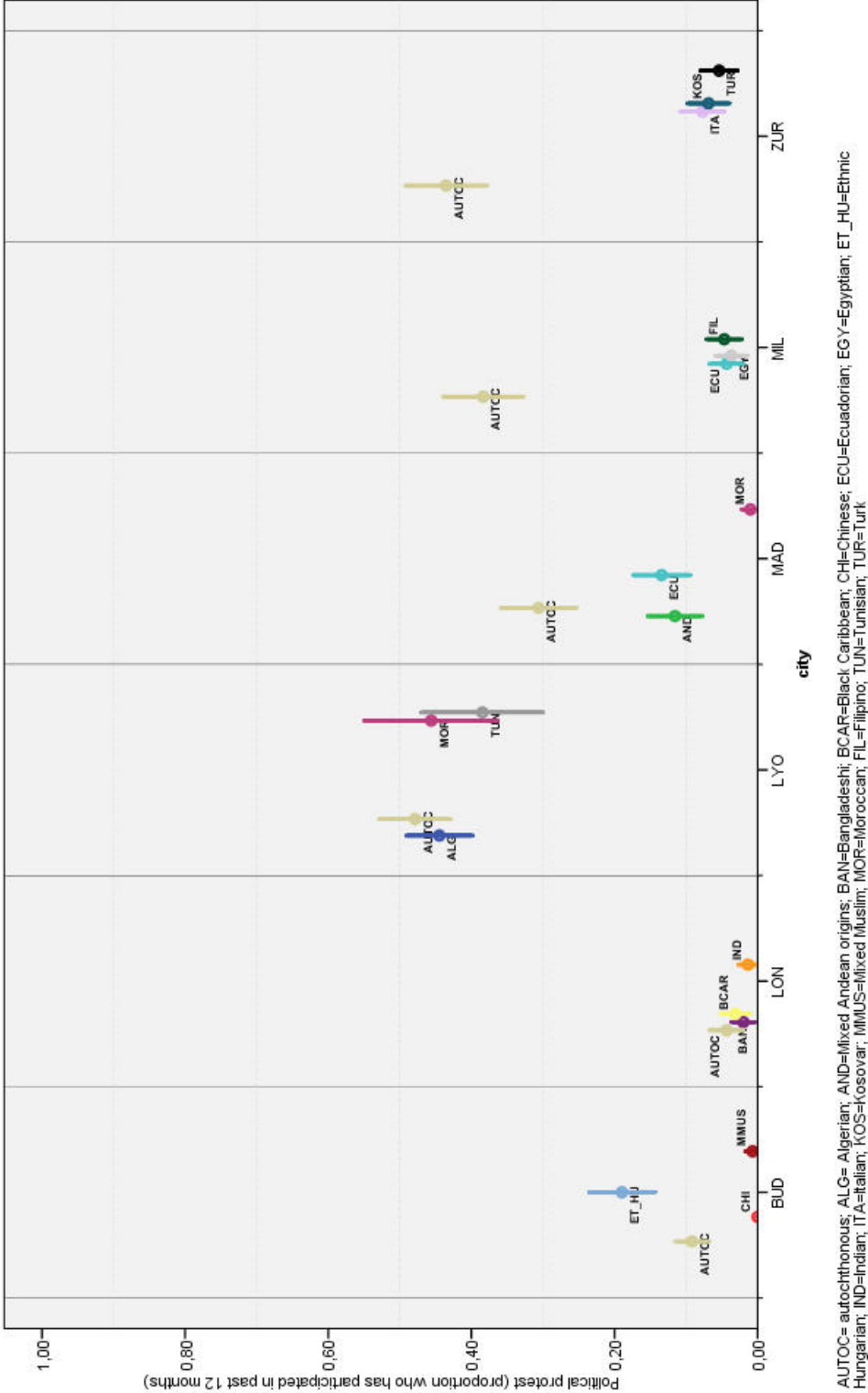
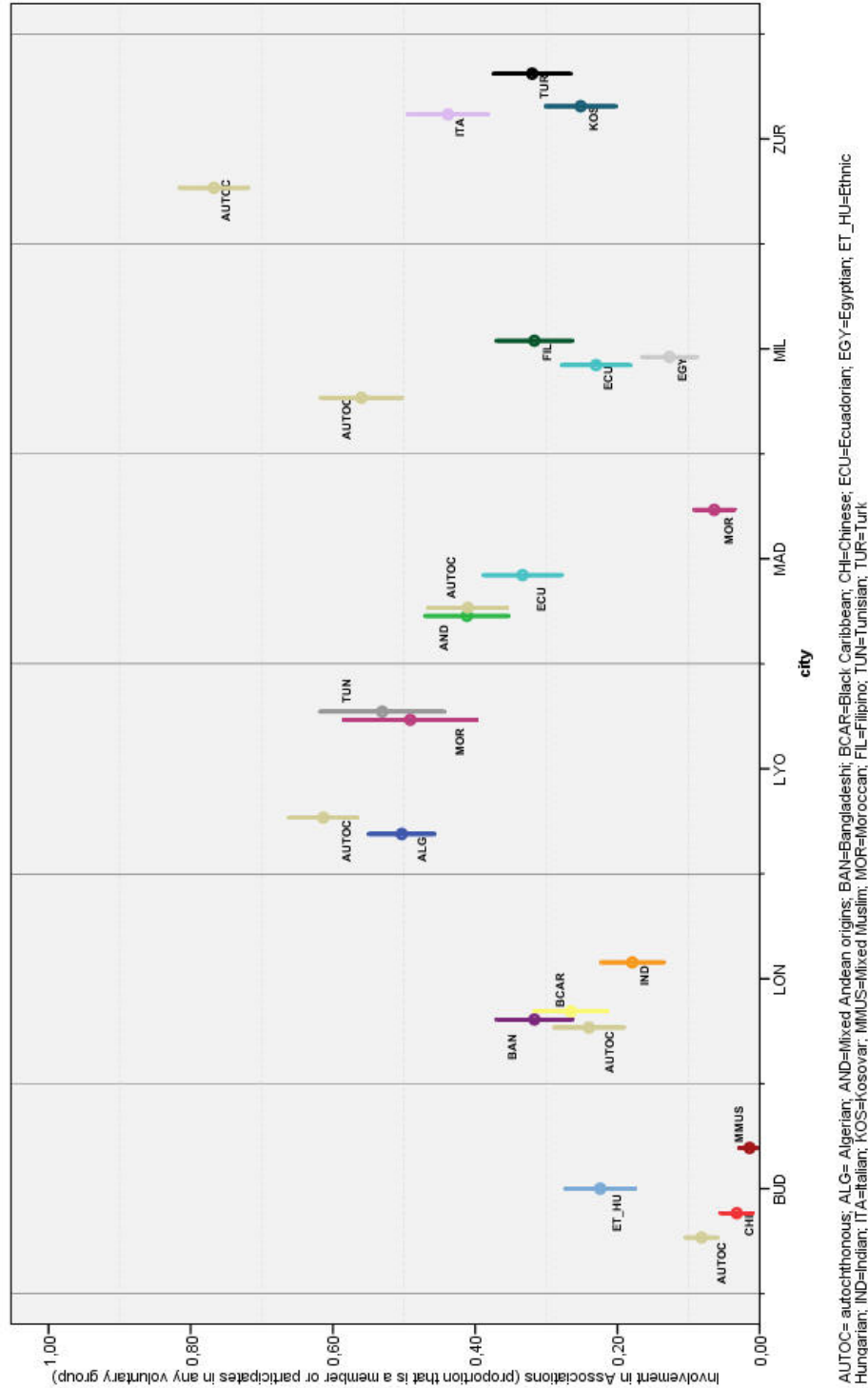


Figure 19. Associational involvement of autochthonous and migrant groups, by city.



Finally, though not included in our notion of political integration, in Figure 19 we show the patterns of associational involvement of the autochthonous population and the three migrant groups in each of the cities. As we can clearly see, the results very much resemble those that we have been finding for interest in politics and non-electoral political action. There are large gaps between the autochthonous and the migrants in Milan and Zurich, more moderate ones in Budapest and Madrid, and much smaller gaps in London and Lyon.⁸

To conclude about the **multidimensionality of the notion of political integration**, the results of a factor analysis of the indicators we have presented in univariate descriptive form in Figures 11 to 18 shown in Table 10 confirm the existence of two clear dimensions: one attitudinal – related to the various forms of confidence in the political institutions – and another that is behavioural – and related to engagement in political affairs. Yet, the results also indicate that the response patterns about the intention to vote in local elections, while belonging to the political engagement dimension, it is only weakly related to the other forms of engagement. In this sense, we could speak of three different elements of political integration: confidence in institutions, overall political engagement and electoral mobilization.

Table 10. The two dimensions of political integration for the autochthonous and the migrant groups (data for all cities pooled together). Rotated factor loadings.

	Autochthonous origin		Immigrant origin	
	Political confidence dimension	Political engagement dimension	Political confidence dimension	Political engagement dimension
Trust in the national parliament	0.937	-0.018	0.848	0.022
Trust in the national government	0.807	-0.056	0.819	-0.151
Trust in the city government	0.508	0.064	0.720	0.053
Trust in EU institutions	0.595	-0.017	0.626	0.024
Participation in any protest action	-0.050	0.489	-0.128	0.576
Participation in any political contact	-0.063	0.496	-0.043	0.416
Interest in residence country politics, local or national	0.013	0.439	0.039	0.388
Intention to vote in the next city assembly elections	0.097	0.356	0.125	0.213
Total % variance explained	32%	20%	34%	19%
Factor correlations	0.10		0.11	
Goodness of fit: Chi sq (df, prob.)	68.761	(13, 0.000)	111.065	(13, 0.000)

Extraction Method: Maximum Likelihood. Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization.

⁸ When we control for education, in London Bangladeshis are more likely to be involved in associations than the White British, while Indians are less likely. For Lyon, Moroccans and Algerians are less likely to be involved in associations than the autochthonous French, but Tunisians are not significantly different.

Furthermore, the results presented in Table 10 also indicate that these two dimensions are equally relevant for the autochthonous and the migrant populations, and present the same structure for both groups. Hence, those individuals who are inclined to trust political institutions tend to trust all of them in similar fashion (especially so in the case of migrants), and those who are engaged in public affairs tend to be so in its various forms (though more consistently so for the autochthonous groups) regardless of whether they are of autochthonous or immigrant origin.

This overall structure of dimensionality holds in most cases, with some minor deviations in a number of cases. In Budapest, for the migrant groups, a third factor that is difficult to interpret emerges due to the divergent patterns for the Chinese group; and for the autochthonous group, also three factors result from the analysis because trust in the local government is not fully consistent with the rest of the ‘political confidence’ dimension and is for some respondents negatively related to the political engagement dimension.⁹ In the case of London, for the migrant groups, we get three distinct dimensions: one for all political confidence items, another for interest in politics and intention to vote, and a third one for the non-electoral participation items; all of which are only moderately and positively correlated. In Madrid, for the migrant groups, we get also a three factor solution, but it does not fit the data well and they are very difficult to interpret – other than the fact that the first one clearly points to the dimension of political confidence, and the third one to political engagement without vote mobilisation; hence, this indicates that the components of the attitudinal and behavioural political integration are yet to crystallise for the migrant groups in Madrid.¹⁰ Finally, the results for the autochthonous Swiss also produce three factors but they do not fit the data properly.

Overall then, while there are some local specificities, it seems reasonable to summarise the patterns of attitudes and behaviours of both autochthonous and migrants alike with two main indices of political integration: one that focuses on confidence in political institutions, and another that focuses on political engagement. And this is what we do in the following analyses.

Table 11 shows the results of a linear regression of the indicator of **political confidence** on the pooled dataset that aggregates the results for all the six cities included in the Localmultidem project. Therefore, this table provides the general summary of the relative impact of the various individual-level factors that we have been able to study with WP4 and the individual survey: socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics, social capital factors, immigration process factors, and the cultural and contextual specificities.¹¹

⁹ In the Oblimin rotation two of the factors are negatively correlated to a substantial degree (-0.54).

¹⁰ For the autochthonous group we also get a three factor solution that does not fit the data, but in this case it is reflecting the political polarisation with regard to office holders in each of the political institutions, as we get an additional factor that shows that a number of respondents trust the EU and the local government (led by the centre-right party Partido Popular) and mistrust the national government and national parliament (both led by the centre-left party PSOE). We find a similar result for the autochthonous group in Milan.

¹¹ We checked for potential problems of multicollinearity and only found a very low value of the tolerance coefficient for the dummy that indicates that the respondent is a first generation migrant (0.21), which is a normal result for dummy contrasts of complete categorical variables.

Table 11. OLS (linear) regression of the index of Political Confidence, pooled dataset.

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	
(Constant)	4.86	.24		.000
<i>Socio-demographic factors</i>				
Women (compared to men)	.11	.050	.025	.033
Age	-.01	.009	-.073	.284
Age, squared	.00	.000	.150	.024
Education (ordinal)	.23	.092	.032	.012
Married or in partnership (compared to rest)	.15	.056	.035	.005
<i>Social capital factors</i>				
Social/generalised trust (ordinal)	1.89	.099	.231	.000
Involved in any association (compared to not involved in any)	-.13	.057	-.030	.017
Religiosity, attendance religious services	.10	.035	.036	.005
<i>Immigration process factors</i>				
First generation migrant (compared to autochthonous)	.27	.109	.065	.011
Second generation migrant (compared to autochthonous)	-.28	.091	-.050	.002
1.5 generation migrant (born abroad, arrived age 14 or less) (compared to autochthonous)	-.24	.117	-.028	.042
Years since arrival to the country (only for non-native)	-.001	.003	-.003	.865
Nationality of country of residence (compared to non-national)	-.25	.088	-.059	.004
Proficient in main language of the country	-.04	.078	-.008	.610
<i>Cultural and local specificities</i>				
Muslim	.09	.063	.020	.135
Budapest (compared to Zurich)	-1.87	.097	-.336	.000
London (compared to Zurich)	-.73	.102	-.120	.000
Lyon (compared to Zurich)	-.66	.097	-.120	.000
Madrid (compared to Zurich)	-.40	.097	-.072	.000
Milan (compared to Zurich)	-1.06	.095	-.192	.000
<i>Model fit statistics</i>				
Adjusted R square	0.16			
F statistic (df, prob.)	59.384	(20, 0.000)		
Number of cases	6,145			

Dependent Variable: Mean score dimension of political confidence, 0-10. In grey shade we highlight those variables significant at the 95% confidence level.

The results are very interesting because they provide strong evidence that the connection between migration and political confidence is a complex one. First, our results confirm past scholarship that has shown that women, the more educated, and those living in couple are more trusting of political institutions and elites. Second, it only partially confirms past research in this area in relation to the social capital factors: generalised social trust is related highly and positively to political confidence and church attendance has a moderately positive effect, but associational involvement has a negative effect that is not consistent with other research in this field. Third, with regards to the immigration process factors, we see that the political confidence of first generation migrants, on the one hand, and second and 1.5 generation migrants, on the other, goes in opposite directions. Those migrants who have arrived to their country of residence when they were 15 years of age or older are more inclined than the autochthonous population to trust the political institutions of the countries where they live. In contrast, those who have either arrived to the country when they were younger or who were born in the country (of one immigrant parent) show levels of political confidence that are even lower than those of the autochthonous population. Thus, it is clear that the problem of integrating migrants politically – in what relates to the confidence they have in political institutions – is restricted to those who are socialised in the country of residence rather than those who grew up elsewhere, as also indicated by the negative effect of having the nationality of the country. Interestingly enough, language proficiency and the length of stay in the country have no significant impact on the degree of confidence in political institutions. Finally, the results of this regression analysis indicate that individuals of Muslim religion are no different to the rest in what relates to this dimension of political integration, whereas the city/country context has a substantial impact. In this sense, the residents of all other cities are much less likely to trust their political institutions than those who live in Zurich.

In Table 12, in turn, we show the results of an equivalent model for each of the cities but in this case adding the specific immigrant/ethnic groups as dummies to the model. The first important thing to highlight is that only the variable of generalised social trust has a significant and consistent effect on the degree of political confidence of respondents across all six cities. And the model does not fit equally well the variation that we find within each of the cities, thus suggesting that different models should be specified in each context.

Second, with regard to socio-demographic factors, women are significantly more inclined to trust political institutions only in Budapest, age is only relevant in Lyon (with a curvilinear u-shaped relation to political confidence), education levels have similar but opposite effects in Madrid and Milan, and partnerships have a significant positive effect only in Lyon.

Third, with regard to the social capital factors, as we have mentioned, only trust in others has a consistent significant positive effect in all context, whereas in the two cases where the effect of associational involvement is significant it is negative (though the positive effect in Milan is close to statistical significance), and church attendance has positive effects on political confidence in Madrid and Zurich but negative ones in Budapest.

Fourth, the aspects related to the immigration process have unclear effects: first generations are usually more inclined (though not significantly) to trust in political institutions, while second generations are only clearly distrustful in Lyon and 1.5 generations are so both in London and Lyon. At the same time, a longer stay in the country for the non-native results in more trust in political institutions only in Lyon, while having the nationality of the country of residence often has a negative effect on political confidence but only significantly so in Madrid. In none of the countries is the proficiency in the language of the country determinant for political confidence.

Finally, in relation to the cultural and ethnic specificities of the migrant groups we have studied, it is very important to underscore that **Muslims are in no city significantly different to the rest of the population**. This means that the emphasis that has been made on their ‘specificity’ as a ‘difficult’ group to integrate politically is hugely misplaced and is not substantiated in robust enough evidence. The three European migrant groups we have studied (ethnic Hungarians in Budapest, Italians and Kosovars in Zurich) do not show any different degree of confidence in political institutions. For the Asian groups, the Chinese and the Filipino (the latter on the verge of statistical significance) are more trusting of political institutions, while the Indian and Bangladeshi in London are not different from the white British. Black Caribbeans are the only group in London that are distinct from the white British and they are significantly less trusting of political institutions. Turning to the groups that originate in countries that are predominantly Muslim – in the Middle East, Central Asia, and North Africa – we find a picture that strongly defies stereotypes. In most cases, the coefficients for these groups are positive, though they are only statistically significant for the mixed origins group in Budapest and the Algerians in Lyon. And none of the coefficients is statistically significant for the Latin American migrants that we have included in Madrid and Milan, though Ecuadorians seems to display opposite tendencies in each city, with a more distrusting orientation (on the verge of statistical significance) in Milan. Hence, overall, our results do not support simplistic generalisations on the integration capacity of different regional and ethnic groups.

In conclusion, when the results of Tables 11 and 12 on the **dimension of political confidence** are considered jointly, we should conclude that:

- 1) generalised social trust is an important form of social capital to foster political confidence in all contexts,
- 2) first generation migrants and second and 1.5 generations seem to display different patterns of political confidence,
- 3) a longer settlement in the country is not necessarily beneficial for greater levels of trust in political institutions, and sometimes it has the opposite effect,
- 4) Muslim individuals are no different to the rest in their attitudinal political integration,
- 5) cultural and ethnic specificities have a very limited impact,
- 6) the specificities of the context seem to play a key role in the patterns and dynamics of political integration in its attitudinal dimension, and
- 7) only in the case of Lyon is there evidence of a problematic ‘integration’ of migrants – in particular their children.

Table 12. OLS (linear) regressions of the index of Political Confidence, by city.

	BUD		LON		LYO		MAD		MIL		ZUR	
	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.
	Beta		Beta		Beta		Beta		Beta		Beta	
(Constant)	.000		.000		.000		.000		.000		.000	
Socio-demographic factors												
Women (compared to men)	.10	.001	.04	.241	-.00	.972	.03	.325	-.02	.485	-.00	.967
Age	-.16	.368	.24	.129	-.33	.050	.02	.915	-.06	.768	-.15	.415
Age, squared	.30	.079	-.11	.472	.38	.019	.07	.653	.09	.613	.12	.517
Education (ordinal)	.02	.403	.05	.143	.06	.071	-.06	.044	.06	.041	-.03	.344
Married or in partnership (compared to rest)	-.00	.960	-.05	.130	.10	.002	.03	.28	.01	.737	.05	.197
Social capital factors												
Social/generalised trust (ordinal)	.32	.000	.24	.000	.19	.000	.21	.000	.16	.000	.22	.000
Involved in any association (compared to not involved in any)	-.03	.354	.01	.832	-.06	.041	-.03	.261	.06	.051	-.10	.006
Religiosity, attendance religious services	-.06	.042	-.04	.292	.05	.104	.12	.000	.02	.580	.09	.005
Immigration process factors												
First generation migrant (compared to autochthonous)	n.i.		.21	.052	.06	.351	.04	.859	n.i		-.04	.693
Second generation migrant (compared to autochthonous)	-.01	.765	.08	.374	-.13	.023	.03	.326	.04	.353	.00	.947
1.5 generation migrant (born abroad, arrived age 14 or less) (compared to autochthonous)	-.04	.152	-.08	.038	-.10	.018	-.02	.559	.05	.112	-.06	.130
Years since arrival to the country (only for non-native)	.00	.941	-.01	.882	.08	.043	.01	.687	-.01	.878	.06	.367
Nationality of country of residence (compared to non-national)	.09	.093	.04	.379	-.03	.406	-.12	.012	-.02	.774	-.04	.523
Proficient in main language of the country	-.04	.326	-.07	.082	.04	.213	.06	.273	-.08	.097	.05	.231
Cultural and ethnic specificities												
Muslim	.01	.890	-.08	.182	-.05	.238	-.24	.186	.08	.172	.00	.954
Ethnic Hungarian (compared to autochthonous)	-.03	.626										
Italian(compared to autochthonous)											.01	.918

	BUD		LON		LYO		MAD		MIL		ZUR	
	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.
	Beta		Beta		Beta		Beta		Beta		Beta	
Kosovar (compared to autochthonous)											.10	.223
Chinese (compared to autochthonous)	.28	.000										
Filipino (compared to autochthonous)									.21	.061		
Indian (compared to autochthonous)			-.03	.688								
Bangladeshi (compared to autochthonous)			-.15	.124								
Black Caribbean (compared to autochthonous)			-.39	.000								
Mixed Muslim (Middle East, Central Asia) countries (compared to autochthonous)	.21	.017										
Turkish (compared to autochthonous)											-.06	.408
Moroccan (compared to autochthonous)					.04	.346	.35	.221				
Algerian (compared to autochthonous)					.12	.043						
Tunisian (compared to autochthonous)					-.00	.966						
Egyptian (compared to autochthonous)									.03	.781		
Ecuadorian (compared to autochthonous)							.17	.447	-.18	.069		
Mixed Andean countries (BO, CO, PE) (compared to autochthonous)							.15	.490				
Model fit statistics												
Adjusted R square	.246		.217		.090		.121		.189		.077	
F statistic (df, prob.)	21.247	(17, .000)	14.337	(18, .000)	6.921	(18, .000)	9.329	(18, .000)	15.717	(17, .000)	5.528	(18, .000)
Number of cases	1055		867		1079		1084		1076		979	

We now turn to the **behavioural dimension of political integration**: political engagement. As in the case of political confidence, we first analyse the results for the pooled data and we later examine the results on a city by city basis. Table 13 shows the results for the pooled dataset, and the findings are in sharp contrast to those obtained for the dimension of political confidence. In this case we find that most results are consistent with past scholarship both in the field of political behaviour and in the field of immigrant and ethnic minorities' political incorporation.

In connection to the socio-demographic factors, women are less likely to become engaged than men, age has a mild curvilinear n-shaped relation to political engagement, and education is positively associated with it.

Both of the main components of social capital – generalised social trust and associational involvement – are positively related to political engagement, while church attendance has no significant effect.

Almost all of the variables related to the immigration process are significantly related to political engagement. In particular, contrary to what we found for the attitudinal dimension of political integration, both first and second generation migrants are less likely to become politically engaged than the autochthonous population, thus pointing to a clear difficulty for immigrants and their native-born children to become full participants in the public affairs of their countries where they live. And this is the case, even once we take into consideration the different stages and degrees of settlement in the country of residence. Controlling for longer times of stay in the country, for the acquisition of the nationality of the country, and the proficiency of the dominant language – all aspects that foster the political engagement of migrants – is not enough to eliminate the participation gap between the autochthonous population and the migrants.

The results with regard to the cultural and local specificities resemble and diverge in various aspects those obtained for the indicator of political confidence. As in the previous case, Muslims are no different to the rest of the population, thus reinforcing our previous conclusion of the unjustified preoccupation with the political integration of this subset of the migrant population in Europe. But in contrast to what we found for political confidence, only individuals in Budapest and London are significantly less engaged than those in Zurich, while those who live in Lyon are significantly more politically involved.

Finally, this model accounts for the variance in the indicator of political engagement much more than it does for political confidence, and thus provides a better description of the main drivers of this dimension of political integration.

We now turn to the results obtained with the city-by-city models in Table 14.

Table 13. OLS (linear) regression of the index of Political Engagement, pooled dataset.

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	
(Constant)	.09	.03		.001
<i>Socio-demographic factors</i>				
Women (compared to men)	-.03	.01	-.06	.000
Age	.00	.00	.31	.000
Age, squared	-.00	.00	-.25	.000
Education (ordinal)	.15	.01	.17	.000
Married or in partnership (compared to rest)	.00	.01	.01	.528
<i>Social capital factors</i>				
Social/generalized trust (ordinal)	.05	.01	.05	.000
Involved in any association (compared to not involved in any)	.11	.01	.20	.000
Religiosity, attendance religious services	-.00	.00	-.00	.650
<i>Immigration process factors</i>				
First generation migrant (compared to autochthonous)	-.06	.01	-.10	.000
Second generation migrant (compared to autochthonous)	-.05	.01	-.07	.000
1.5 generation migrant (born abroad, arrived age 14 or less) (compared to autochthonous)	.00	.01	.00	.949
Years since arrival to the country (only for non-native)	.00	.00	.06	.001
Nationality of country of residence (compared to non-national)	.05	.01	.09	.000
Proficient in main language of the country	.08	.01	.14	.000
<i>Cultural and local specificities</i>				
Muslim	.00	.01	.00	.701
Budapest (compared to Zurich)	-.06	.01	-.09	.000
London (compared to Zurich)	-.21	.01	-.27	.000
Lyon (compared to Zurich)	.10	.01	.14	.000
Madrid (compared to Zurich)	-.00	.01	-.00	.734
Milan (compared to Zurich)	-.01	.01	-.01	.506
<i>Model fit statistics</i>				
Adjusted R square	.30			
F statistic (df, prob.)	135.000	(20, .000)		
Number of cases	6,330			

Dependent Variable: Mean score dimension of political confidence, 0-10. In grey shade we highlight those variables significant at the 95% confidence level.

The city-by-city analyses of the behavioural dimension of political integration are very illuminating of the ways in which the context and the different drivers of integration affect the two dimensions of political integration. Whereas for political confidence the variable on generalised social trust was the only systematic and common factor that fostered trust in political institutions, for political engagement we find a wider array of common drivers: in particular educational attainment and associational involvement.

In relation to the main socio-demographic factors, in all cases women are less likely to become engaged in politics than men, but this gap is only statistically significant in London, Milan and Zurich, but close to standard levels of significance also in Lyon and Madrid. Equally, age has a similar curvilinear relation to political engagement in all cities, though it only reaches statistical significance in Madrid, Milan and Zurich. The effect of living in a couple is less consistent across contexts, with positive effects in London and Lyon and negative ones (close to significance) in Madrid and Milan.

With regard to social capital factors, generalised social trust is in all cases positively related to political engagement, though only significant in half of the cities; while associational involvement is – as we mentioned already – strongly and positively linked to political engagement all across the board. Church attendance has opposite effects depending on the city, though only significantly so in Budapest and London.

The most interesting results emerge with regard to the immigration process factors. Unlike the results presented in Table 13 with the pooled dataset, the picture portrayed by the results in Table 14 on a city-by-city analysis is full of nuances. First generation immigrants are not in all cases less inclined to engage in political affairs than the autochthonous population, and they are only clearly less involved in London and Zurich. Second generation migrants are in several cases more politically engaged than the autochthonous groups, and are only clearly less active in Zurich, while often 1.5 generations are not distinct from the autochthonous. In all cases the coefficient for the variable of the length of stay in the country is positive, but only in the cities of ‘recent’ immigration (Budapest, Madrid and Milan) it is significant or close to it. In turn, possessing the nationality of the country is determining only in the case of Lyon, while language proficiency only seems relevant for political engagement in Milan and – to a smaller extent – in Zurich (close to standard statistical significance).

The lack of overall relevance of the cultural and ethnic ‘specificities’ is also worth noting. Muslims are less politically engaged only in London, and the only cities where we find systematic gaps between the autochthonous population and all or most of the migrant groups are Budapest and Milan, indicating that there is not so much of a ‘specificity’ from the part of the groups but a clear contextual effect.

Finally, the models account reasonably well for the variance of the political engagement of most cities (and particularly that of Milan), with the exception of Lyon.

Table 14. OLS (linear) regressions of the index of Political Engagement, by city.

	BUD		LON		LYO		MAD		MIL		ZUR	
	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.
	Beta		Beta		Beta		Beta		Beta		Beta	
(Constant)		.149		.214		.014		.005		.698		.027
Socio-demographic factors												
Women (compared to men)	-.02	.459	-.09	.005	-.05	.103	-.05	.082	-.11	.000	-.09	.003
Age	.22	.222	.05	.754	.24	.134	.50	.002	.60	.000	.50	.003
Age, squared	-.23	.173	.10	.517	-.16	.323	-.45	.004	-.53	.000	-.40	.018
Education (ordinal)	.13	.000	.29	.000	.18	.000	.20	.000	.15	.000	.19	.000
Married or in partnership (compared to rest)	.04	.144	.08	.020	.07	.018	-.05	.083	-.05	.052	.00	.966
Social capital factors												
Social/generalised trust (ordinal)	.08	.003	.04	.253	.01	.739	.07	.013	.04	.070	.06	.038
Involved in any association (compared to not involved in any)	.08	.003	.20	.000	.20	.000	.21	.000	.18	.000	.19	.000
Religiosity, attendance religious services	.06	.050	.10	.003	-.04	.208	-.05	.067	.02	.365	-.01	.847
Immigration process factors												
First generation migrant (compared to autochthonous)	n.i.		-.21	.048	-.03	.644	.21	.355	n.i.		-.22	.010
Second generation migrant (compared to autochthonous)	.07	.018	-.11	.209	-.03	.578	.10	.003	.09	.005	-.12	.006
1.5 generation migrant (born abroad, arrived age 14 or less) (compared to autochthonous)	-.02	.496	-.02	.660	.02	.691	.06	.086	.06	.023	-.00	.909
Years since arrival to the country (only for non-native)	.00	.005	.10	.124	.04	.266	.08	.017	.07	.081	.01	.930
Nationality of country of residence (compared to non-national)	.09	.119	.03	.480	.09	.007	.04	.419	.10	.160	-.04	.476
Proficient in main language of the country	.04	.356	.04	.265	.05	.129	-.05	.351	.15	.000	.07	.085
Cultural and ethnic specificities												
Muslim	-.08	.222	-.153	.009	.07	.098	.03	.869	.07	.195	-.05	.396
Ethnic Hungarian (compared to autochthonous)	.11	.062										
Italian(compared to autochthonous)											-.10	.173

	BUD			LON			LYO			MAD			MIL			ZUR		
	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Beta	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Beta	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Beta	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Beta	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Beta	Stand. Coeff.	Sig.	Beta
Kosovar (compared to autochthonous)																		
Chinese (compared to autochthonous)																		
Filipino (compared to autochthonous)																		
Indian (compared to autochthonous)				.01	.843													
Bangladeshi (compared to autochthonous)				.16	.095													
Black Caribbean (compared to autochthonous)				.02	.811													
Mixed Muslim (Middle East, Central Asia) countries (compared to autochthonous)																		
Turkish (compared to autochthonous)																		
Moroccan (compared to autochthonous)																		
Algerian (compared to autochthonous)																		
Tunisian (compared to autochthonous)																		
Egyptian (compared to autochthonous)																		
Ecuadorian (compared to autochthonous)																		
Mixed Andean countries (BO, CO, PE) (compared to autochthonous)																		
Model fit statistics																		
Adjusted R square	.21			.21			.12			.18			.39			.23		
F statistic (df, prob.)	18.712	(17, .000)		13.982	(18, .000)		9.350	(18, .000)		14.368	(18, .000)		43.164	(17, .000)		18.048	(18, .000)	
Number of cases	1,139			894			1,083			1,105			1,107			997		

Therefore, taken together, the results in Tables 13 and 14 on the **political engagement** of the autochthonous and the migrant groups in the six cities we have studied lead us to **conclude** that:

- 1) Educational and social capital resources are key to foster political engagement in all contexts;
- 2) The gaps between first and second generation migrants, on the one hand, and the autochthonous population are very dependent on the context;
- 3) 1.5 generations – born elsewhere but socialised in the country of residence – are rarely distinct from the autochthonous population in terms of their political involvement;
- 4) Different elements of the settlement process (length of stay, naturalisation, and language proficiency) facilitate or hinder political engagement in different ways depending on the context;
- 5) There is no evidence of ‘cultural’ or ‘ethnic’ specificities in this dimension of political integration: Muslims are no different to the rest, and there are no clear patterns in relation to ethnicity;
- 6) The contexts of Budapest, Milan and Zurich emerge as particularly ‘difficult’ for most migrants to become as politically engaged as the autochthonous population.

In essence, then, when all these results are taken as a whole, **WP4 and the individual survey** to autochthonous and migrant groups has allowed us to reach the following **overall conclusions**:

- 1) The notion of political integration is, indeed, multidimensional and we can – at least – distinguish two dimensions: one attitudinal (confidence in political institutions) and another behavioural (political engagement);
- 2) The underlying factors that drive ‘integration’ in its attitudinal form are not the same as those that foster behavioural integration.
- 3) There are some important issues that need to be tackled with regard to the political integration of migrants, but these mostly refer to the difficulties they find in becoming politically engaged to a similar degree than the autochthonous population;
- 4) The context is key in shaping the possibilities and obstacles for these two different forms of political integration: in some contexts migrants are much more disaffected and distrusting of political institutions (i.e. Lyon), while in others they are relatively excluded from the political arena – at least when compared to the autochthonous political mobilisation (i.e. Budapest, Milan and Zurich);
- 5) There seems to be no grounds for the overwhelming emphasis on ‘culture’, ‘religion’ or ‘ethnicity’, as we find no supporting evidence for the hypothesis that certain religious groups (e.g. Muslims) or certain ethnic groups (e.g. Asians or North Africans) are ‘difficult’ to integrate in the political arena. Even for the few cases where we study the same national group in two different contexts (Ecuadorians and Moroccans) we find different patterns of attitudes and behaviours depending on the city where they live, thus substantially reducing the possibility of an ‘ethnic effect’.

Workpackage 5: The Blueprint on Policy Implications

The aim of this workpackage was to provide a brief and readable document with the main policy implications of the overall results of the whole project. Thus, the work consisted in extracting the main policy-relevant findings from the results of all previous substantive workpackages and organise them in a way that they can inform policy-making at the European, national, regional and local levels.

The only component of this WP was Deliverable 12, the actual Blueprint document, which constitutes also its main achievement.

The main contractors responsible for the work in this WP were UNIGE and UNIMAN.

In terms of the substantive content of this WP, given its nature, we refer the reader to Deliverable 12 directly.

IV. Expected Contributions to the State-of-the-Art and Policy Implications

We believe that this project is making – and will continue to make in the medium-term – a substantial contribution to the state of the art in several ways.

First, this is the first European project of this nature to study such a wide range of cases with the same methods of data collection, and at multiple levels of analysis. This project, thus, sets a new and high methodological standard for the study of migrants' political integration in Europe and elsewhere for its genuine comparative approach.

Second, the amount of information gathered is so large that the contributions will continue in the years to come. This report has only provided a small sample of the vast possibilities for analysis that the data collected with the project offers. In the coming years, the number of analyses that we will be able to do of the data will grow substantially, and with the public release of the dataset three years after the conclusion of the project (2012) the potential users and possibilities for analysis will grow exponentially.

Third, the fact that the project has been coordinating its data collection design and instruments with other teams external to the consortium (in Belgium, Norway and Sweden in particular) means that there is an even greater added value to the project in terms of the capacity to reach more generalisable and far-reaching conclusions. This become evident with the forthcoming publication of an edited volume in contract with Palgrave to be published by the end of 2010, where the data for the Norwegian and Swedish case will be included in the analyses, as well as equivalent data that were collected for the cities of Barcelona (Spain) and Geneva (Switzerland) with national research funding.

Fourth, this project also contributes substantially to the state of the art by emphasising the importance of the local context. Without denying the relevance of the national context – as our own results indicate – the important variations that are to be found at the local level in the opportunities afforded to immigrants to integrate in the political life of the countries where they reside has too often been neglected. Comparative studies have in the past focused on the national level, while the local level was often relegated to case studies or comparisons of a couple of cases. This project is the first of its nature to show that genuine comparative designs that focus on the local level can truly provide us with extremely valuable insights as to what policies work better for the purposes of integrating migrants to the public sphere.

Finally, in terms of the major policy implications of this project – though these are multiple and detailed in Deliverable 12 – we want to highlight two. On the one hand, this project shows that simplistic public and policy discourses about migrants' political integration and the various policies and factors that drive it fail to acknowledge the complexity of the issue at stake. The notion of political integration is indeed multidimensional, and this means that different 'types' or 'forms' of political integration result in different outcomes across contexts and in sometimes diverging antecedents. The

policies directed at reducing the gaps between the autochthonous and the migrant population in relation to the attitudinal dimension of political integration will not necessarily be effective in reducing the equivalent gaps in the behavioural dimension. Different patterns of inequalities in political integration need to be tackled with different policy strategies. On the other hand, this project also calls to a greater responsibility in the way that institutional, political and public discourses about Muslims are conducted. Our study shows that there is no empirical support for the assumption that migrants of Muslim religion are more 'difficult' to integrate than the rest. Hence, policies need to be designed to reduce the extreme prejudices against Muslims that often populate public discourses, even by key political elites and often also by policy-makers.

2. Dissemination and Use of Knowledge

The project specified a number of ambitious objectives in what regards dissemination and public awareness in Annex I. These were:

1. The project will result in a high number of scientific national and international **publications**.
2. In addition, several of the researchers will be at a pre-doctoral level and, thus, they will be using the data for their **dissertations** and for subsequent publications.
3. The coordinator and other researchers of the consortium will apply for the organisation of **workshops and panels** at various national and international conferences to disseminate preliminary versions of the papers produced within the project.
4. In addition, the consortium will provide **annual detailed reports** on their scientific production.
5. The consortium will make all possible efforts to disseminate through its **website** the results and progress of the project at different stages.
6. In addition, the six **national conferences**, as well as the two general **international conferences** will be given due publicity among policy makers, practitioners and scholars, so as to ensure an adequate balance in the dissemination of the knowledge generated by the project.
7. Lastly, the LOCALMULTIDEM project consortium commits itself to donating the final datasets produced through this project to the main European social sciences **data archives** (Essex, Mannheim, ARES, etc.) once the project has ended and the main research outputs produced, so that the whole community of social science researchers will benefit from the project results. The **embargo** period will be lifted after the publication in English of the main edited volume of research based on the project. Based on previous experience this should be within three years after the project ends.

2.I. Summary of Major Dissemination Achievements and Milestones

1. Scientific publications and dissertations:

- A publishing contract with Palgrave Macmillan to publish an edited volume with the main findings of the project: Laura Morales and Marco Giugni (eds), *Social Capital, Political Participation and Migration in Europe. Making Multicultural Democracy Work?*, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010 (forthcoming).

- 10 academic Journal articles already published: of which, six published in academic journals of primarily national dissemination, and four published in international academic journals.
- 1 academic book in Spanish, and four chapters in edited volumes – of which, two have been published in international academic volumes.
- 1 PhD dissertation completed (Katia Pilati, *Structures of ethnicization. Collective identity and migrants political participation: Filipinos, Egyptian and Ecuadorians in Milan*, Scuola di dottorato in Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale, Università di Trento, awarded the 1st Prize of the UNAR-CRUI for the best PhD thesis in Italy on a topic related to the promotion of equal treatment and removal of discriminations associated to race and ethnicity), and 2 more PhD dissertations on their way: Nina Eggert, "Le rôle des facteurs contextuels dans la formation de réseaux organisationnels dans le champ de l'immigration et des relations ethniques", University of Geneva; Miruna Morariu, "Perception des enjeux d'intégration politique par les migrants. Cas d'étude: Genève", University of Geneva.

2. Organisation of workshops and panels in national and international academic conferences

- Organisation of a Section on “The Political Participation of Immigrants in European Cities” at the Fourth European Consortium for Political Research Conference, Pisa, 6-8 September 2007.
- Organisation of a Workshop for the discussion of the book chapters in preparation and an open symposium to present the main results of the project at the University of Manchester, 24-25 November 2008.
- Organisation of a Dissemination conference of the project results, Fundació Bofill, Barcelona, 19 May 2009.

3. Organisation of dissemination events for wider audiences (academics and policy makers).

- Organisation of a Special Workshop at Centre for Ethnicity and Citizenship, University of Bristol, 9 November 2006, approx. 70 participants.
- Organisation of the Conference Nagyvárosi bevándorolt közösségek politikai integrációja (Political Integration of Urban Immigrant Communities), 6-7 February 2007, Budapest, approx. 70 participants.
- Organisation of the Conference on "Rethinking Intergration: The Transatlantic Challenges of Migration and Ethnic Groupness in Contemporary Democracies". 23-24 May 2008, Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris (France), approx. 50 participants.
- Organisation of the workshop "Intégration politique des immigrés à Genève et à Zurich", 6th June 2008, Geneva (Switzerland), approx. 15 participants.
- Organisation of a Dissemination conference in Spain: Conference of the projects

- LOCALMULTIDEM & CAPSOCINMIG, Madrid, Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales, 31st October 2008, approx. 60 participants.
- Organisation of a Final dissemination conference, Committee of the Regions (Brussels), 28-29 January 2009, with presentations of main results of the project, approx. 120 participants.
 - Organisation of a dissemination workshop of the Italian project at the University of Trento, 23rd February 2009, approx. 30 participants.

4. Other dissemination activities

- 15 press releases or appearances in national and European mass media (TV, radio and written press).
- Numerous paper presentations in various conferences, events and venues both internationally and nationally.
- Constant dissemination through the project website and e-newsletter, with the release of reports, publications and data to the public.
- Dissemination through project leaflets and flyers in every public event attended by project members.
- Release of Executive Summary Reports of each period on the project website.

The details of all these achievements can be found in the Appendix to this document.

2.II. Plans for Further Dissemination and Public Participation and Awareness of the Project Results

Beyond the completion of the project term and funding, the project members will continue to disseminate the findings and data obtained with this project. The main activities that are planned are:

- Publication of a special issue of a journal around the data on the organisational survey: we have already started preparations for this publication and we expect to get an agreement with a journal by the end of 2010.
- Publication of numerous journal articles and book chapters by the various members of the projects, many of which are already accepted for publication or in press.
- Publication of a Brief report and Press briefings by the European Commission through CORDIS in coordination with Unit L-2.
- Release of all the datasets in 2012 on the project website and through the main social sciences archives in Europe.

Further details of the future plans for dissemination and public awareness of the project results can be found in the Appendix to this document.

APPENDIX. DETAILS OF PAST AN FUTURE DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE FOR THE WHOLE DURATION OF THE PROJECT

Overview table (Dissemination activities already implemented)

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
		<i>Press Releases</i>				
20 Feb. 2006	<i>Press release (press/ radio/ TV)</i>	Press release on project (covered by 4 regional newspapers and 1 regional radio station –Onda Regional: interview to Dr. Laura Morales).	Media and General public	Spain	500.000	1 (UMU)
11 Sept. 2006	<i>Press release (press/ radio/ TV)</i>	Press release on immigrants' vote (covered by 1 national station – Cadena SER: interview to project researcher Dr. Mónica Méndez).	Media and General public	Spain	1.500.000	1 (UMU)
19/11/07	Announcement	Islington Voluntary Action News	Public/NGOs	UK	150	Bristol
18 Nov 2008	Interviewed by national newspaper journalist	Daily telegraph article on migration quoting Prof Paul Statham	National mass	Migration in UK context	Paper readership	Bristol PS
19/01/09	<i>Press note</i>	Press note sent to Spanish media with summary of main results of the Spanish part of the project	Mass media (radio, TV, newspapers)	Spain	Difficult to estimate	UMU
21/01/09	<i>Radio interview</i>	Interview with Dr. Laura Morales on the radio station SER for the general newscast of 2pm (Informativo Hora 14)	Radio audience	Spain	4.5 million	UMU
21/01/09	<i>Newspaper coverage</i>	Press release on the results of the project in Spain by the newspaper El Mundo ("Los marroquíes están más integrados en Barcelona que en Madrid", ElMundo.es)	Newspaper, internet	Spain	unknown	UMU
21/01/09	<i>Newspaper coverage</i>	Press release on the results of the project in Spain by the newspaper La Vanguardia ("Los marroquíes están más integrados en Barcelona que en Madrid", LaVanguardia.es)	Newspaper, internet	Spain	0.5 million	UMU
22/01/09	<i>Newspaper</i>	Press release on the results of the project in Spain by the newspaper	Newspaper,	Spain	431.000	UMU

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
	<i>coverage</i>	Público ("Los marroquíes de Madrid están en peligro de exclusión", Publico.es)	internet			
22/01/09	<i>Radio interview</i>	Interview with Dr. Laura Morales on the radio station Onda Cero in the programme of Julia Otero (afternoon) on the results of the Spanish project	Radio audience	Spain	2 million	UMU
22/01/09	<i>Radio interview</i>	Interview with Dr. Laura Morales on the radio station Radio 4 of RNE (8.45pm) on the results of the Spanish project	Radio audience	Spain	7,000	UMU
27/01/09	<i>Radio interview</i>	Interview with Dr. Laura Morales on the radio station SER broadcast in the general newscast of 1pm on immigrants' vote	Radio audience	Spain	4.5 million	UMU
13/02/09	<i>Media coverage</i>	Press release on the final conference of the project at the Committee of the Regions, Committee of the Regions Newsletter no.16 (February 2009)	Internet audience	EU	unknown	UMU
23/02/09	<i>Radio interview</i>	Interview with Dr. Laura Morales on the radio station Onda Regional Murciana about the results of the project	Radio audience	Spain	Approx. 50,000	UMU
19/05/09	<i>TV interview</i>	Interview with Dr. Laura Morales on the TV station TV3 (Catalonia) about the results of the project in Spain	TV audience	Spain	3.2% national share	UMU
		General Public Events				
January 2007	<i>General public</i>	Manlio Cinali (2007), 'Le due dimensioni di "individuo" e "gruppo" per l'integrazione degli immigrati e delle minoranze nelle democrazie contemporanee', paper for the 2007 Conference 'Città e civiltà. Nuove frontiere di cittadinanza', organised by the University of Parma and the Local Council of Parma (Italy).	Scholars and general public	Italy	100-200	3 (FNSP-CEVIPOF)
9 Nov 2006	<i>General public</i>	Special Workshop at Centre for Ethnicity and Citizenship, University of Bristol.	Academics and members of public	United Kingdom	60-70	7 (BRISTOL)
9 Nov 2006	<i>General public</i>	Paul Statham, "The Need to Take Religion Seriously For Understanding Multicultural Controversies: Insights from Across Europe", paper presented at the Special Workshop at Centre for Ethnicity and Citizenship, University of Bristol.	Academics and members of public	United Kingdom	60-70	7 (BRISTOL)

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
20/03/07	Conference	Aquí vivo, aquí voto. Reflexiones sobre el derecho de voto de la población inmigrante.	Practitioners and politicians	Spain	Approx. 40	Mónica Méndez (UMU)
24/04/07	Conference	<i>The political integration of immigrants' associations in Madrid</i> international conference “ Migrações e Participação Cívica no Contexto Europeu ”, Universidade Aberta, Lisbon.	Association leaders & academics	Portugal	Approx. 25	Laura Morales (UMU)
13-15/06/07	Conference	<i>On the role of political institutions in mitigating social inequalities in political inclusion</i> , at the “ Forum for the Future of Democracy ”, Council of Europe, Stockholm/Sigtuna.	Politicians, practitioners & academics	Europe as a whole.	Approx. 200	Laura Morales (UMU)
19-20/07/07	International conference	<i>Electoral impact of aliens' suffrage: voters profiles and electoral behaviour</i> , international conference “Political Participation of Aliens at the Local Level”, Institut de Dret Públic y Fundació Pi i Sunyer , Barcelona.	Public administration officials & academics	Spain	Approx. 30	Mónica Méndez (UMU)
19-20/07/07	International conference	<i>Political and associational participation of migrants at the local level</i> , international conference “Political Participation of Aliens at the Local Level”, Institut de Dret Públic y Fundació Pi i Sunyer , Barcelona.	Public administration officials & academics	Spain	Approx. 30	Laura Morales (UMU)
6-8/9/07	Special section within International conference	Fourth ECPR Conference, Section on “The Political Participation of Immigrants in European Cities”. Pisa.	Academic	Europe	Approx. 200	Partner 2 / All partners
8/3/07	Presentation	Cross-national comparison of migration and ethnic relations workshop, University of Warwick	Academic	UK	30	Bristol
15/5/07	Presentation	International Conference on Sociology, ATINER institute, Athens: ‘Imagined Futures: globalising cities, migrations and urban identities’.	Academic	International	35	Bristol
22/5/07	Presentation	CINEFOGO Expert conference on Social Movements and Immigrant Participation, Trento, Italy: ‘Pro-migrant NGOs in Asylum Politics’.	Academic	UK		Trento
25/5/07	Presentation	Invited workshop, EUI, Florence: ‘Muslims in Europe’,	Academic	International	30	Bristol
4-5/02/08	Public conference	Presentation by Laura Morales: <i>Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants' Social Capital in Europe: Participation, Organisational Networks, and Public Policies at the Local Level</i> :	Stakeholders (NGOs), policy	EU	Approx. 100	UMU & Manchester

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/involved
		<i>the LOCALMULTIDEM project, Think & Act Conference</i> , Madrid, Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, 4-5 February 2008.	makers, scholars)			
31/10/08	<i>Conference</i>	Dissemination conference in Spain: Conference of the projects LOCALMULTIDEM & CAPSOCINMIG, Madrid, Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales.	Stakeholders (NGOs, policy makers, scholars)	Spain	56	UMU
24-25/11/08	<i>Workshop & symposium</i>	Workshop for the discussion of the book chapters in preparation + open symposium to present the main results of the project	Academics	UK	37	Manchester
28-29/01/09	<i>Conference</i>	Final dissemination conference, Committee of the Regions (Brussels), with presentations of main results of the project.	Stakeholders (NGOs, policy makers, scholars)	EU	123	UMU & Manchester
19-20/02/09	<i>Conference presentation</i>	Presentation by Laura Morales, "Polling among immigrants and their associations: comparative European surveys from the Localmultidem project", Technical Seminars on European Cooperation Mechanisms on Integration and Immigration, European Commission/MPG, Tallinn, 19-20 February 2009.	Stakeholders (NGOs, policy makers, scholars)	EU	Approx. 200	Manchester
19/05/09	<i>Conference</i>	Dissemination conference of the project results, Fundación Bofill, Barcelona, 19 May 2009.	Stakeholders (NGOs, policy makers, scholars)	Spain	Approx. 55	UMU & Manchester
22-24 May 2008		Participation in the Spanish mid-term conference "Social Capital and Citizen Participation of Migrants in Spain and Europe", CEPC. Madrid (Spain).	Academic/pr actioners			Partner 1 / Partners 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
6 June 2008		Organization of the workshop "Intégration politique des immigrés à Genève et à Zurich" . Geneva (Switzerland).	Academic/pr actioners			Partner 2
24-25 November 2008		Participation in the international workshop and symposium "Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants' Social Capital in Europe (LOCALMULTIDEM)". University of Manchester (UK).	Academic			Partner 1 / Partners 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
28-29 January 2009		Participation in the final conference "Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants' Social Capital in European Cities: A Presentation of the LOCALMULTIDEM Project". Committee of the Regions, Brussels (Belgium), 28-29 January 2009.	Academic/pr actitioners			Partner 1 / Partners 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
23-24 May 2008		Cinalli, Manlio and Marco Giugni. "Institutional Opportunities, Discursive Opportunities, and the Political Participation of Migrants". Conference on "Rethinking Intergration: The Transatlantic Challenges of Migration and Ethnic Groupness in Contemporary Democracies". Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris (France). (Oral presentation.)	Academic			Partner 1 / Partners 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
23-24 May 2008		Giugni, Marco (2008). "The Impact of Local Policies on Political Participation: Italian Immigrants in Zurich and Geneva". Conference on "Rethinking Intergration: The Transatlantic Challenges of Migration and Ethnic Groupness in Contemporary Democracies". Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris (France), May 23-24 May. (Oral presentation.)	Academic			Partner 1 / Partners 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
24-25 June 2008		Cinalli, Manlio and Marco Giugni. "The Impact of Institutional and Discursive opportunities on the political participation of migrants across the national and the sub-national level: A Comparison of Lyon in France and Geneva in Switzerland". "Alliance Workshop" Sciences Po – SIPA Columbia University, Paris (France).	Academic			Partner 1 / Partners 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
4-6 September 2008		Cinalli, Manlio and Marco Giugni. "The Impact of Institutional and Discursive Opportunities on the Political Participation of Migrants across the National and the Sub-national Level". National congress of the Italian Society of Political Science, Section on "Partecipazione e movimenti sociali". Pavia (Italy).	Academic			Partners 2, 3
19 May 2009	Seminar	'Communities of 'difference': active citizenship in BME communities', <i>ESRC funded seminar series 'Re-mixing the</i>	Academic, public and	UK	30	Ranji Devadason,

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
		<i>economy of welfare: what is emerging beyond the market and the state?'</i>	voluntary sector			Bristol
05/08	<i>Workshop at CEVIPOF, Paris (France)</i>	"Trans-Atlantic Challenges of Migration and Ethnic Groupness in Contemporary Democracies"	Scholars and Practitioners	Europe and the US	40	FNSP, Partner 3
		<i>Paper presentations at Research Conferences and Workshops</i>				
5-6 April 2006	<i>Conference Research</i>	"Retos de la Inmigración en sociedades Avanzadas del Colectivo inmigrante en el Municipio de Lorca", Lorca, Murcia. Paper "Buenas prácticas y viejas costumbres: cruzando el río bravo" by Rosa Marcela Ramos.	Scholars and practitioners	Spain (Murcia)	30	1 (UMU)
31 May-3 June 2006	<i>Conference Research</i>	IMISCOE Conference, Budapest. Presentation of project by scientific coordinator Dr. Laura Morales.	Scholars	Europe	100	1 (UMU)
8-9 June 2006	<i>Conference Research</i>	FP6 Priority 7 – Project Management Conference	Scholars and EC project officers	Europe	100	1 (UMU)
15 November 2006	<i>Conference Research</i>	"The political integration of immigrants' associations in Madrid" (L. Morales & A. González). European Sociological Association Research Network on Culture Conference, Gent.	Scholars	Europe	30	1 (UMU)
23 November 2006	<i>Conference Research</i>	Mónica Méndez, "El reconocimiento del derecho a la participación política de los inmigrantes: algunas experiencias", jornadas "La participación política de los inmigrantes", University Carlos III of Madrid, Faculty of Law.	Scholars and students	Spain	30-50	1 (UMU)
15 November 2006	<i>Conference Research</i>	Manlio Cinali and Marco Giugni, 'Institutional and Discursive Opportunities for the Political Integration of Migrants in European Cities: Previous Findings and Current Work', Paper for the 2006 Conference of the ESA Research Network for the Sociology of Culture, Ghent (Belgium).	Scholars	Europe	30	2 (UNIGE) and 3 (FNSP-CEVIPOF)
April 2006	<i>Conference Research</i>	Manlio Cinali, 'L'Analyse des Structures Relationnelles et l'Etude de l'Action Collective', Séminaire de sociologie politique, IEP	Scholars	France	20	3 (FNSP-CEVIPOF)

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
		Paris (France, Avril 2006).				
May 2006	<i>Conference Research</i>	Manlio Cinalli, "The Changing Ethnic Composition of France and the EU: Social, Cultural, Political Issues Integration and Social Cohesion at Stake", Seminar on 'L'Europe dans le XXIeme siecle', ENA, Paris (France).	Scholars	France	30	3 (FNSP-CEVIPOF)
May 2006	<i>Conference Research</i>	Géraldine Bozec, "Lien civique et ethnicité à l'école primaire en France: représentations, attitudes et pratiques des enseignants", paper presented at the conference "Repenser la justice dans le domaine de l'éducation et de la formation", organized by the UMR "Éducation & Politiques", INRP-Université Lumière Lyon 2, Lyon, France.	Scholars	France	30	3 (FNSP-CEVIPOF)
June 2006	<i>Conference Research</i>	Manlio Cinalli, "Networks and Mobilisation in the Field of Immigration : A Comparison of Britain, France and Italy", Conference on immigration, integration and human security issues, Ford Institute for Human Securities, the Transatlantic ISI Research Network, Paris, (France, June 2006).	Scholars	France	30-50	3 (FNSP-CEVIPOF)
July 2006	<i>Conference Research</i>	Foued Nasri, "Approches de la question de l'intégration par les militants issus de l'immigration maghrébine de l'agglomération lyonnaise" paper presented at the conference "1985-2005 : 20 ans de recherche sur les migrations internationales", Migrinter, Poitiers, France.	Scholars	France	20	3 (FNSP-CEVIPOF)
September 2006	<i>Conference Research</i>	Foued Nasri, "Young from North Africa countries collective action in Lyons: some elements about differential socialisation of diverse generations of militants", paper presented at the first ECPR graduate conference on "Contentious politics", University of Essex, UK.	Scholars	Europe	30-50	3 (FNSP-CEVIPOF)
January 2007	<i>Conference Research</i>	Manlio Cinalli (2007), 'Contention over "Weak Immigrants" in Britain and Italy: "Networks of resources" and "networks of opportunities" between growing grievances and tougher constraints'	Scholars	France	50	3 (FNSP-CEVIPOF)
6 February 2006	<i>Conference Research</i>	Presentation of the project at a national conference on the effect and consequences of the European integration	Academics, students, public	Hungary	60 pers	4 (MTAKI)

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
			administrati on			
6-8/9/07	Presentation	European Consortium of Political Research Annual Conference, Pisa: 'Cosmopolitanism in a Global City'	Academic	European	20	Bristol
6-8/09/07	Conference	<i>The participation of non-national EU citizens in Spanish local elections: 1999, 2003 and 2007, 4th ECPR General Conference</i> , Pisa.	Academics	Europe as a whole	Approx. 30	Mónica Méndez (UMU)
6-8/09/07	Conference	<i>Having a say: inclusion in policy-making and network embeddedness of immigrants' associations in Madrid, 4th ECPR General Conference</i> , Pisa.	Academics	Europe as a whole	Approx. 30	Laura Morales (Manchester) & Luis Ramiro (UMU)
7/03/07	Workshop	"Who do immigrants marry? Between market constraints and gendered ethnic effects", Research Forum, Departamento of Social and Political Sciences, University Pompeu Fabra.	Academics	Spain	Approx. 20	Amparo González (UMU-UPF)
06/07	Conference	"Family reunification of original guestworkers in Germany. Timing and reasons", Conference Family and Migration, Florence.	Academics	Europe	Approx. 50	Amparo González (UMU-UPF)
09/2007	ECPR Conference	"Muslim identities and the school system in France and Britain: the impact of the political and institutional configurations on Islam-related education policies"	Scholars and Practitioners	European countries	30 people	Geraldine Bozec (FNSP, Partner 3)
09/2007	AFSP Conference	"Les manifestations politiques de l'immigration: éléments pour une approche générationnelle des mobilisations des jeunes issus de l'immigration maghrébine dans l'agglomération lyonnaise"	Scholars and Practitioners	France	20 people	Foued Nasri (FNSP, Partner 3)
09/2007	ECPR Conference	"Political contention over weak immigrants' in Britain, France and Italy: Packaging sophisticated mixes of opportunities and constraints"	Scholars and practitioners	European countries	30 people	Manlio Cinali and Foued Nasri (FNSP,

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
19-20 July 2007	<i>Conference</i>	Giugni, Marco. "Voting Rights for Foreigners in Switzerland". Colloque sur "Political Participation of Aliens at Local Level". Institut de Dret Públic, Barcelona.	Academic	Spain	Unknown	Partner 3) Partner 2
6-8 September 2007	<i>Conference</i>	Giugni, Marco and Miruna Morariu. "The Perception of Political Opportunities by Immigrants and Their Impact on Political Participation: Italians and Kosovars in Geneva". Fourth ECPR Conference, Section on "The Political Participation of Immigrants in European Cities". Pisa.	Academic	Italy	Unknown	Partner 2
20-22 September 2007	<i>Conference</i>	Giugni, Marco. "L'impatto delle politiche locali sull'integrazione politica degli immigrati: Gli italiani a Ginevra e Zurigo". National congress of the Italian Political Science Association, Section on "Teoria empirica della democrazia". Catania.	Academic	Italy	Unknown	Partner 2
6-8 September 2007	<i>Conference</i>	Pilati, Katia and Nina Eggert. "Cultural Cleavages, Organisations and the Political Participation of Immigrants in Milan and Zurich". Fourth ECPR Conference, Section on "The Political Participation of Immigrants in European Cities". Pisa.	Academic	Italy	Unknown	Partners 2, 5
may 2008	Academic Conference	Conference, Paris	US and EU academics	World	50	UNITN
august 2008	Academic conference	American Sociological Association meeting, Boston	US and EU academics	World	50	UNITN
06-07.02.2007	<i>Centre for Social Research Conference</i>	Nagyvárosi bevándorolt közösségek politikai integrációja (Political Integration of Urban Immigrant Communities)	Scholars and Practitioners	Hungary	70	MTAKI
06-08.09.2007	<i>ECPR Conference</i>	"The social context of immigrants' political participation" section chair and discussant	Scholars and Practitioners	European Countries	30	MTAKI
14-15/02/08	<i>Paper</i>	Laura Morales, Laia Jorba & Eva Anduiza. <i>Transnational links and the political incorporation of migrants in Spain</i> , Conference "Nuevos retos del transnacionalismo en el estudio de las	Academics & practitioners	Spain	120	UMU

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
		migraciones", Barcelona, 14-15 february 2008.				
20-23/03/08	<i>Paper</i>	Laura Morales & Luis Ramiro, <i>Having a say: inclusion in policy-making and network embeddedness of immigrants' associations in Madrid</i> , Conference of the Western Political Science Association, San Diego, 20-23 march 2008.	Academic	USA	Approx. 500	UMU & Manchester
10-12/04/08	<i>Paper</i>	Laura Morales, Laia Jorba & Eva Anduiza. <i>Transnational links and the political incorporation of migrants in Spain</i> , Conference of IMISCOE & the EUI of Florence "Diaspora and Transnationalism", Florence, 10-12 april 2008.	Academic	Europe	Approx. 25	UMU & Manchester
23-24/05/08	<i>Paper</i>	Laura Morales, Laia Jorba & Eva Anduiza. <i>Organizations, Transnational Links and the Political Incorporation of Migrants in Spain</i> , Conference "Rethinking Integration: The Transatlantic Challenges of Migration and Ethnic Groupness in Contemporary Democracies", organized by the Carnegie Corporation of New York & the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris, 23-24 May 2008.	Academic	Europe-US	Approx. 50	UMU & Manchester
23-24/05/08	<i>Paper</i>	Laura Morales, Eva Anduiza, Elisa Rodríguez & Josep San Martín. <i>The Political Action of Migrants in Barcelona and Madrid: Does It Really Differ from Autochthonous Patterns?</i> , Conference "Rethinking Integration: The Transatlantic Challenges of Migration and Ethnic Groupness in Contemporary Democracies", organized by the Carnegie Corporation of New York & the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques, Paris, 23-24 May 2008.	Academic	Europe-US	Approx. 50	UMU & Manchester
19/06/08	<i>Workshop presentation</i>	Presentation by Laura Morales: <i>Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants' Social Capital in Europe: Participation, Organisational Networks, and Public Policies at the Local Level: the LOCALMULTIDEM project, Harvard-Manchester Immigration Summer Workshop</i> , Disley (Manchester), 19 June 2008.	Academics	Europe	Approx. 30	Manchester
16-18/10/08	<i>Paper</i>	Laura Morales, <i>Comparing response rate of autochthonous and migrant populations in nominal sampling surveys: a study in Barcelona and Madrid</i> , ESF Exploratory Workshop on "Surveying Immigrant Population in Studies of Social and Political Participation: Methodological and Technical Challenges", Madrid,	Academic	Europe	Approx. 30	Manchester

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
		CIS, 16-18 October 2008.				
12/12/08	<i>Paper</i>	Laura Morales, <i>The role of social capital in migrants' engagement in local politics in European cities</i> , CEACS, Instituto Juan March, Madrid, 12 December 2008.	Academic	Spain	21	Manchester
2/04/09	<i>Paper</i>	Laura Morales, <i>The role of social capital in migrants' engagement in local politics in European cities</i> , Conference on 'Migration, community and ethnicity', CCSR, University of Manchester, 2nd April 2009.	Academic	UK	Approx. 200	Manchester
7/04/09	<i>Paper</i>	Laura Morales, <i>The role of social capital in migrants' engagement in local politics in European cities</i> , at the Political Studies Association conference, 7th April 2009.	Academics & practitioners	UK	70	Manchester
23-24/04/09	<i>Paper</i>	Laura Morales, <i>The role of social capital in migrants' engagement in local politics in European cities</i> , Conference 'Informing Public Policy', NatCen/LSE, 23-24 April 2009.	Academics & practitioners	UK	120	Manchester
4-6/06/09	<i>Paper</i>	Laura Morales, "Shaping Migrants' Civic Life with Local Policies. The Impact of Local Policy Orientation on Migrants' Associational Fields in Spanish Cities", international conference 'City Futures in a Globalising World' of the European Urban Research Association and the Urban Affairs Association, Madrid, 4-6 June 2009.	Academics & practitioners	International	Approx. 250	Manchester
31 Oct -1 Nov 2008	Conference paper	'Cosmopolitanism and belonging in North London', <i>The Ethnically Diverse City' FUTURE of Urban Europe conference</i> Weimar, Germany	Academics and postgraduates	International (mainly European)	15	Bristol
14-15 Nov 2008	Conference paper	'Cosmopolitanism, geographical imaginaries and belonging in North London', <i>Post-immigration minorities conference</i> , Bristol.	Academic	International	15	Bristol
17-18 Nov 2008	Workshop draft	'Easy to Join in? How different ethnic groups engage with and participate in community and political life in European cities', <i>Local Multidem Symposium</i> , Manchester.	Academic	European	25	Bristol
28-29 Jan 2009	Conference paper	'Place attachment, community cohesion and the politics of belonging in European cities', <i>Multicultural Democracy and Immigrants' Social Capital in European Cities' conference</i> , Brussels	Academic	European	30	Ranji Devadason, Bristol
1-3 Jun	Conference	'Engineering the political imagination: reconciling ethnic	Academic	UK		Ranji

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
	paper	categories and community cohesion in North London', <i>Sociological Review conference</i> , Stratford-on-Avon, UK				Devadason, Bristol
03/2008	ISA Conference, San Francisco US	'The Contentious Politics of Asylum in Britain, <i>Sans-Papiers</i> in France, and Illegal Immigration in Italy'	Scholars and Practitioners	World countries	30 people	Manlio Cinalli (FNSP, Partner 3)
05/2008	CEVIPOF Workshop, Paris (France)	'Muslims, Maghrebians or More Simply French? The Integration of Muslims in France and its Banlieues'	Scholars and Practitioners	Europe and the US	40 people	Bozec, Tiberj, Cinalli (FNSP, Partner 3)
09/08	SISP Conference, Pavia, Italie	"Institutional opportunities, discursive opportunities and the political participation of migrants"	Scholars and Practitioners	European countries	30 people	Cinalli and Giugni (FNSP, Partner 3 and UNIGE, Partner 2)
10/08	Workshop by the Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales, Madrid (Espanne)	"The political integration of Maghrebi-origin Migrants in France and its Banlieues"	Scholars, practitioners and civil society	Spain and Europe	50 people	Manlio Cinalli (FNSP, Partner 3)
11/08	Workshop at the Institute for Social Change, University of Manchester, UK	"Institutional Opportunities, Discursive Opportunities, and the Political Participation of Migrants	Scholars and Practitioners	Britain and Europe	30 people	Cinalli and Giugni (FNSP, Partner 3 and UNIGE, Partner 2)
01/09	Final Localmultidem Conference,	The Impact of Policies and Discourses on Migrants' Local Engagement	Policy-makers, scholars,	Europe	100 people	Manlio Cinalli (FNSP,

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
	<i>Brusselles</i>		practitioners , civil society			Partner 3)
May 2008	Paper presentation, workshop	Pilati Katia and Mario Diani. <i>Organizations as means for migrant political action and source of collective identity</i> . presented at: 'Rethinking integration: the transatlantic challenges of migration and ethnic groupness in contemporary democracies.' The Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques & The University of Pittsburgh, Paris,	Academic	Italy	50 prs	LOCALMU LTIDEM teams
10-11 October 2008	Paper presentation, Conference	Pilati Katia. <i>Institutional categorization and inequalities involving political participation by migrants</i> . ESA Research Network Social Movements Mid-Term Conference, University of Trento, Italy.	Academic	Italy	25 prs	Italy
28-29 January 2009	Paper presentation, final conference	Morales, Laura and Katia Pilati. <i>The role of social capital in migrants' engagement in local politics in European cities</i> . University of Manchester, Brussels.	Academic, lobbying promigrant organizations	Italy, Spain, France, GB, Hungary, CH	100	Italy, Spain
		Publications				
2006	<i>Journal Article</i>	Amparo González & Laura Morales "Las asociaciones de inmigrantes en Madrid. Una nota de investigación sobre su grado de integración política", <i>Revista Española del Tercer Sector</i> , nº 4 (septiembre-diciembre), 2006.	Scholars and practitioners	Spain	100-500	1 (UMU)
2006	<i>Journal Article</i>	Statham, Paul and Andrew Geddes, 2006, 'Elites and the 'Organised Public': Who Drives British Immigration Politics and in Which Direction?' <i>Western European Politics</i> 29(2):248-69.	Scholars	International	100-500	6 (LEEDS)
January 2008	<i>Journal article</i>	"El reconocimiento del derecho a la participación política de los inmigrantes: algunas experiencias", in <i>Derechos y Libertades. Revista de filosofía del derecho y derechos humanos</i> , vol 18, pp. 141-62.	Academics (Law & Philosophy)	Spain and Latin America	Unknown	Mónica Méndez (UMU)
2007	<i>Journal Article</i>	"The process of family reunification among original guest-workers	Academics	Europe	Unknown	Amparo

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
		in Germany”, Special issue of <i>Zeitschrift fuer Familienforschung</i> (Journal for Family Research) on the topic Immigrant Families in Europe, pp. 10-33.				González (UMU-UPF)
2007	<i>Working Paper</i>	“Obstacles to the Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families: EU/EEA Perspectives. Report on the Spanish case”, Euan MacDonald and Ryszard Cholewinski (Coord.), UNESCO Migration Studies 1. (http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0015/001525/152537E.pdf).	Academics, policy-makers, and practitioners	World	Unknown	Amparo González (UMU-UPF)
2007	<i>Journal Article</i>	“La concentración de inmigrantes en las escuelas británicas: un análisis de la elección de centros” <i>Revista Española de Investigaciones Sociológicas</i> , número 117. 97-122	Academics	Spain	Unknown	Héctor Cebolla (UMU-UNED)
2007	<i>Journal article</i>	“The school careers of ethnic minority youth in France: Success or disillusion?” <i>Ethnicities</i> 2007 7: 445-474. (Yael Brinbaum and Hector Cebolla-Boado).	Academics	World	Unknown	Héctor Cebolla (UMU-UNED)
2007	<i>Journal article</i>	“Immigrant concentration at schools: peer-pressures in place?” <i>European Sociological Review</i> . 23(1):1-16	Academics	World	Unknown	Héctor Cebolla (UMU-UNED)
01/2008	<i>Journal article</i>	“Le due dimension di “individuo” e “gruppo” per l'integrazione degli immigrati e delle minoranze nelle democrazie contemporanee”, University of Parma (Italy).	Scholars and Practitioners	Italy	Open	Manlio Cinalli (FNSP, Partner 3).
2009	<i>Journal article</i>	Jacobs, D., Swyngedouw, M., Hanquinet, L., Vandezande, V., Andersson, R., Beja Horta, A-P., Berger, M., Diani, M., Gonzalez-Ferrer, A., Giugni, M., Morariu, M., Pilati, K. & Statham, P. The challenge of measuring immigrant origin and immigration related ethnicity in Europe', <i>Journal of International Migration and Integration</i> , 2009, 10 (1): 67-88.	Academic & Practitioners	International	unknown	UMU / UNITN / UNIGE /BRISTOL
2008	<i>Journal article</i>	L. Morales, E. Anduiza, E. Rodríguez & J. San Martín, “Capital social, pautas identitarias y actitudes hacia ‘los otros’: la incorporación cívica de la población de origen inmigrante en	Academic & Practitioners	Spain	unknown	UMU & Manchester

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/ involved
		Barcelona y Madrid", <i>Panorama Social</i> , n° 8, 2008.				
2008	<i>Book</i>	Amparo González & Héctor Cebolla, <i>La Política de Inmigración en España (1996-2006)</i> . Madrid: Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales, 2008.	Academic & Practitioners	Spain	unknown	UMU
2007	<i>Book chapter</i>	Nagyvárosi bevándorolt közösségek politikai integrációja (<i>Political integration of urban immigrant communities</i>). In: Kovách, Imre – Nagy, Éva – Tibori, Tímea – Tóth, Ágnes (eds.): Európai Magyarország 2007 – Társadalomtudományi áttekintés (<i>European Hungary 2007 – a social sciences overview</i>). MTA Etnikai-nemzeti Kisebbségkutató Intézet, Politikai Tudományok Intézete, Szociológiai Kutatóintézet, Világgazdasági Kutatóintézet. Budapest, 2007. pp. 252-259.	Scholars and Practitioners	Hungary	open	MTAKI
2009	<i>Book chapter</i>	Laura Morales & Laia Jorba, 'The Transnational Practices of Immigrants' Associations in Spain', in R. Baubock & T. Faist (eds.) <i>Diaspora and Transnationalism: Concepts, Theories and Methods</i> , Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2009 (forthcoming).	Academic & Practitioners	International	unknown	UMU & Manchester
2009	<i>Book chapter</i>	L. Morales, E. Anduiza, E. Rodríguez & J. San Martín, 'The political participation of immigrants in Barcelona and Madrid: voting behaviour and political action' in D. Moya (ed.) <i>Aliens' Political Participation in Europe</i> , Barcelona: Fundació Pi i Sunyer, 2009 (forthcoming).	Academic & Practitioners	International	unknown	UMU & Manchester
2009	<i>Book chapter</i>	Laura Morales, Amparo González & Laia Jorba, "Políticas de incorporación y asociacionismo de la población de origen inmigrante a nivel local" in R. Zapata (ed.) <i>Inmigración en España: claroscurros de las políticas y gobernabilidad</i> , Madrid: Ariel, 2009.	Academic & Practitioners	Spain	unknown	UMU & Manchester
		Dissemination through Websites, Flyers and E-lists				
2006	<i>Project web-site</i>	Cinalli M. (2006), 'Immigration et Mobilisations Sociales', Dossier du CEVIPOF, available at http://www.cevipof.msh-paris.fr/dossiersCev/dossier200603cinalli.pdf	All types of audiences	France	100-1000	3 (FNSP-CEVIPOF)
2006	<i>Flyers</i>	1000 leaflets (800 English, 200 Spanish)	Scholars and practitioners	Spain and Europe	1000	1 (UMU)

Actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/involved
Feb 08-currently	website	Project website, constantly updated: http://www.um.es/localmultidem/	Internet	World	unknown	UMU
Feb 08-currently	E-list	E-newsletter of the project (localmultidem_newsletter@listas.um.es)	Internet	World	95	UMU
Continuous		Dissemination through EurPolCom website www.eurpolcom.eu	Academic	International		Bristol
19/11/07	E-list	Information circulated by Hackney Council for Voluntary Services	Public/NGOs	UK	200	Bristol

Overview table (Dissemination activities planned)

Planned /actual dates	Type	Description	Type of audience	Countries addressed	Size of audience	Partner responsible/involved
		Press Releases and Media Briefings				
Sept-Oct 09	CORDIS dissemination	Planned dissemination through brief reports and press briefings through CORDIS in coordination with the Unit L-2 (Ms. Louisa Anastopoulou)	General	EU	unknown	Manchester & UMU
		Paper presentations at Research Conferences and Workshops				
11-12/06/09	Paper	L. Morales & K. Pilati, "The political transnationalism of Ecuadorians in Barcelona, Madrid and Milan: The role of individual background, organisational structures and mobilisation, and the context.", IMISCOE conference on 'Latin American Countries migrants transnational political participation', Liège, 11-12 June 2009	Academics	Europe	15	UMU & UNITN
12-16/07/09	Paper	L. Morales, "Transnational links and the political incorporation of migrants in European cities", World	Academics	World	Approx. 500	Manchester

		Conference of the International Political Science Association, 12-16 July 2009.						
11-13/09/09	Paper	Laura Morales, <i>Comparing response rate of autochthonous and migrant populations in nominal sampling surveys: a study in Barcelona and Madrid</i> , International conference of the World Association of Public Opinion Research, Lausanne, 11-13 September 2009.	Academics	World	Approx. 150	Manchester		
19/10/09	Workshop	L. Morales, A. González & K. Pilati, workshop on “The social capital and political participation of Latin American immigrants: findings from the Localmultidem project”, Georgetown University, 19 October 2009.	Academics & practitioners	US	Approx. 50	UMU, Manchester & UNITN		
		Publications						
2010	Book	<i>Making Multicultural Democracy Work: Political Opportunities, Social Capital, and the Political Integration of Immigrants in European Cities</i> (provisional title), edited by Laura Morales & Marco Giugni.	Academics & practitioners	International	Unknown	UMU & UNIGE		
2010	Journal article	“The Impact of Local Policies on Migrants’ Associational Fields: A Comparison of Barcelona, Madrid and Murcia” (L. Morales, A. González & L. Jorba), to be sent to an international journal.	Academics & practitioners	International	Unknown	UMU & Manchester		
2010	Journal article	“Are Migrants’ Any Different? Comparing Migrants’ and Autochthonous Political Action Patterns in Spain” (L. Morales, E. Anduiza, E. Rodríguez & J. San Martín), to be sent to an international journal.	Academics & practitioners	International	Unknown	UMU & Manchester		
	Journal article	Pilati Katia. October 2008. “From aggregates to groups: ethnic organizations as structures mobilizing ethnic political activities by migrants.” Journal article under review at <i>ASR, American Sociological Review</i> .	Academic	Italy		Italy		
	Journal article	Pilati Katia. January 2009 “The political construction of ethnic boundaries: categorization of immigrants by institutions and consequent political	Academic	Italy		Italy		

		inequalities.” Journal article under review at <i>AJS, American Journal of Sociology</i> .				
	Journal article	Pilati Katia. April 2009 “Network resources and political engagement of migrant organizations in Milan.” Journal article under review at <i>International Migration Review</i>	Academic	Italy		Italy
	Journal article	Pilati Katia. <i>Ethnic boundaries, collective identities and immigrant mobilization</i> . Book manuscript of the PhD dissertation. Book proposal accepted by IMISCOE-Amsterdam University Press. Full manuscript to be submitted	Academic	Italy		Italy
	Journal article	Pilati Katia. Forthcoming book. <i>Strutture di etnicizzazione, identità collettive e partecipazione politica degli immigrati - Filippini, Egiziani ed Ecuadoriani a Milano</i> , Bologna: Il Mulino. (collana UNAR-CRUI) Full manuscript to be submitted	Academic	Italy		Italy
	In preparation	Cinalli, Manlio and Marco Giugni. "Institutional Opportunities, Discursive Opportunities, and the Political Participation of Migrants". In <i>Making Multicultural Democracy Work: Political Opportunities, Social Capital, and the Political Inclusion of Immigrants in European Cities</i> , edited by Laura Morales and Marco Giugni.	Academic/general			Partners 2, 3
	In preparation		Academic/general			Partner 2
	In preparation	Eggert, Nina and Marco Giugni (under review). "Does Social Integration Spur Political Integration? Political Interest and Participation of Foreigners in Zurich".	Academic/general			Partner 2
	In preparation	Eggert, Nina and Marco Giugni (in preparation). "The Impact of Religion on the Political Participation of Migrants". In <i>Making Multicultural Democracy Work: Political Opportunities, Social</i>	Academic/general			Partner 2

2009	<p><i>Capital, and the Political Inclusion of Immigrants in European Cities</i>, edited by Laura Morales and Marco Giugni.</p> <p>Giugni, Marco (forthcoming). "Do Voting Rights Matter? Italian Immigrants in Three Swiss Cities". In <i>The Recognition of the Right of Non-European Community Citizens to Suffrage in Local Elections in Europe</i>, edited by David Moya, Amparo Gonzáles, and Alba Viñas. Barcelona: Ed. Fundació Pi i Sunyer. (Published also in Spanish in <i>El reconocimiento del derecho de sufragio municipal a los extranjeros extracomunitarios en Europa y su participación política</i>.)</p>	Academic/general		Partners 1, 2, 5, 6
In preparation		Academic/general		Partners 1, 2
In preparation	<p>Morales, Laura and Marco Giugni (eds.). <i>Making Multicultural Democracy Work: Political Opportunities, Social Capital, and the Political Inclusion of Immigrants in European Cities</i>.</p>	Academic/general		Partners 1, 2
In preparation	<p>Morales, Laura and Marco Giugni. "Political Opportunities, Social Capital, and the Political Inclusion of Immigrants in European Cities". In <i>Making Multicultural Democracy Work: Political Opportunities, Social Capital, and the Political Inclusion of Immigrants in European Cities</i>, edited by Laura Morales and Marco Giugni.</p>	Academic/general		Partners 1, 2
In preparation	<p>Morales, Laura and Marco Giugni. "Measuring Migrants' Political Inclusion: An Overview of the Patterns of Political Engagement". In <i>Making Multicultural Democracy Work: Political Opportunities, Social Capital, and the Political Inclusion of Immigrants in European Cities</i>, edited by Laura Morales and Marco Giugni.</p>	Academic/general		Partners 1, 2
	<p>Morales, Laura and Miruna Morariu. "Is 'Home' a</p>			

		Distraction? The Role of Migrants' Transnational Practices in Their Political Integration to Host politics". In <i>Making Multicultural Democracy Work: Political Opportunities, Social Capital, and the Political Inclusion of Immigrants in European Cities</i> , edited by Laura Morales and Marco Giugni.					
	Journal article	'Cosmopolitanism, geographical imaginaries and belonging in North London', <i>Urban Studies</i> (article submitted, 15 April 2009)	Academic	International		RD (Bristol)	
	Journal article	'Place attachment, community cohesion and the politics of belonging in European cities', chapter for the <i>Local Multidem Volume</i>	Academic	International		RD (Bristol)	
Forthcoming, 2009	Journal article	Cinalli Manlio and Foued Nasri F., L'immigration illegale en Europe: la mobilisation des acteurs de solidarité avec les chercheurs d'asile en Grande Bretagne et les sans-papiers en France', <i>Sociologie et Société</i> .				Cinalli and Nasri (FNSP, Partner 3)	
		Dissemination through Websites, Flyers and E-lists					
2009-2010	website	Project website, constantly updated: http://www.um.es/localmultidem/	Internet	World	unknown	UMU	
2009-2010	E-list	E-newsletter of the project (localmultidem_newsletter@listas.um.es)	Internet	World	95	UMU	